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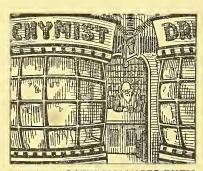
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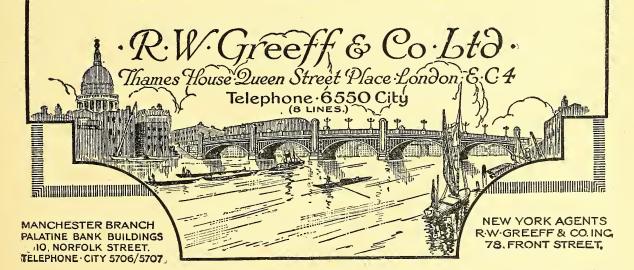
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knows that if he is to expect repeat orders he must stock goods which give satisfaction. Therefore in dyes he is staunch for Whitaker products. Founded 1878, the firm of Whitaker & Co. have concentrated on the production of household dyes and the outcome of this experience is found in the goods offered.

"LUTON" STRAW HAT DYES

In demand practically all the year round. They are highly efficient dyes, and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Either dull or glossy series.

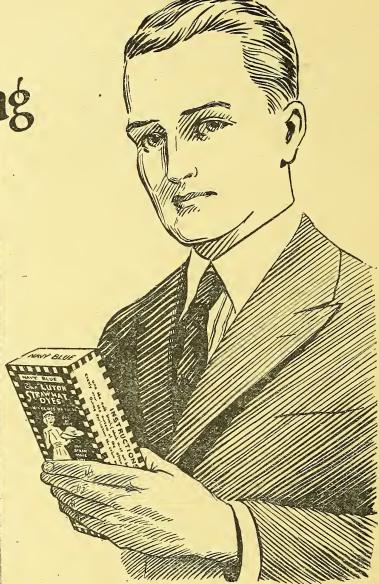
"AURORAL" DYES COLD WATER

The finest cold water dye in the world for dyeing delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained. A certain seller.

"LUTON" FABRIC DYES

The best hot water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble

Entirely British—British Enterprise
—British Labour—British Capital.



If you do not already stock Whitaker products, send a postcard for further information, prices, patterns, etc.

All Cases and Containers Free. A special non-inflammable series is supplied for Export.

Established 1878.

WHITAKER & CO.,

London Office and Showrooms

Telegrams: "DULLETTE, KENDAL."

LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL,

Dye Specialists to the Chemists' Trade.

Telephone: 214.

61 & 62 CRAVEN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

The TUTON STRAW HAT DYES

It always pays to sell EVANS' PASTILLES!

EVANS' Antiseptic Throat PASTILLES are the original—they are the Throat Pastilles which created the demand for Throat Pastilles. Your customer knows them as the "Pastille with the Bar."



Because of the new advertising which is now commencing in the National and Provincial Press, there will be a greater demand than ever for these Pastilles, and, if displayed with the enticing Show Material which we supply, they will practically sell themselves. That extra amount of effort and those extra minutes of valuable time taken up in persuading the customer to buy an unknown Throat Pastille, or a cheap substitute, will be saved if you stock "Evans' Pastilles." Moreover, you will undoubtedly enhance your reputation for selling a high-class and effective article.

The price is protected, and the profit is a handsome one. May we send you full particulars?



FIVE ESSENTIALS



We Specialize:

in the production of Chemists' Printing. Send your enquiries. Labels
Wrappers
Window Bills
Envelopes
Cartons

Without any one of these the Chemist could not successfully run his business



Thomas Waide & Sons

Chemists' Printers

Limited

· · · Leeds

Do you know?

that on and after January 1st, 1924, the new Workmen's Compensation Act (1923), makes it obligatory for all employers of labour using mechanical power (even though one man is employed), to instal a FIRST AID CASE of definite arrangement and standard capacity.

—the Chemist should bestir himself to get this trade

in

FIRST AID CASES

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co. Ltd. Hanover St., LIVERPOOL

are in a position to supply FIRST AID CASES conforming to every particular of the Home Office requirements, and will be pleased to advise, and send details if the number of employees and class of business is mentioned.

• • •

A special offer

COUGH CANDY is a Chemist's line—a succulent medicated sweetmeat which sells readily and shows a splendid profit margin.

A FREE SHOWJAR with window posters and counter cards sent with orders of not less than 28 lbs. @ 1/3 per lb.

Prices for larger or smaller quantities on request.



*ABBABABATEATEATEATEATEATEATEATEA

Parfumerie De l'Isle Notre Dame

OW that Christmas is over do not forget to replenish your stocks of

WATCH-SHAPE "ELSTER PLATZ"

Johann Maria Farina

EAU DE COLOGNE



In $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., and 2 oz. flasks.

> Artistic Show-cards on request.

Also "OLD ENGLISH" Lavender Water in the same series.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street, LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

Factories & Distilleries: CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.

Technical Laboratories: PARIS.

NEW YORK LEIPSIC KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams "NEROLI, LONDON." Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

JAKSON'S PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER & CAMOMILE OILS

are the BEST.

Produced and Prepared by

THE LARGEST GROWERS & DISTILLERS IN ENGLAND.

Distillery :

J. JAKSON & CO. (Mitcham Rd., 1921), LTD. Mitcham Road, WEST CROYDON.

AGENTS for the U.K. :

F. NEWBERY & SONS, LTD.

27 & 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1

Assist British industry by recommending the 'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade, the blade of super-keenness.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

WATTS 3/6 TESTED & GUARANTEED 12 Perfect Blades in Every Dozen.

For Gillette-Type and Autostrop-type holders

50% PROFIT

Sole Manufacturers: JOHN WATTS, Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

London: 24, REDCROSS ST., E.C.1.

Established over 150 years.

SPECIAL OFFER

E'IN SHEFFIELD

Brownie Gillette Razor Genuine Gillette Blades Rollfix Stropping Machine

Auto Strop, Ever Ready, &c. Blades. ALL LINES TO SUIT CHEMISTS.

Write for Reduced Bargain List.

Terms : Net cash with order or Approved References.

L. FRANKENBERG, 15, STONEY LANE.



"DISTOL"

LILY of

Economy.

"Distol" Lily of Japan will stand considerable dilution with aqua dest. without loss of odourstrength. A rich and fragrant perfume of the popular oriental type results, at a total cost (if genuine S.V.R. is used) of 14/8 per pint, only.

Ask for samples of perfumes made from this and any other five "Distol" Ottos.

With the Market Ship is

JAPAN

The Sales Sa



THOMAS KERFOOT & COLD BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE, & Bardsley House, London, N.1 ESTABLISHED 1797.

ARBUKN (1923) LIU

Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.1.

Toilet Specialties.

| I onet Special | ues. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| • | Price | Selling |
| | per doz. | |
| | to Retailer | PATA |
| PILENTA SOAP | -9.00 / | |
| | 10/- | u/ |
| A complexion soap. | ' | |
| PROLACTUM | 10/- | 1/- |
| For the lips. | | • |
| PARSIDIUM JELLY | 10/- | 1/- |
| | 10/- | 6/- |
| For wrinkles, | | |
| ALLACITE OF ORANGE | | |
| BLOSSOM | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| | | 2/0 |
| A dressing cream. | 00/0 | 0.10 |
| BORANIUM | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| A hair tonic. | | |
| CLEMINITE | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| For a face lotion. | | -/ - |
| COTTTANTITE | 00/6 | 0/6 |
| COLLIANDUM | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| For a face tint. | | |
| PERGOL | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| A deodorant | ,_ | _, - |
| military to a conti | 00/6 | 0/6 |
| | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| Camphor cream. | | |
| STALLAX | 22/6 | 2/6 ⁵ |
| For a shampoo. | • | |
| TIMES ATTACK | 31/6 | 3/6 |
| | 01/0 | 0/0 |
| For clearing the skin. | 001 | |
| PHEMINOL | 36/- | 4/- |
| A depilatory. | | |
| MENNALINE | 36/- | 4/- |
| For the evelashes. | | -/ |
| RETID COLLECTED TILATE | 21/6 | 210 |
| MERCOLIZED WAX | 31/6 | 3/6 |
| A face cream. | | |
| STYMOL | 36/- | 4/- |
| For oily complexions and black | cheads. | |
| SILMERINE | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| | /- | _/_ |
| Hair-curling fluid. | 00/0 | 010 |
| BARSYDE | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| Dandruff eradicator. | | |
| TAMMALITE | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| For grey and faded hair. | , _ | _, _ |
| LIQUID PERGOL | 31/6 | 3/6 |
| | | 3/0 |
| To check excessive perspiration | | - 10 |
| BICROLIUM | 22/6 | 2/6 |
| For whitening the hands. | - | |
| COCONOIDS | 31/6 | 3/6 |
| OOODIOIDS | 91/0 | 5,0 |
| For figure development. | | |
| | | |

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

| CLYNOL BERRIES For obesity. | { | 36/ - 58/6 | 4/= 6/6 |
|---|-----|----------------------|------------|
| SOFT PALERIUM | ••• | 45/- | 5/- |
| LIQUID NAIL POLISH Brilliant and lasting. | ••• | 10/- | 1/- |

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: AL,L. WHOLESAL,ERS, & DEARBORN (Australia),
Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.

South Africa: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay;
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.

New Zegland: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.

South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calla
Salta 264, Buenos Aires.

Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL
HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN

OVERALLS

| WHITE DRILL JACKETS | | 6/11, | 8/11, | 10/6 |
|---------------------|-------|------------|---------|------|
| KHAKI DRILL COATS | 7/11, | 10/6, 12/6 | , 14/6, | 16/6 |
| WHITE DRILL COATS | | | | 10/6 |
| BLACK DRILL COATS | | | 15/6, | 18/6 |
| UNBLEACHED COATS | ••• | | ••• | 8/11 |

Postage on Coats 9d. each.

POST ORDERS promptly and carefully executed. Carriage paid on orders over 20/-. Samples sent and special quotations given for quantities.

STOCK SIZES 34 to 44 chest. Measure chest over waistcoat.

Special pockets and various little adjustments to stock patterns can be made without extra charge.



GARDINER & CO.

(THE SCOTCH HOUSE), LIMITED, 1-3-5 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON-

Established 1839.

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Patterns of New Acid-Proof Clothing.

PERFUMERS—SAVE LABOUR!

Headquarters for:

Van shing Creams, Shampoo Powders, etc., in bulk or packed. Samples and prices on request. Makers of the "O-Pine-O" Toilet and Household Soaps. The special feature of these soaps is that they contain all the natural Glycerine.

A trial will convince as to the very high quality of these goods.
"O-PINE-O" MFG. CO., LTD., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8.



MUD versus RHEUMATISM.

MUD persus RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Gout, Arthritis, Neuritis Lumbago, etc., should send immediately for full particulars of PISTANY RADIO. MUD FOR HOME TREATMENT.

Remarkable results have been achieved and Doctors everywhere are recommending it. "The Lancet" writes—" we have made a trial of the mud on a bad case of FIBROSITIS of the chow which was proving resistant to treatment by other means, and the result certainly was encouraging."

HANSENS LABORATORY Ltd., 61 St.Thomas's St., London, S.E.I. Information Bureau for the Pistany (Pūstyol) Wells, Czecho-Slovakia.

HAIR TONIC

is made from the purest materials which combined, provide a genuine tonic, unrivalled in its beneficial effect upon the hair and scalp. It is called "a wonderful grower," and may be used by young and old without harm; is especially good in relieving irritation, and cleansing the scalp. It preserves the colour of the hair.

To be obtained from maker on sale or return terms, but is a ready seller. Everyone likes "Samboy."

"SAMBOY," 22 STRAND, RYDE, I.W.



Two Bristow Products essentially suited to the requirements of Spring trade are

Devonshire Violets

A Perfume possessing to the full the refreshing fragrance of freshly gathered violets.

Owing to the large number of substitutes being used in the manufacture of Perfumery, we guarantee that all our perfumes, Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne are made from the finest double rectified S. V. R.

BRISTOW'S "DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS" SOAP

IN SQUARES.

These two lines, if displayed well, command a ready sale.



PRICE'S GIFT of LAVENDER SACHE

E have the pleasure to announce that until further notice, we are enclosing with each 6 and 12 cake box (toilet and bath size) of

Price's Renowned Old English Lavender Soap



a handsome perfumed satchet filled with the finest lavender flowers.

This charming gift is certain to appeal to the public and stimulate the demand for PRICE'S RENOWNED OLDENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP -the soap in the neat wooden boxes. Your enquiries will be appreciated.

> Works: GREENWICH.

INCREASING SALES—BIG PROFITS

BLACKFRIARS :: E.C.4.





THE SHADEINE CO., 58 WESTBOURNE CROVE, LONDON, W.

CHICAGO HAIR DYE

Do you know where to obtain? MADE IN FIVE SHADES.

Proprietors: SINGLE, DALBY & CO.,
42 Oldham Rd., Manchester.

DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,

20 MARK LANE,

THE "D & 0" BRAND

is the "Standard of Quality" for

OILS of BAY, CEDARWOOD, PATCHOULI, PEPPERMINT, SASSAFRAS, ETC.

BALSAMS of Copaiba, Peru, Tolu. TONKA BEANS, Angosturas.

Telegrams— "EGDARF, FEN, LONDON."







The Original and Best

SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE

has many imitators but no equal.

Its elegance and utility appeal to all.

Made from the finest Eau de Cologne. Refreshing when rubbed on the forehead, pleasant as a smelling bottle, invaluable in a heated atmosphere and when travelling. A real acquisition to every household. Excellent after shaving. A boon to those in hospital.

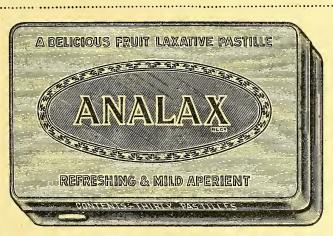
Retails at 3s. 6d. Minimum (P.A.T.A.) Per doz. 32/-

SPECIAL TERMS FOR BONDED SHIPMENT OF 4 gross minimum.

SOLID ENGLISH LAVENDER

Similar size and packing as "FROZOCLONE" but in BLUE glass.

TERMS AS FOR FROZOCLONE.



THE IDEAL FRUITY LAXATIVE

In Pastille form. Delicious, Reliable, Effective.

Retails at 2s. 3d. minimum. Per dozen 21s.

REDUCED PRICES FOR EXPORT.



THE NAIL POLISH

with new and distinctive features. Softens the cuticle. Brilliant polish, Retails 1s. 9d. Per dozen 153.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

68 Salusbury Road, and Montrose Avenue, London, N.W.6



TRADE MARK

THE New Year will find Le Trefle Incarnat, Floramye, Azurea, Pompeia, Gerbera, Mismelis and all the other superfine Piver Powders still working for an 80% profit on cost or 45% on returns for you-cost price is 20/- per dozen, and they retail at 3/- per box.

THERE will be a still greater demand for Piver Powders during 1924, and the retailer who displays them in window and showcases or on his counter can be assured of easy brisk business.

PARFUMERIE, L. T. PIVER, PARIS

London Depot:

102 DEAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1



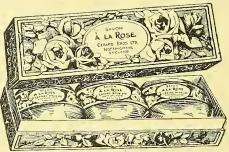
TOILET SOAPS

Among all the innumerable brands of toilet soaps offered to the chemist, none are so worthy of his serious consideration as Gerard's.

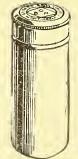
They represent the highest possible degree of purity and quality and yet can be sold, with handsome profits, at a truly competitive price.

The two lines here illustrated are strongly recommended.

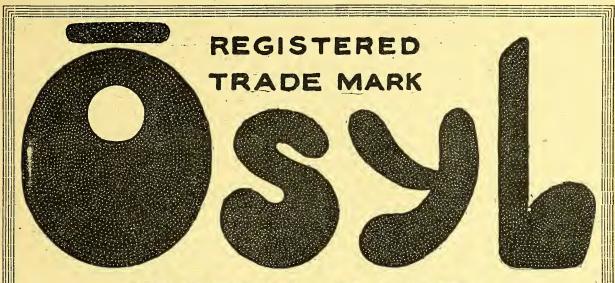




Three wrapped tablets in box. l, Sweet Pea Violet, Rose, Lily, Carnation; 40/6 per gross tablets.



SHAVING STICK In nickel case enclosed in carton. 9/3 per dozen.



TOOTH PASTE AND POWDER

Our Special Offer in our December announcement having met with a pleasing response we now have pleasure to announce our regular buying terms for Osyl dentifrices. The new and improved formula for the paste has met with immediate approbation and awakened new interest in this profitable line.

| | | | M.R.P. | | Per dozen. |
|-------------|-------|-------------|---------------------------|-------|------------|
| OSYL | Large | Tooth Paste | 1/- | • • • | 9/- |
| 59 | Small | 99 - 99 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ d . | | 5/8 |
| 19 | Tooth | Powder | 7½d. | | 5/~ |

In return for counter and window display we give a bonus of 3rd the quantity ordered.

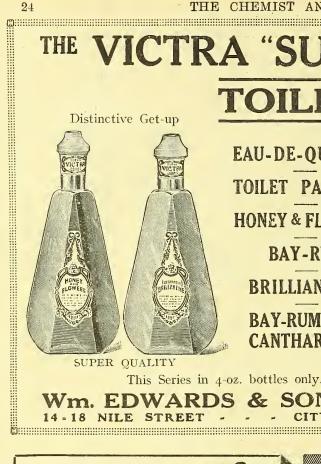
N.B.—When asked to recommend a cleanser for artificial teeth and plates—suggest OSYL POWDER—we guarantee the user will become a regular customer.

Sample forwarded for own examination.

LYSOL LIMITED —— LONDON, S.W.20

ICTRA "SUPER-SERI

TOILETS



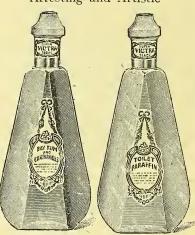
EAU-DE-QUININE TOILET PARAFFIN HONEY & FLOWERS

BAY-RUM

BRILLIANTINE

BAY-RUM AND CANTHARIDES

Arresting and Artistic



SUPER QUALITY

This Series in 4-oz. bottles only. Price per dozen, 10/6

Wm. EDWARDS & SONS, Wholesale Chemists' Sundriesmen - CITY ROAD - - -LONDON, N.1

lophane What Is It?

Just try to imagine a pane of glass with the flexibility of Tissue Paper and you have Cellophane—the only transparent wrapping material, absolutely air, grease and odour proof, tasteless and perfectly innocuous.

An ideal wrapping for Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Articles of Toilet, etc., etc.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

CELLO-DRESSINGS. The only sterilisable dressing unaffected by time, heat and moisture.

Agents Wanted where not represented.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY

7, 8 & 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1.

ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.

Every Chemist should stock

ARCHIBALD'S OATMEAL

for chapped and rough skins, in 7½d. and 1/3 tubes; on the P.A.T.A. 5/- and 10/- dozen. The demand for this popular line is increasing rapidly. Well advertised and stocked by all wholesale houses. Write for special terms to

The ARCHIBALD CO., 190 Broadhurst Gdns., London, N.W.6.

Tie up your Parcels with Advertising Tying Tape. Pleases both Eye and Pocket and gives Distinction to every Parcel sent out.

Various Colours and Widths, Printed or Plain. Write for particulars, when Prices

and Patterns will be forwarded.

S. D. SIMOND & 10 Monument Street -- E.C.3

Tel.: Avenue 6378. Telegrams: "Duncasim London."

TRADE MARK

Telephone :

CLERKENWELL 1347

1348 1349

Pte. Exchange

"Aybelim, Finsquare, London."

Cables:

Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition

Telegrams:

SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND CHEMISTS' SUNDRIGG

FIRST 50 A

SET

Complying with HOME OFFICE Requirements Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

— NOW IN FORCE

Particulars and Prices upon application.

Orders executed in rotation,

ARTHUR BEF

15-17 Worship Street, LONDON 36 CHAPEL STREET, VICTORIA BRIDGE MANCHESTER 84 Miller Street, GLASGOW

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE CHEMIST'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT

The Marvel Spray Syringe



Gold Medal Awarded, Paris, 1902, by the Société d'Hygiene of France

as the satest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the vagina with a volume of whirling spray, which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.

Fully Protected by Patents.









You can safely recommend it.

Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. The MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly.

> Trade price, 125/- per doz. Retail price, 15/- each.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd. 86 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.







Do you use them? If so, we can quote LOW RATES. Our prices for good quantities are the lowest in the country. Get our price next time—it costs nothing.

ELLAMS & COMPANY, Est. 1840. 33 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Pure Red Rubber Sponge.

Companion to the "Crusader" Rubber Hot Water Bottle. Retailed in 4 sizes: —4/"x5"x1\sqrt{2}" at 11d., U"x3\sqrt{2}"x2" at 2/44, 7"x4"x2\sqrt{2}" at 3/6. Entirely British.

The Grusader Rubber Co.Ltd. 82 London Wall, E.C.





NORVIC Rega. CRÊPE BANDAGES

Light, washable, rubberless, hygienic and self-adjusting, are recommended everywhere for

VARICOSE VEINS

A'so made in Flesh Colour, practically invisible under the stocking.



NORVIC CRÉPE BINDERS

made in all widths up to 11 inches. Stretch to double their length. For all cases where adaptability, durability & support are essential.

INVALUABLE IN MATERNITY

Sole Manufacturers: GROUT & CO., LTD, Great Yarmouth.

London Agent: T. S. EASTAWAY, 35 Wood Street, E.C.2.

Stocked by all the leading Wholesalers.

0 0 0

SIMPLIC SOOTHERS



Reduced Prices—Better Values

SIMPLIC PATENT ALL-RUBBER SOOTHERS have now been reduced to retail at

LARGE - - 6d. each SMALL - - 4½d.,,

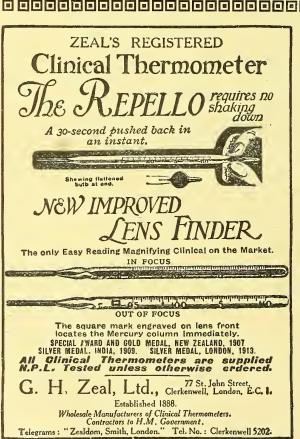
Ask your supply house for 1924 prices.

SIMPLIC SOOTHERS have also been increased in weight and they now represent the best value in soothers on the market.

Packed in Dustproof Cartons.

ASK FOR DISPLAY CONTAINER of TWO DOZEN

Ask also for SIMPLIC TEATS in cartons. This companion line is put up in boxes of 3 dozen Teats in 8 different patterns.



Horn's

TRUSSES AND 'TRUFIT' ARCH LIFTS

Send for Catalogue and particulars of lines in stock to the AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

H. E. CURTIS & SON, LTD.

Makers and Patentees of the "Curtis" Abdominal Support.

8 OLD CAVENDISH STREET LONDON W.I

Phone: "Mayfair 1608." Telegrams: Curtis Mayfair 1608.

Best Value & British!

Push Taylor's Porous Plasters It Pays Minimum Profit-100% on cost.

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD., SALFORD

and 21 ELY PLACE, LONDON, E.G.1.

better Plasters made—Taylor's will make are

LONDON'S LEADING TOBACCO FACTORS. New Wholesale and Retail Price List Now Ready.

PROMPT DISPATCH, SADLER & MOORE

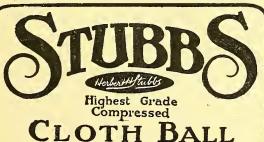
Spital Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.1. Established over 25 years.

"DEPENDABLE **TOBACCO**

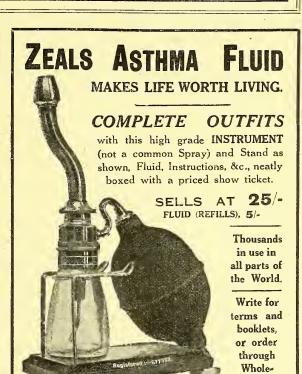
MIXED PARCELS A SPECIALITY. Established Fifty Years. Price Lists mailed on request.

WHOLESALERS." A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, LTD., CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM,



white and all colours Samples & Prices (P.A.T.A) 6 Crystal Palace Park Rd. Sydenham London, England



ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., LTD Severn Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

saler.

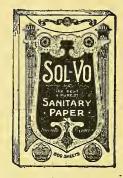
SOL=VO SANITARY ROLLS & PACKE'



OL-VO

THE BEST & PUREST

SANITARY PAPER



| per doz. | | | | | | per doz. | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-----|---------|-------------|----------|-----|------|------|
| Three dozen | Rolls | • • • | 7/- | net. | Three dozen | Packets | | 10/- | net. |
| Half gross | ,, | | 6/6 | 21 | Half gross | ,, | | 9/6 | ,, |
| One gross | ,, | | 6/- | 19 | One gross | 99 ~ | | 9/- | ,, |
| Five gross | ,, | ••• | 5/3 | 22 | Five gross | ,, | ιóĐ | 8/3 | ,, |
| | | ARRI | AG | E PAID. | CASES F | REE. | | | |

FORD, SHAPLAND @ CO. Ltd.

LABELS & SHOWCARDS - PRINTERS - CARTONS & ENVELOPES, TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. W.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: FORSHAPCO WESTCENT, LONDON.

TELEPHONES: HOLBORN 5503.

Ask for "PAZO" (COMPRESSED) PILL BOXES

The most convenient and secure Pill Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS.

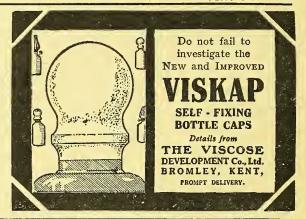
Samples and Prices on application.

Obtainable from :

unable from :—
Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1
Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.4
Messrs. H. FLEMING & CO., High Street, Dundee

THE "PAZO" CO., Oldbury.

Makers of MACHINE-MADE PAPER BOXES, SPOOLS, &c.



GLASS BOTTLES

Write to

tred! Youldon Formerly proprietor of E. YOULDON. Established 1840. 73 Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: London Wall 3529.

Wires: "Youldon, Stock, London."

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GLASS BOTTLES

IMMENSE VARIETY

Bottles of the better kind at the right price, accurate in capacity and handsome in appearance.

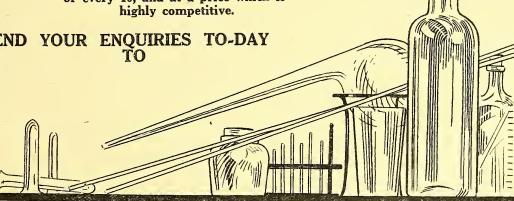
JARS AND CONTAINERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND DRUGGISTS' CHEMISTS' **BOXWOOD STOPPERS** CORK WADS

TIN BOXES

COMPOSITION CORK STOPPERS SAMPLE CASES, TUBES, TABLET

> In fact, we can supply every trade requirement from stock 9 times out of every 10, and at a price which is highly competitive.

SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES TO-DAY



Specialists

(OPPOSITE AGRICULTURAL HALL.)

TELEPHONES: NORTH 2770-2 (3 lines). TELEGRAMS: "ASSORTED, 'PHONE, LONDON." CODES-A.B.C. 5th Edition, SCOTT'S 10th Edition (1966), and Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

SET

Fee, 1/- extra. Subject Trade Discount.



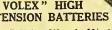
RADIO CATALOGUE No. C 104

Illustrates in great variety, high grade, efficient Crystal and Valve Re-ceiving Sets, and all component parts for the Constructor. Enclose Business Card or Memo, for Trade Terms.

> BRITISH and BEST. "VOLEX" HIGH TENSION BATTERIES

15-16 Volts, **2**/**9** each, **30**/- doz. Variable Type in Multiples of 3-Volt. 36 Volts, **7**/- each, **78**/- doz.

54 Volts, 11/- each, 126/- doz. 60 ,, 12/6 ,, 144/- ,, 80 ,, 16/6 ,, 180/- ,, Subject Trade Discount.



LOW FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS

British Made. Unequalled for Silence. Efficiency and Reliability. Distortion eliminated.
-Equally suitable for use with every type of

Terminal Type ... 17/6 With Loose Wires... 16/6 Subject Trade Discount.



RADIO WIRES

Silk, Cotton and Enamelled Instrument Wires, Aerial Wires, Leading-in Wires, etc.

Prices. See Catalogue for full details.

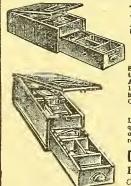




Address all communications to Head Office & Works: PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. Stocks held at GLASGOW DEPOT: 65 BOTHWELL ST.

THE "CLARISTAL" AERIAL SET

comprising 100 ft. Stranded Aerial Wire, Six Insulators, Leading-in Wire and Tube. Packed in attractive box, 3/6. Subject Trade Discount.



THE "LITTLE CHAMPION" TILL. Well-seasoned hardwood, Mahogany polished, Alarm Bell. Lid fitted with lock and key. Size over all, $16 \times 8_{\frac{1}{4}} \times 6_{\frac{1}{4}}$ ins. over all, $16 \times 8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. each $\frac{29}{6}$ Till Coile 23 ins. wide, 5/-dozen extrs.

THE " EFFICIENCY " TILL.

Rolld Mahogany, highly polished. Check action to drawer. Lid fitted with lock and key. Alarm Bell. Spring Clip. 8ize over ali, 18×9×7; ins. Complete, packed nwood hox each Can also be supplied in solid Oak at same price

Till Coils, 3; ins. wide, 5/- dozen extra.

List No. C.D. 1009 of other Tills free on request. Any Till supplied on 14 days' approval upon receipt of cash or two wholesale trade references.

DUDLEY & COMPANY (C.D.)

Holloway Rd., London, N.7. City Showrooms: 65 Fore Street, E.C.2.

SHOWCASES

UPRIGHT CENTRE CASES, WALL CASES,

GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS

WINDOW FITTINGS, GLASS SHELVES,

SHOW STANDS, DRAWERS, DESKS

Immense Stock. CHECK TILLS, &c. NEW and SECOND-HAND.

Ready for Immediate Delivery. For Sale or Hire.

FREDERICK MAUND 169 Old St., LONDON, E.C.1.

From Amateurs' Negatives for the Dealer. Finest Results. Reasonable Prices, Ask for List. Are you missing this business? It is really profitable.

WALLACE HEATON LTD. CHANGE ALLEY - - SHEFFIELD.

NEW FACILITIES FOR PROMPT HANDLING :: ::

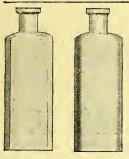
Note NEW ADDRESS:

The Swiftsure Photo Works, Reddicroft, Sutton Coldfield.

We Guarantee an All - the - year - round - return - of - post Service. Sample prints post free. Service.

A SWIFT AND SURE SERVICE

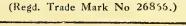
Means a satisfied customer.





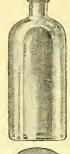


R.C. Square.







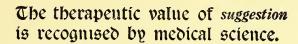


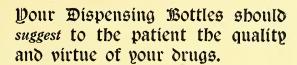




Oval, 1 Flat Side.

Dispensing Bottles





Use, therefore, W Dispensing Bottles which for genera= tions have been regarded as the best.

Accurate in capacity, free from Arsenic and Lead, and bandsome in appearance.

In ten different styles and in full ranges of sizes and graduations. Lettered with Chemist's name and address if so required.

Obtainable through all the leading dealers.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO., LTD. BARNSLEY, ENGLAND.

Established 1828.













Oval, 2 Flat Side.



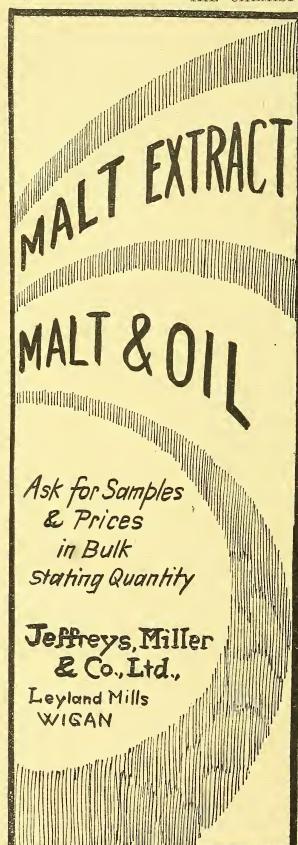
American Flat.













BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ld.

Established 1833

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Wholesale & Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

Telephone: Hop. 4362 (3 lines),

Telegram: "Ipecac, London."

Anticipate your winter demands and ask us to quote you for

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

EXTRACT OF MALT and COD LIVER OIL.

Two of our leading lines, very attractively got up and unsurpassable in quality.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

LICHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

IN IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, 4/-

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.

182 Gray's Inn Road - LONDON
SOLE CONSIGNEES.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

retailer without enort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to-

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

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20.00

TRADE MARK.

Some Selling Points for Hooker's Malted Milk

Our Advertising will bring enquiries about Hooker's from your customers.

Therefore the following selling points are of value:-

- 1. Hooker's is the only all-British Malted Milk on the market to-day. It is British in origin, manufacture and proprietorship.
- 2. The analysis, made by the "Lancet" and printed on every carton, proclaims Hooker's to be a perfectly balanced food, supreme in its nutriment value.
- 3. Hooker's is entirely free from cane sugar and unconverted starch, and is therefore easily assimilated by the most delicate constitution.
- 4. For flavour Hooker's is unique. It is equally delicious whether taken hot or cold, and, unlike most beverage foods, it leaves no unpleasant after-taste in the mouth.

Every customer of yours *needs* Hooker's. You do a true service to the public by selling it.

HOOKER'S Malted Milk

For prices and terms write to
Thew, HOOKER & Gilbey, Ltd.
BUCKINGHAM

PINAL DE LA PROPERTIE DE LA PORTIE DE LA PROPERTIE DE LA PORTIE DEPUTATION DE LA PORTIE DEPUTATION DE LA PORTIE DEPUTATION DE



PROFITABLE LINES

Pearlspring Health Salts Rubine (The Smokers') Tooth Paste Aquaperia Salts (P.A.T.A.)

HANDSOME PROFITS ASSURED. WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Home and Export Prices and Terms on Application.

"CAMWAL" Ltd., LONDON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, HARROGATE. City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

RANGE A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN (VINUM AURANTII B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopæia. (Whol) sale only (Whol) Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C. 3.

ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK

THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK. Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 40 years' Reputation.

"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all Mineral Waters. The Original and only genuine Fruit Drink.

Reduced Price List can be had on application,

DUNCAN McGLASHAN, LTD, ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH



If increasing your business every day is of paramount importance to you, and we reckon it is,—then investigate our P.P.T. plan at once—lose no time—get sample and "Every Day More Business" circular. NO ADVERTISING THAT A CHEMIST CAN DO BRINGS IN SO GOOD OR BETTER RETURNS at so trifling an outlay.

4-12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE

FOREIGN

"Crown" Brand Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro "- Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:-

LAMB & WATT, Ltd. 48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL

for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions where shown.

When the doctor orders Calves Feet Jelly he has in mind a product fresh from the makers. This standard of absolute freshness is possible only where the preparation of Calves Feet Jelly is regular and constant.



In order to meet normal demand, it has always been Sutton's practice to prepare fresh supplies every week. Hence the reputation of Sutton's Calves Feet Jelly (made from genuine feet), as an article of highest purity, full food value, great palatability and absolute freshness.

PLAIN AND USUAL FLAVOURS

When you see a Sutton product its finer quality is obvicus, Please send for terms—

G. F. SUTTON, Sons & Co. Brandon Road, York Road, King's Cross, London, N.7.

good name is more than riches

Suggestions on Business Improvement

should at this time be carefully considered, with an open mind.

A NEW MODEL

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

would certainly bring you better business and bigger Net Profit in the New Year.

WHAT IT DOES

PROVIDES classified and added records of all transactions. These are permanent and reliable.

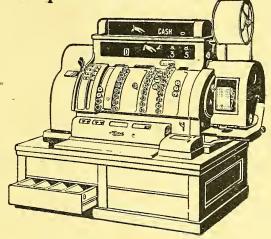
Separately adds each assistant's takings. Gives them individual responsibility.

Enforces correct records of credit sales and payments received.

Checks deliveries: cash and credit.

Gives customers greater convenience and quicker service. Stops disputes and misunderstandings.

Supplies an economical and effective form of advertising.



HOW IT BENEFITS

SAVES much figure work, time and worry. Stops errors and losses. Gives complete control.

Compels accuracy. Creates friendly rivalry among assistants. Encourages better efforts.

Stops forgotten entries. Instantly shows total amount of outstanding Credit accounts.

Prevents mistakes and leakages.

Gains customers' confidence and goodwill." Prevents lost trade. Attracts new custom.

Definitely Pushes special lines. increases sales.

A New "National" is an automatic Cashier, Book-keeper, Advertiser and Business Builder. It is the most helpful and profitable thing you have ever been asked to consider.

The N.C.R. Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Ct. Rd.,

London, W.1.

POST THE COUPON for further details

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

Branch Offices in all Large Towns.

Please send without charge or obligation, further details of new National Cash Registers.

Name.....

There are over 500 different kinds and sizes of "Nationals."

ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS' MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd. 13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.

DOES **SCHEDULED** POISON.

QUALITY MAKERS of

Malt Ext. and

All packings.

C. Tolkien & Co. Factory & Maltings — Apollo Works, Offices & Warehouse—Commercial Mills,

Established 1886.

BELFAST—31 Antrim Road.

Opportunities for Retailers



We often take back used Cash Registers when customers are installing larger or more up-todate machines. These National Cash Registers

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the Company's full guarantee at reduced prices.

Write for details of "Nationals" available :-

Dept. R.2, The National Cash Register Co. Ltd. 225 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE

that no one is allowed to cut,

The Ink is right and the terms are right. The sale in-creases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

6d. size 4/3 per doz. 1/-size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33% on the 1/- size.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

Minimum—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value 1 gross 1/- 80/- subject to eustomary discount on quantities.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4 and upwards. TERMS: One Month Current Account.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required,

16 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

YOUR RECOMMENDATION SOLICITED.

Manufactory: 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1

NEW STOCK FOR OLD



THE GREAT NERVE FOOD AND FLESH BUILDER

VERY chemist holding stocks of IRVONA of the obsolete 3/- and 15/- sizes should return them to us, when they will be immediately exchanged for the NEW SIZES at equivalent value.

NOTE REVISED PRICES

| 1/3 size | IRVONA. | Trade P | rice | 12/- p | er doz. |
|---------------|---------|---------|------|--------|---------|
| 5/- ,, 12/ | ,, | ,, | ,, | 48/- | ,, |
| 12/- | | | | 115/~ | |

Another line rapidly growing in popularity:—
"IRVOLAX" (the safe aperient).
1/3 size ... 12/- per doz. 3/- " (four times the quantity) 27/-

Obtainable through the usual wholesale houses, or direct if cash sent with order.

WILLIAMS

27 Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.2

| NEW ZEALAND |
|---|
| NEW ZEALAND |
| "Imperial Bee" Honey |
| CACTO |
| CASES. 48/½'s Glass Screw-top Jars - 7/9 |
| 48/1's ,, ,, - 12/9 48/½'s Monopots 6/3 |
| 48/1's ,, 11/- 30/1's Glass Tumblers 12/- |
| 18/1½'s ,, Toby Jugs 17/9 = 18/1½'s ,, Jam Jars 16/6 |
| 18/1's ,, Bee Hives 18/- = 24/2's Tins 22/- |
| CARRIAGE PAID. |
| "The Lancet" recently analysed "Imperial Bee" Honey and reported under date November 10, 1923:— |
| = "When analysed this honey THIS honey is of a mild and = |

"When analysed this honey was found to have the following composition:

Dextrose ... 39:4%
Laevulose ... 35:8%

Laevulose ... 16:5% was found to have was found to Dextrose 39.4%
Laevulose 35.8%
Cane Sugar 16.5%
Ash 10.5%
Ash 10.5%
Ash 10.5%
Microscopical examination showed the presence of clover and heather pollen grains.

Sole European Agents:

A. J. MILLS & CO. Ltd.

(PRODUCE AND CANNED GOODS DEPT.),

14 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

Millions will read of ALMATA

Be ready to SELL this wonderful New Food for Infants and Nursing Mothers.

ORDER in your stock of Almata now. Within a few weeks, millions will be reading of this great new discovery, so farreaching in its significance for the Nation and the Race.

The facts about Almata will be advertised far and wide in the leading daily newspapers. The public will realise what the Medical Profession has already proved—that here, for the first time, is a complete Food supplying all the life-giving properties of Mother's Milk itself in the correct natural proportions and containing all the known Vitamins.

Apart from the extra turnover and the substantial profits that Almata will bring, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the goods you handle are worthy of the highest traditions of your profession. In Almata you will be selling the most perfect food for mother and child that Science has ever produced.

Put a few tins into stock through your Wholesale House.

Attractive showcard and Booklet gladly sent on request.

ALMATA TRADE TERMS

| ALMA | IA INADE | I LIVING. |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| P.A.T.A. Retail. | Small Quantities | £4 Parcels. per doz. |
| | , per doz. | |
| 2/4 | 22/4 | 21/1 |
| 4/6 | 42/- | 39/- |
| • | | |



MANUFACTURED BY KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich. (Incorporated with J. & J. Colman Ltd.)



Let the "PIPER" help you every day of 1924



He will do it if you let him. Simply take the "Rodine," cut out and keep it in a prominent place, and you will find he plays a successful tune. Successful with both Customer and Chemist.

Messrs. Allan Bros., Chemists, Liverpool, write: "November 13th, 1923, Please forward 6 dozen 7½d. 'Rodine.' Cheque enclosed. I may say we gave your 'Rodine' a Window Show last week and cleared out the whole of our stock, so kindly forward at once."

Mr. J. Sykes, Chemist, Hull, writes: "November 14th, 1923. The Rat Models caused a big attraction. I had to buy more stock from the local wholesalers to supply demands.

"Rodine" is the Chemists' profitable side-line. Make sure you push it. It yields nearly 100% profit.

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH



once List of Remedies Offers and Frée Sales Helps from

Spratt's Patent Ltd. 24/5, Fenchurch St. London, E.C.3

One man in four owns a Dog

One man in four is a prospective customer if you stock Spratt's Dog Remedies.

Do not let good business pass you by !

The dog requires appropriate medicines just as you do, or any of your customers - see that he gets it through you.

To CHEMISTS and DRUG STORES, IT PAYS to sell FARMER'S "BAITED"

PHOSPHOR PASTE

Made from an improved formula. It is the BEST RAT and MOUSE POISON IN THE WORLD.

Jars 4d., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., and 1/3. KINDLY ORDER from SUNDRY HOUSES.

ONE USER recommends to another.

Export Agents: AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.,

34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Manufacturers: F. FARMER & CO., HOMERTON, LONDON.

SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES **INSECT POWDER** SHAMPOO, and LACTOL

(P.A.T.A.)



These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave an excellent margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss.

We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

Write for Price List and Terms.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.I Tel. No.: Hop 1897. Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

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GOODALL'S -the WATERGLASS Pack for CHEMISTS.

THE FINEST PACKS.— KEENLY PRICED.

HETHER it's perfumery or Waterglass, you know how greatly the speed and ease of sales depend on the good looks of the pack—and that is where GOODALL'S WATERGLASS scores. Our Waterglass looks what it is—a pack for the high-class, critical, pharmaceutical trade. And yet, such is our Waterglass turnover, our pack costs you no more than the cheap-looking kinds.

In addition to the popular designs of last year, this season sees an entirely new pack RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR PHARMACISTS. It is a rich, sell-at-sight design in clean, fresh tones of yellow, red and white (upper design in illustration alongside). And of course, like all our packs, it is a perfectly printed TIN—not a leaky container.

Make an Early Season's display—supported by the strong, expensive, selling SHOWCARDS we supply FREE, and you will have to re-order two or three times, making profits all the time.

PRICES are now fixed at the lowest season's level, and will be gladly sent you,

along with colour photograph, on receipt of a card stating your expected season's needs. Or, to save time, perhaps you will kindly look up the coloured illustration of our packs in our Inset in the 1924 "C. & D." Diary.

At any rate, for your own protection,

Let us send you our PRICES.

1924 GOODALL'S was going to be WATERGLASS year.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. : LEEDS.



Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

CLEANLINESS SIMPLICITY

and Rapidity in Bottle Filling.

Write for new Price Lists. NOTE the Address:
ROBERTS' PATENT FILLING MACHINE GO. 33 ROUNDCROFT ST. BOLTON.

Our latest patent "Alpha," price £12, will fill 10 gross bottles per hour.

Write for Particulars. All Rights Reserved.



Carrier Cycles

The Latest Production of the Carrier Specialists. The Bi-Carrier Specialists. The Bi-Carrier Specialists. The Bi-Carrier Specialists are specially specially special states and special to develope the convenience with which goods can be handled, and the all-weather protection offered by the lid. The well-spring box is substantially constructed and measures 30" × 18" × 12". There is plenty of advertising space available. We, as the pioneer original patenties of Carrier Cycles, will be pleased to advise on any delivery problem. Send for our latest Catalogue. The First and still the Best.



The James Cycle Co., Ltd. BIRMINGHAM

London Showroom: 22 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1 SERVICE. Our Agents give full repair service at all times.



FOR BOOKS PHARMACISTS.

Send us a postal card and we will send you a 32 page catalogue of professional and business books for pharmacists, and a copy of

"THE SPATULA"

an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise,

THE SPATULA, BOSTON 14, MASS., U.S.A.



CHEMISTS' STAMPS, SEALS AN) STENCILS A SPECIALITY.

8 & 9 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.I.

"NELSON."

Full Illustrated Lists Free.

Special Terms to Chemis's



AUTOMATIC SELF-INKING

PRINTING MACHINE

Complete 45/-

"HIS massively constructed Printing Machine is the most wonderful of its kind, being sold at a tenth the price of any other of the same size with similar advantages. It is capable of turning out

**same size with similar advantages. It is capable of turning out every class of printed matter

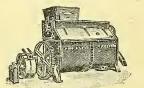
FROM A CHEMIST'S LABEL TO AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE including Perforating, Creasing and Box-making. The finest malleable iron and mild steel used in its construction. Smooth running, speedy, accurate and simple. You cannot afford to be without such a valuable asset. Type, case, complete accessories and instructions are included in the above price. Full fillust, particulars, in two colours, samples of work, sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. THE "ADANA" AGENCY (DEPT. C.D.) 34 KIN , STREET, TWICKENHAW, MIDD ESEX.

COMBINED MIXERS & SIFTERS For CHEMICALS, COLOURS, SUAPS, SPICES, CEREALS, &c. Perfect construction and moderate price. FACTORY COVERS 8,000 METRES. Send for Free Catalogue to— ETABLISSEMENTS L. D. CLESSE 119 Rue Antoine Dansaert, Brussels, Belgium.

"ATLAS" PATENT

SIFTERS & MIXERS

Combined or Separate Machines, for hand or power.



Powdered materials perfectly sifted and mixed.

DRYERS GRINDERS BALL MILLS

& LUND, LIMITED. HIND

ATLAS WORKS, PRESTON.

Established 1791,

[2]

TABLET MACHINERY

F. J. STOKES MACHINE CO. manufacture all the machines required for the production of Tablets and compressed material. As Sole Agents for many years we have had long experience of these machines and we shall be glad at all times to give advice concerning them and also to compress samples free of any charge or obligation.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD.

Here are some of the machines and apparatus in constant use:-

"N" MACHINE

For making tablets up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Output 6,000 an hour.

> "EUREKA" HAND MACHINE

GRANULATING MACHINES

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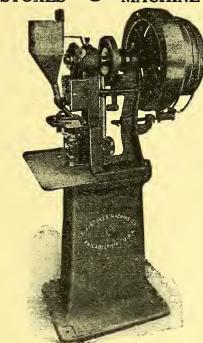
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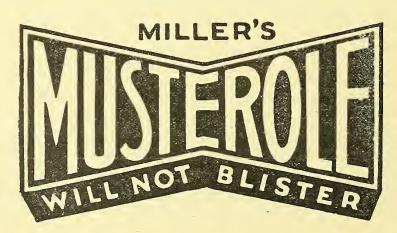
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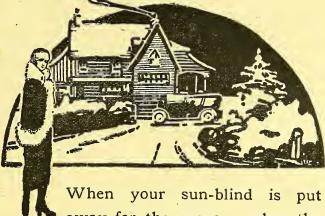
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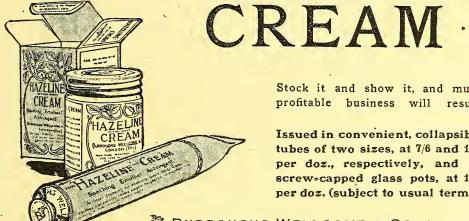






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Appraciations

I find your publication immensely useful, especially your arswers to correspondents. I have valued it very much from the days when it was a mouthly publication.—
H. E. H. (5/12).

The 1924 C. & D. Diary to hand is, in my opinion, better than its predecessors. The law affecting the sale of food and drugs; recapitulating decisions in the courts, is particularly opportune.—W. F. (28/12).

At the close of another year, may I offer my sincere congratulations to you on the continued usefulness of your valued paper? As a reader for over thirty years, I have always found the C. & D. brimful of news, and as a buyer for over twenty years it has been a great as a buyer for over twenty years it has been a great help. To it I owe more than words can express, and whatever success I have attained in business life, there runs through it all the vein of useful help—my C. & D. As an occasional contributor, I have been delighted to do my "bit." Here's to the continued success of the C. & D.—F. B. H. (15/12).

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing Items of Interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies

Derby Guardians.-R. Daniel & Son, manufacturing

chemists, drugs, etc.
East Grinstead Guardians.—H. S. Martin & Co.,

chemists, hospital requisites.
Gravesend Education Committee.—Mr. F. A. Moore, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.
Isle of Wight Guardians.—Timothy White Co., Ltd., drugs, etc.; S. Maw & Sons, Ltd., the "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., B. Pratt & Co., T. H. Ford, Ltd., druggists' granding. sundries.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.-T. W. Salmon & Son,

chemists, drugs.
St. John's Hospital, Twickenham.—Mr. J. W. Butterworth, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

West Bromwich Guardians.—Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Birmingham

The President of the local association (Mr. H. Rigg) and Mrs. Rigg sent Christmas greeting cards to all the members,

Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., have presented to their customers a handsome pocket diary for 1924 containing an insurance coupon for £1,000.

Mr. Norman Booth, F.I.C., and his family have sailed for Tasmania, where Mr. Booth is to superintend the cocoa factory recently erected by Cadbury Bros., Ltd., at Hobart.

The distribution in the King's Heath area of dinners and boots provided under the auspices of the "Birming-ham Daily Mail" Christmas tree fund, which took place on Christmas Eve, was presided over by Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C., who is chairman of the branch in that district.

As a token of esteem and in recognition of her long service at the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, Miss B. E. Thompson, chemist and druggist, who recently retired after forty years as dispenser, has been presented by the dispensers and past students with a mahogany clock and a flower vase.

Leicester

The weather is responsible for the large amount of "mist, pectoralis" now being ordered.

General satisfaction is expressed at the amount of business transacted during Christmastide, and a feeling of optimism exists regarding the prospects of the New Year.

The dance and whist drive recently held by the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in aid of the Leicester University College was a most successful affair, the 670 tickets sold yielding a net profit of £86 2s. 6d. The fund now amounts to £310, and as there are subscriptions still to come in, the £350 aimed at will, no doubt, be realised.

Liverpool

Looking at the artistic colour schemes presented by the window-displays of chemists this holiday, the suggestion has been made that prizes be offered for the best photographs of them in colours.

Several Merseyside friends of Mr. Robert McAlley have written to congratulate him upon his reminiscences (C. & D., December 22, p. 855). He formerly resided here as a representative of Parke, Davis & Co.

Mr. W. J. Williams (Newbery's, London) was on a visit to Liverpool friends for the Christmas vacation. His wife remained for the Liverpool Chemists' Association's children's New Year party, of which she was a promoter.

In view of the annual meeting, on January 16, of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch of the

CC

Pharmaceutical Society, the council has nominated its retiring members, the President (Mr. A. W. Ashcroft) having been re-nominated for the chair in October last.

Costa Comporlodes (22), a Greek seaman, was sentenced on December 28 to three months' hard labour, and recommended for deportation, for offering to sell to a tobacconist 50 grams of cocaine for £7 10s. It was stated that in his possession was found a bottle of novocain.

Manchester

Rumour declares that quite a number of the Dancing Academy teachers in Manchester have had pupils from the pharmaceutical ranks to help them to resuscitate the art which pharmacists practised in their youthful days.

If the number of juvenile well-wishers is any criterion, a well-known suburban chemist should have a brighter and prosperous 1924, as no fewer than forty-five children wished him a Happy New Year before 11 o'clock on January 1.

Sheffield

The business of the city during the Christmas season was better than had been expected, considering the state of Sheffield trade. The prospects of the coming year seem somewhat brighter.

The lecture to be given by Canon Spencer Elliott at the Church House on January 16 is keenly awaited by members of the local society. Lectures dealing with the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations and Insurance dispensing have been arranged by the branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. The speakers on these occasions will be Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., and Mr. H. G. Williams respectively.

Miscellaneous

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—The current report of the medical officer of health for the City of London records the fining of a company carrying on a grocery business for having sold mustard containing 29 per cent. of wheat flour coloured with turmeric.

Poisonings.—A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was given at an inquest held in Brixton, London, on December 31, on the body of Lizzie F, Follett, wife of a commercial traveller. Death was assigned to asphyxia following an overdose of quinine.—Other cases include a suicide by means of lysol.

WINDOW-SMASHES.—A number of bottles displayed at the premises of Needham's, Ltd., chemists, Brierley Hill, recently, fell forward, and after breaking the window, crashed on the pavement.—The window of the Fratton Road, Portsmouth, establishment of Timothy White Co., Ltd., was smashed by a motor-car a few days ago.

Fires.—A fire broke out on the premises of John Knight Ltd., soap manufacturers, Silvertown, London, E., on December 30. The outbreak was confined to one building, which was severely damaged.—A fire occurred in the disintegrator room of the new wing of the premises of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, on January 2. The automatic sprinklers came promptly into action and prevented any damage by fire.

Wireless Retailers' Association.—In a circular letter sent out by Mr. F. S. Horsey, chemist and druggist, London, E.C., a member of the committee of the Wireless Retailers' Association, it is pointed out that this body was formed for safeguarding the interests of retailers of wireless apparatus, and has for its primary objects the elimination of undercutting and securing of better trade discounts. The necessity for organising is urged, and everyone connected with the trade is asked to apply for membership of the Association.

SMALL UNSEALED ENVELOPES DESIRED.—The Postmaster-General states that complaints are frequently received of misdelivery and delay due to the use of large unsealed envelopes into which other communications find their way in transit. The Post Office recommendations are:—(1) Envelopes of which the flaps are at the top and are merely tucked in should not exceed 6 in. in width and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth. If the depth exceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., the aperture should not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (2) Where long envelopes with ordinary tuck-in flaps have to be used, the tuck-in flap should be placed at the side and not at the top if the

envelope does not exceed 4½ in. in depth. (3) Where larger envelopes are necessary, use should be made of those with specially shaped flaps (e.g., in the nature of a tongue) which can be tucked into a narrow slit. (4) Where the contents are of a bulky character, the envelopes should be secured by means of a blunt metal fastener.

IN THE COURTS.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on December 31, Walford Maynard, described as a bookmaker's clerk, of no fixed abode, was charged on remand with having obtained heroin hydrochloride, on July 26 last, by means of forged "medical certificates" (C. & D., August 11, 1923, p. 215). It was stated that the defendant was now cured of the drug habit. The magistrate bound him over.—At Cheadle, Staffordshire, recently, Ernest P. Hides, Stoke-on-Trent, was summoned for selling a patent medicine without a licence. Defendant said that the pills he sold were the property of his wife, and he had been advised that he did not need a licence. He added that he had arranged with Mr. F. Hanna, chemist and druggist, for the sole right to sell the pills, and he was merely soliciting orders on his behalf. The Bench imposed a fine of £2.—At Oldham, recently, Robert Lomas (38) was bound over on a charge of stealing varnish and glue, value £7 4s. 6d., the property of the executors of the late Mr. T. Marlor, chemist and druggist, Greenacres Road.

STAFF CONFERENCES.—The annual conference of representatives and heads of departments with the directors of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E., was held on December 28 in the new board-rooms at Devon Wharf. After a tour of inspection of the enlarged warehouse, laboratories and packing floors, the members of the conference were entertained by the Luncheon Club. In the evening, following an old custom, the etaff dined at Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., with Mr. Sydney Morgan in the chair and Mr. F. C. J. Bird in the vice-chair. Mr. Morgan made a touching reference to the late managing director and the late chairman, and a silent toast was given, in addition to the loyal toast and those of the staff, the chairman and the vice-chairman.—The annual staff conference of T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., soap and perfumery manufacturers, Clerkenwell, E.C., took place on December 28. At the close of the day the directors, representatives and others dined at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. B. Carpenter presided, in the absence of Mr. John Baker, and the items of a musical programme alternated with the toasts.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. J. E. Gauld, chemist and druggist, has been appointed to supply drugs, etc., to Dalkeith Town Council.

Mr. J. Wattie, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. J. H. Preston, High Street East, Lochwinnoch.

Mr. J. Tait, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. J. Robertson, chemist and druggist, 19 West Port, Arbroath.

Mr. Rome Innes, chemist and druggist, Portgordon, has acquired the business of the late Mr. John Webster, chemist and druggist, lately carried on by his daughter, Mrs. Allan, at Cuny Square, Buckie.

Glasgow

 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{Mr}}.$ R. Hall, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 317 Nuneaton Street.

Mr. J. McPhail, chemist and druggist, 145 Sinclair Drive, has opened a branch at 193 Paisley Road, Cardonald.

The business of Mr. R. J. S. Blackwood, chemist and druggist, 64 St. George's Road, has been taken over by Mr. L. Robinson, chemist and druggist.

Wilson, Macnie & Co., Ltd., chemists, have taken over the business of Finlay & Co. (Mr. J. Flanagan, chemist and druggist), 130 Duke Street.

Irish News

Brevities

Sir William Whitla, L.P.S.I., is giving to the Medical Institute, which owes its existence to his generosity, the loving cup presented to him by the Faculty of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Mr. P. J. Maloney, Ph.C., whose shop at Church Street, Tipperary, was burned in 1920, has been awarded com-pensation by the British Government and has restarted business at the Medical Hall, Main Street.

Mrs. James Glendinning, wife of Mr. J. Glendinning, Ph.C., Waterloo Place, Londonderry, was one of the organisers of a Christmas treat for the children of the North Ward Area of the "B" Special Constabulary.

On December 28 a fire broke out in the shop of T. F. Campbell & Co., Ltd., chemists, High Street, Omagh, as a result of a lighted gas mantle falling on some cotton wool on the window. Fortunately the flames were quickly overcome.

Among those who passed the final professional examination of the Royal College of Physicians were Mr. Jonathan Unsworth, R.D., and Mr. Samuel Percival Wallace, Ph.C. Mr. Unsworth, who served his apprenticeship in Dr. Kennedy's Medical Hall, Ormeau Road,

ticeship in Dr. Kennedy's Medical Hall, Ormeau Road, Belfast, was registered in 1910, and carries on a drug establishment at 199 Cliftonville Road, Belfast. Mr. Wallace, who qualified as a Ph.C. in 1916, is proprietor of a pharmacy at 52 Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Down. Sir Thomas Robinson, J.P., Ph.C., President of the association, presided at the annual general meeting of the Dublin branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland in the Central Hotel, Dublin, on December 22. Speaking of the new customs barrier, Sir Thomas said there should be no more difficulty in Dublin to-day in clearing goods than more difficulty in Dublin to-day in clearing goods than there was in Liverpool. The delay caused by the new Customs department was intolerable and unjust to the trade of Ireland.

After fifty-three years of active business life in Carrickfergus, Mr. Robt. Cambridge, J.P., R.D., retired on December 31, 1923. He will remain chairman of Cambridge & Co., Ltd. His son, Mr. T. R. Cambridge, becomes managing director, and his daughter, Miss Nora Cambridge, continues secretary and a director of the company. Mr. Cambridge is a past President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and carries into his retirement the best wishes of the trade in the North of Ireland.

Almanacs and Calendars

Walford & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, St Oswald Street, Collyhurst, Manchester, send out a wall calendar (14 in. by 10½ in.) printed in large figures on twelve leaves, and forming a ready help in office work.

CHEMICAL PRODUCES, LTD., 45 Rua da Madalena, Lisbon issue a wall calendar (15 in. by 10 in.) with a monthly tear-off portion. Each leaf contains seasonable hints to farmers, gardeners, and vine growers.

PAINE & Co., LTD., malt extract manufacturers, St.

Neots, distribute a wall calendar (9½ in. by 6½ in.) clearly printed in blue on white paper, one month to a leaf. The calendar is ready for hanging over a desk or other convenient fixture.

LABORATOIRE DES PRODUITS "USINES DU RHÔNE,"
Paris, issue through their distributing agents, Dick, Coates & Co., 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, a daily calendar (8 in. by 6 in.), each leaf of which $(4\frac{1}{2}$ in, by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in,) contains a space for memoranda. The metal back can be attached to a fixture if desired.

THE BRITISH CHEMICAL PLANT MANUFACTURERS' ASSO-CIATION, 166 Piccadilly, London, W., issue a wall calendar (22 in, by 12 in.), with a weekly tear-off portion. A list of members of the association is a useful feature, and the artistic balance of the calendar is well sustained by a figure of Priestley on a pedestal and a background suggesting large-scale chemical plant.

Business Changes

Mr. A. H. Smith, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 55 Oxford Street, Kidderminster.

MR. W. Rouse, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 34 High Street, Aylesbury.

Mr. A. Wright, chemist and druggist, Town End, Barnsley, has taken over the business of A. L. Johnson, Ltd., chemists, 15 Church Street.

Mr. S. B. Edwards, chemist and druggist, has removed from 7 Vere Street, Cadoxton, to more convenient premises at No. 9 in the same thoroughfare.

M. A. C. Féret, 19 Rue du Parc-Royal, Paris, has taken over the entire business of A. & H. Féret, which will henceforth be carried on by him under his own name.

Mr. H. Wiseman, general merchant, 121a Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1, has taken Mr. M. Myers into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the name of Wiseman, Myers & Co.

Mr. F. Gallantry, chemist and druggist, has purchased, as from January 1, the business of Mr. J. H. Hull, chemist and druggist, Boston Spa, of which he has been manager for the past eight years. Mr. Hull retains his establishment at Bridge Street, Tadcaster.

LANGLEY-SMITH & Co., St. Mary's Chambers, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, announce that Mr. Cyril J. Hutchinson retires from the firm, which will continue trading under the same name, the partners on and from January 1, 1924, being H. Langley-Smith, W. J. H. Ennis, and J. Hardy Arkell.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings o other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, January 7

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.I., at 3 p.m. Papers on "The Estimation of Butyric Acid in presence of Acetic Acid," by Dr. E. Fyleman, and "The Estimation of Cadmium in Spelter and Zinc Ores," by C. E. Barrs.

Tuesday, January 8

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Lecture on "Micro-Chemistry and some of its Applications," by Professor Dr. L. van Itallie, University of Leyden.

Wednesday, January 9

Manchester Pharmacentical Association, Midland Hotel, at 7 p.m. Dance and whist drive. Tickets (15s. each) from the secretaries or any member of Committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Birmingham Branch), Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Herbert Skinner on "The Place of Pharmacy in the Public Service." Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association and Pharmaceutical Society Branch, White Hart Hotel, Reigate, at 7.50 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets 3s. 6d.

Thursday, January 10

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Slaters' Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, W.I., at 8.30 p.m. Meeting of Retail Pharmacists' Union section. Discussions opened by Mr. A. R. Melhuish and Mr. A. R. Keith on "R.P.U. Membership Conditions, Mutual Insurance, and the Proposed Business Training Course."

North London Pharmaceutical Association, Parish Hall, High Street, Hornsey, at 6.30 for 7 p.m. New Year's party. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) before January 5. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (East Metropolitan Branch), Examination Hall, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (York Branch), Creamery_Cafe, Pavement, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Thos. Marns on "The Chemist as Photographer."

Salford Pharmaceutical Association, 40 The Crescent, at 8.30 p.m.
O. L. Fewster on "Collecting Pottery and Porcelain." Ladies
and friends invited.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting will be held on January 16 at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 p.m.

French News

(From the " C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.—Three pharmacists in the war zone, MM. Wauthier, of Revin, Lhomme, of Le Cateau, and Briex, of Lacluse, have been posthumously nominated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour.

A Christmas visit.—On the evening of December 22 burglars broke into M. Collet's offices, situated behind his pharmacy in the Rue Domrémy, Paris. They took 60,000 francs from a drawer (which they opened with skeleton keys), as well as some silver and ornaments.

LABORATORIES' FUND.—The total amount raised for the French scientific laboratories on the occasion of the Pasteur Centenary is over 13,000,000 francs, of which some 10,000,000 were collected in the streets or otherwise, and nearly 3,000,000 by the "Matin" from its readers.

HIGHER GLUCOSE DUTY.—The French Government has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a Bill whereby the inland excise duty on glucose is to be fixed at 15 francs per 100 kilograms, and to alter the basic import duty to 114 francs, in the general, and 57 francs in the minimum tariff

Insurance against laboratory accidents.—Speaking at the banquet of the Friendly Association of Pharmacy Students, M. Radais, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy, alluded to a scheme of mutual assurance against physical injuries resulting from laboratory accidents. These are not covered by the French Employers' Liability Act and the State declines all responsibility. The idea is, therefore, that the interested associations should draw up a scheme and fix the amount of the annual premium and the mode of its collection.

The grant of an annuity of 40,000 francs to Madame Curie was unanimously voted by the Chamber of Deputies on December 19. It is to be continued after her death to her two daughters, between whom it is to be equally divided. (The eldest girl has apparently already decided to adopt a scientific career.) The proposer of the motion pointed out that such steps were justified by honourable precedents. The pensions granted as "national recompenses" in 1839 to Daguerre and Niepce (of photographic fame), and more recently to Pasteur, were all made payable to their widows.

A PHARMACIST'S HONOUR.—Marie Gillot was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment by one of the Paris police courts recently for stealing packets of cocaine and morphine from her employer, M. Martinie, a pharmacist, of the Avenue Philippe Auguste, Paris. Her husband, who disposed of the drugs in bars at Belleville and Ménilmontant, received a similar sentence. It came out in evidence that M. Martinie committed anicide when he received the summons to appear before the "juge d'instruction" appointed to inquire into the case. He left a letter stating that he preferred not to survive this dishonour, reproaching himself for any lack of supervision which might have helped to render such thefts possible.

M. Eugene Henri Hérissey, who has just been elected vice-president of the Paris Society of Pharmacy for 1924 (and consequently president for 1925), is assistant-professor at the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, and head pharmacist of the St. Antoine Hospital. He was for twenty-seven years the collaborator of the late Professor Bourquelot in the galenical laboratory of the Faculty, and shared in the honour of several of the professor's discoveries. The Academy of Medicine awarded him the Nativelle Prize in 1906. He took his degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1899 with a thesis on emulsin M. Bridel, who was elected annual secretary for 1924, is likewise an ex-collaborator of Professor Bourquelot (he has discovered several glucosides), and a hospital pharmacist.

Some seventeenth-century statutes of the master apothecaries, druggists and grocers of Nantes are published by the "Pharmacie Française," and some paragraphs of this lengthy document are not without interest:

"XI. That in future no master apothecary of the town of Nantes shall take as apprentice a child coming of common and artisan parentage, and that the said apprentices shall understand Latin." "XXVIII. And as there are in the said town and suburbs of Nantes many druggists, confectioners, and other folk who offer for sale and sell retail many kinds of deleterious drugs and poisonous compositions in the form of electuaries, syrups plasters, ointments, pills, tablets, and other goods and compounds to them unknown by which great inconvenience is caused to the common people, it shall be expressly prohibited and forbidden to such sort of folk to offer in future such drugs for sale under penalty of corporal punishment, confiscation of goods and a fine of a hundred livres."

Danval rehabilitated.—After twenty years' persistent efforts, Charles Danval, the pharmacist sentenced to penal servitude for life in 1878 on a charge of poisoning his wife by means of arsenic, has succeeded in obtaining official recognition of his innocence. The judges of the Court of Cassation have awarded this victim of a miscarriage of justice an annuity of 12,000 francs (he is now over eighty) and the sum of 20,000 francs as indemnity. Twenty-four years after his conviction it was scientifically established that the human body may normally contain small amounts of arsenic, and in view of this discovery Danval was released. Since then he has repeatedly attempted to prove his innocence of the crime imputed to him forty-five years ago. Last year Professor d'Arsonval, in a communication to the Institut Français, proved that 3 milligrams of arsenic may be normally present in the human body (2 milligrams were found in Madame Danval's body, an amount assumed in 1878 to be abnormal). Danval's last and successful appeal was based on this statement.

PRICE OF ALCOHOL.—A decree of the Minister of Finance establishes a new scale of price for alcohol supplied by the State to the industries enjoying the privilege of a special rebate. The charges are for 100 litres of alcohol 100 per cent. (1) pure alcohol for the manufacture of spirituous beverages, 550 francs; (2) for the manufacture of vinegar for inland consumption, 450 francs; (3) for the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products, perfumes, etc., for use or sale in France, 300 francs (this is the price paid by pharmacists for the alcohol they require for the preparation of galenicals, specialities, etc.). Alcohol required for the manufacture of liqueurs, chemical and pharmaceutical products, perfumes, vinegars, etc., intended for export, will be supplied at the rate of 240 francs. Pure alcohol supplied for purposes to which the consumption tax is not applicable, 210 francs. Denaturated alcohol for lighting or heating, 170 francs. Distillers and dealers are permitted to charge an amount not exceeding 2.5 per cent. to cover costs of warehousing, loading, business tax on turnover, including double rectification, if required by the customer.

Montpellier University.—In an address delivered on the occasion of the centenary of the Montpellier Superior School of Pharmacy, M. Massol, the present Dean of the Faculty, made allusion to "Its University of Medicine, of which the origin appears to go back to the year 1000." In the printed report a footnote adds: "The declaration of Guilhem VIII in 1181 stipulates liberty of teaching. The statutes of Conrad date from 1220." He does not give his authority for the date 1000, but I find in the "Jewish Encyclopedia" a statement that a medical school was founded by the Jews at Montpellier in 1025. Here once more no authority is given, but possibly Rabbinical lore or tradition might throw some light on the question. Of course, it is quite possible that medical schools of some kind may have existed at Montpellier during the Arab epoch—the question is simply whether any written record of them has survived. A.D. 738 takes us back to the early days of Bagdad, the first city (according to the late Mr. Wootton and others) where pharmacy was recognised as a distinct and reputable profession. The great progress in Arab medicine (says Leclerc, its French historian) was in the ninth century; till then they were more famous as warriors than as savants.

American Notes

By " The Man from London."

METRIC SYSTEM DROPPED.—The Medical Department of the Army and the United States Public Health Service has dropped the use of the metric system in the purchasing of drugs and medical supplies, and it appears that other government departments are going to tollow suit. The reason given is that specifications for purchases must be employed which are in accord with commercial practice.

A "FINE" POINT.—The U.S. Government has a "nut to crack" of an entirely new and hard species in the form of collecting penalties. More than 1,000 tins of opium were seized recently, all contraband of course, on board the Pacific Mail liner "President Wilson," upon its arrival in San Francisco from the Orient. This vessel being owned by the United States Board places the Government in the position of collecting penalties from one of its own departments. There is a ruling that one department cannot assess fines against another department and collect, and Custom officials have been holding vessel commanders responsible along with operating owners. Following the seizure Captain Henry Ne'son, commander of the "President Wilson," was fined \$185,000, and an appeal naturally follows.

Cutting out the cutter.—The cutting of prices by department stores of many toilet articles and nationally advertised goods originally introduced to the public through the drug trade has resulted in a determined effort on the part of the majority of American druggists to pass a Bill through Congress intended to relieve the situation. The measure advocated is the Kelly-Stephens Bill authorising manufacturers to name fixed prices for proprietary, trade-marked and patented preparations and compelling all handlers of this merchandise to observe the prices thus fixed. The retail druggist has got very weary finding a lot of capital and labour in the handling of these goods without a living profit all because department stores have got the habit of using these articles in the manner described by "throwing out a sprat to catch a whale."

Cult or cure.—The remarkable prosperity and popularity which have attended the efforts of Christian Science, osteopathy, and chiropractics in America for the past twenty years or so have resulted in a swarm of all kinds of "isms," "pathies," "cults," "faith healers," "magnetic healers," "mind healers," which paint in glowing colours the wonders of "the latest and only way to cure all diseases," for cash only. Some aggressive articles have appeared recently in the American medical journals regarding the different so-called "faith cures" and "isms," and pointing out how these same are a distinct menace to the public health. In Illinois the State Medical Society is appealing for funds from its members for use in carrying on a lay campaign in the public Press against all these quacks who are assailing the science of medicine. That this is necessary may be better understood by the fact that enormous sums are spent by these various "cults" and "isms" to advertise themselves. A representative of one of these "cults" recently boasted that his organisation has collected \$150,000 for the purpose of "putting over" at the next legislature laws favourable to this especial "cult." What the art of healing has come to may be better understood after reading the following item from the "Illinois Medical Journal." A chiropractor was recently convicted in Ohio for practising without having been registered, and sentenced to serve time in jail. During his incarceration the father of an invalid child secured the sympathy of the Governor, thereby leading the Governor to state: "If I were sheriff I not only would allow the father to bring the child to the jail for treatment, but, if necessary, I would take the 'doctor' to the home of the child that she may be treated." As Talleyrand remarked: "To succeed in the world it is much more necessary to possess the penetration to discover who is a clever man."

Colonial and Foreign News

MARITIME TRAFFIC TAX IN SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has introduced a new tax on all passengers and goods entering and leaving Spanish ports. The tax amounts to 2 pesetas per passenger, and to 0.50 peseta for every ton, or case.

Russian Nationalised industries.—By order of the President of the central executive committee of the Soviet federation, a list has been published of the more important nationalised industrial undertakings placed under the direct control of the supreme economic council. These undertakings are divided into eleven groups. Group III, mining industry, includes the Lena Gold Trust and the Ural Platinum Trust. In Group VI, chemical industry, the following undertakings are enumerated: Indiarubber Trust; the Bonducheff Administration; the Antil Trust; the Pharmaceutical Trust; the Coke-Benzol Trust; Lacquer Colour Works; Azomethyl Works; Santonin Factory. In addition to the above undertakings controlled by the central authorities in Moscow, there are several other nationalised enterprises of minor importance conducted by the local authorities and by the economic councils of the individual federated republics.

NARCOTICS IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian Administration of Health announces that it has decided to adopt the system of import certificates for opium, etc., proposed by the League of Nations, which will be enforced on February 1, 1924. This refers to the certificate issued by the Government of the country in which the importer resides, certifying that the amounts in question are required for legitimate medicinal or scientific purposes only, and which the importer has to send to the exporter, who presents it to his Government on making application for an export licence. At the same time, the administration draws attention to the growing practice of submitting the prescribed application for an import licence for narcotics only when the goods are actually in the custom house awaiting examination by the inspector of pharmacies, and reminds importers that this application should be made prior to placing the order abroad.

Indication of origin in Argentine.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies, at its session of October 30, passed a law requiring the declaration of the country of origin on all goods, whether of native or foreign manufacture, offered for sale in the Argentine. In addition, the quality, or degree of purity, as well as the net weight or measure of the contents, must be clearly stated on the label. In the case of products manufactured in the republic, the words "Industria Argentina" must appear conspicuously on the label, container, or on the article itself; also, in advertisements the country of origin must be mentioned. In the case of imported articles, not only the name of the country of origin, as well as the above-mentioned particulars, have to be stated on the label, etc., but also the actual factory in which the goods are produced.

Nationalities in Egyptian pharmacy.—Details of the recently published official statistics of Egyptian pharmacy were given in the C. & D., II, 1923, p. 502, and a closer investigation of the data supplied reveals some interesting facts. Of the 473 qualified pharmacists whose actual residence could be traced when compiling this publication, 195 were domiciled in Cairo, 103 in Alexandria, while Tantah comes third with 18, followed by Port Said with 14 and Mansura with 13, after which follow Damanhur, Heliopolis, and Zagazig, each with 8, while Luxor claims 3. The following nationalities are represented in this total: Greeks, 161; Egyptians, 144; Syrians, 65; Armenians, 48; Jews, 29; English and Scottish, 10; Italians, 10; French, 5; Maltese, 1. The following figures are of interest as showing the origin of the diplomas held by these qualified pharmacists: Constantinople, 170; Cairo, 95; Beyrout, 79; Athens, 66; America, 23; Great Britain, 12; France, 12; Switzerland, 10; Italy, 3; Damascus, 2; and Malta, 1. In conclusion, it may be remarked that there are about 40 Egyptian pharmacists in the employ of the Government.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

CRYSTAL PURE DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, drug grinders, drysalters, etc. R.O.: 64 St. George's Road, Glasgow.

TRIPLE BELT Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £250. Objects: To acquire the business of a maker of catamenial and surgical appliances, carried on at Woking by Mrs. M. A. Orridge. The directors are: Mrs. M. A. Orridge and A. Wyles. R.O.: 87 Commercial Road, Woking.

Fox & Co. (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of agents for chemicals, factors, general merchants, wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers and merchants, etc. The directors are: R. H. Fox and J. Fox. R.O.: 16, Atkinson Street, Deansgate, Manchester.

Evans & Sons' Pharmacies, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of medical herbalists, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, chemists, stationers, opticians, dealers in oils, colours, dry saltery, etc. The directors are: W. J. Evans, Mrs. M. Evans, and May I. Evans. R.O.: 33, Rheola Street, Penrhiwceiber, Glam.

Rouse & Sons, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of and dealers in electro, dental and medical products, druggists sundrymen, medical tablet manufacturers, patent medicine proprietors, dealers in photographic and optical goods, perfumery, soaps, etc. The directors are: E. M. John and Mrs. E. C. John. R.O.: 37 Berners Street, London, W.

BIO-MEDICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £13,000. Objects: To engage in research work and bio-chemistry; to carry on business as chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and dealers, drysalters, and importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and their constituents, etc. The directors are: S. J. Crockford, D. S. Adler, and T. M. Sanders. R.O.: Vernon House, 40 Shaftesbury Avenue, Lo. lon, W.1.

F. H. Taylor & Sons, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters and importers of, contractors for, and dealers in glass and glassware, particularly in regard to graduated, engraved, and any other descriptions necessary in chemical, medical, surgical, photographic, dairy, x-ray, wireless, laboratory and other scientific pursuits, etc. The directors are: F. W. Taylor and S. H. Taylor. R.O.: 131 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.7.

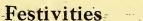
Lavodent Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects: To acquire the formulæ of the products of "Lavodent" for cleansing artificial teeth and the registered trade-mark therefor, "Lavomel," a skin cleanser, and also the article known as the "Lavodent" Denture Cleansing Brush and the registered design thereof, and also that branch of the business of Associated Products, Ltd., which has consisted of marketing and vending the said products and article, together with the goodwill and the benefit of all agency agreements relating thereto. The directors are: H. Osborn and H. S. Bragg. Solicitor: C. C. Singleton, 18/19 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.

STACEY'S CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.—S. Warner, 33 Larkhill Rise, Clapham, London, S.W., was appointed receiver and manager on December 11 under powers contained in debenture dated October 22, 1923.

Healthovin, Ltd.—The creditors of this company met on December 21. Mr. E. Hard reported that the company had gone into voluntary liquidation, appointing him as liquidator. The company was quite solvent, the liabilities being only £311 4s. 5d., against assets of £490 12s. 3d. The company was a subsidiary concern of B. Bevan & Co., Ltd., which had gone into voluntary liquidation. No resolution was passed.

Stock Exchange Prices

| £1 Shares unless otherwise stated | Dec. 29, | Nov.30, 1923 | Dec. 31, 1923 |
|--|---|----------------------|---|
| Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord | s. d. 20 6 | s. d. 21 3 | s. d. 21 3 |
| Apollinaris and Johannis. Ord. £1 | <u> </u> | - | 7 6 |
| Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. | 11 6 14 3 | 15 3 15 6 | 15 6 |
| Bell (John) & Croyden, 10% cum. Pref. Benger's Food, Ord. | 15 6 37 9 | 6 3 38 0 | 7 0 38 0 |
| Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10 | £61 | £6 108 9 | £6 |
| Boots Pure Drug, Ord. Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. | 22 6 | 23 3 | 102 6 23 3 |
| "A" Pref | 20 6 | 21 9 | 21 9 |
| Boots Cash Chomists (Lancashire),6% "A" Pref | 20 6 | 21 9 | -21 9 |
| Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref | 20 6 | 21 9 | 21 9 |
| Boots Cash Chemists (Western), 6% | 20 6 | 21 9 | 21 9 |
| "A" Pref Borax Consold., Defd. Ord. Bovril, 6% Pref. | 36 3 | 37 0 | 35 6 20 6 |
| " Ord | 21 6 23 3 | 23 6 | 23 0 |
| ,, Defd | 21 6 | 28 6 9 0 | 27 6 7 6 |
| $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Prof British Cyanides, Ord | 12 6 20 0 | 12 3 21 3 | [10 0 |
| British Dyestuffs Corpn., 7% Prof | 7 9 | 11 6 | 12 6 |
| British Glues and Chemicals, Ord | 5 0 | 4 3 | 4 0 |
| British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord | 14 9 27 3 40 0 37 3 27 3 | 27 9 | 15 0 25 9 42 6 |
| British Oxygen, Ord Brunner Mond, Ord | 40 0 37 3 | 44 0 39 6 | 42 6 37 0 |
| 710/ Decf | 27 3 65 0 | 27 6 58 0 | 26 6 57 6 |
| Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref | 23 12 | 23 3 | 23 3 |
| | 22 6 16 3 | 27 6 17 0 | |
| Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½ % Prof. Do Trey & Co., Ord. | 19 6 16 0 | 19 9 17 9 | 19 9 16 0 |
| Eastman Kodak, Com. (No Nominal Value) | \$95 | \$123 | \$123 |
| ", ", 6% Prefd. \$100 Eyans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord | \$120 7 0 | \$125 4 6 | \$125 4 3 |
| Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. 5% Pref. | 10 3 | 7 9 | |
| ", 7% Pref. Idris & Co., "A" Ord. Ilford, Ltd., Ord. | 19 6 | 20 0 12 6 | 7 3 15 0 20 3 12 6 20 6 19 3 14 3 60 0 |
| Ilford, Ltd., Ord | 21 3 18 9 | 21 3 18 9 | 20 6 19 3 |
| Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. | 15 0 57 6 | 13 9 | 14 3 |
| Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. | 20 71 | 58 9 21 6 | 20 6 |
| Ilford, Ltd., Ord. "6% Pref. Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½ % Pref. Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. "8% Pref. "20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. Liebig's Ext. of Meat. Ord. £5 | $\begin{vmatrix} 19 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 10 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ | 21 0 11 4½ | 20 6 10 6 |
| Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 Magadi Soda, Ord | £13% 4 0 | £14½ 1 6 | £141 1 6 |
| Mellin's Food, 6% Pref | | 11 101 | 12 0 |
| 7 % Cum. Pref. | 24 3 | 39 0 26 3 14 3 | 25 6 |
| Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref | 19 3 18 3 | 14 3 | 14 0 9 0 |
| National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Prof | 17 6 | 18 6 | 18 0 |
| New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Prof. | 18 0 19 4½ | 17 6 23 6 | 17 6 22 6 |
| Salt Union, Ord | 19 9° 23 6 | 21 0 24 0 | 23 0 24 0 |
| "Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Prof. | 22 6 | 25 0 | 24 3 |
| Schweppes, Ltd., Ord | 17 6 9 6 | 20 0 15 0 | 19 6 15 0 |
| Smith (Stephon) & Co., 6% Pref Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord | 9 6 28 9 44 0 | 27 0 47 6 | 26 3 47 6 |
| Spratt's Patent, Ord. 5% Prof. | 18 6 35 0 | 19 3 32 6 | 19 3 32 6 |
| Stevenson & Howell, 61 % Cum. Pref. | 27 0 | 17 9 32 6 | 17 6 33 0 |
| UnitedGlassBottleMan., 7% Mt.Deb. | | | £86 |
| Venesta, Ltd., Ord. | £85½ | £88 15 0 | 14 9 |
| 7% Pref. | 17 6 20 9 | 15 0 21 9 7 0 | 16 0 21 9 |
| White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. White (R.), & Sons, 6% Pref. | 4 6 13 3 | 7 0 12 6 | 21 9 6 6 13 9 5 6 |
| Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref. | 4 6 | 5 0 19 6 | 5 6 18 9 |
| Tight, Dayman & Onney, 0 70 11cl. | . 13 (0 | | |



A Party at Perth

A most enjoyable party was held at the Windsor Restaurant, Perth, recently, by the staffs of the manufacturing and retail businesses of Mr. Thomas Harley, chemist and druggist. The programme of humorous sketches, dialogues, songs, recitations and games was well sustained, and much real talent was discovered. Mr. Harley gave a varied and instructive display of his conjuring powers. The sketches by several of the junior staff were clever and well arranged. Votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Harley brought the evening to a close.

Eno Club's Christmas Gathering

THE staff of J. C. Eno, Ltd., held their annual Christmas social gathering on December 20 in the canteen at "Fruit Salt" Works, Pomeroy Street, London, S.E. The gathering was largely attended, and Mr. J. H. Boyd, on behalf of the directors, wished the assembly the season's greetings. The rest of the evening was spent in a riot of merriment, dancing, games and music being indulged in. Vocal numbers were introduced by Miss Tuck and Mr. Wood, with Mr. Hobbs at the piano. Prizes were presented to the winners in the various competitions, and a very happy evening was experienced.

A Mock Auction

The staff of William Martindale, manufacturing chemist, New Cavendish Street, London, W., held a convivial evening on Dccember 20. A leading feature was a "semi-official" auction—the term is apparently new—at which a large range of "useful" commodities was put up for sale. The first item was a copy of the Dangerous Drugs Act, with full details of working. As was expected, this failed to find a purchaser, and after a brief inquest was deposited amid acclamation in the incinerator. Other articles exhibited were obviously of foreign origin, but in every case there was a British subforeign origin, but in every case there was a British substitute For the latter there was keen competition, while the foreign article was nearly always rejected. The proceeds of the auction were sent to the London Hospital Appeal Fund.

Ladies' Evening at Southport

THE Southport branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a ladies' evening recently at the Queen's Hotel, when an opportunity was taken to present Mr. A. S. Rollin, retiring President, with a token of regard. Owing to the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. R. H. Wilson, Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Messenger, who president is the last considerable Mr. Pollin. sided, said that was the last occasion when Mr. Rollin would act in his official capacity. For twelve months he had been their President and recently was re-elected, but since that meeting he had disposed of his business and was shortly leaving the town. It was felt they should make some little presentation to Mr. Rollin, and he had pleasure in presenting him with an umbrella. In daing so he (Mr. Massanger) honed it would keep fine doing so he (Mr. Messenger) hoped it would keep fine for him. (Laughter.) Mr. Rollin, in reply, said he had had thirteen happy years in Southport, and would always look back upon his life there with pleasure. Dinner was then served, the company including many ladies, and after the meal dancing was indulged in until a late hour. For non-dancers whist was arranged, and musical items were given by Mr. and Mrs. Anderton and Mr. L. Dent.

Index to Vol. XCIX

The issue for December 29 completed Volume XCIX, covering the second half of the year 1923. We have in preparation an index for the volume, which will be sent to subscribers who have already intimated that they desire to receive the indexes as published. The index desire to receive the indexes as published. The index is not sent out with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but is supplied to all subscribers who send us post-card requests for a copy. Those whose names are already on the list of subscribers who have indicated their desire to have the index regularly need not send us a further intimation.

Prescription Problem

The :Editor will be glad of the loan of original prescriptions suitable for this column, together with the solution of the difficulty.

Our recent prescription (C. d D., October 27, p. 577) was sent us from South Africa. As the solution given below indicates, it is not an unusual combination, but it was not easily deciphered. The correct rendering is as The correct rendering is as follows :-

R East(on) syr. Pellow's syr.
Parrish's food
Syr. glyc. (co.) M. (aa) 3ij.
3ij. t.d. (ex) aq. p.c.

One correct solution was received, namely, from Miss One correct solution was received, namely, from Miss H. M. Tedham, 137 Howarth Road, Plumstead, S.E.18, who may select any one of the following books as a prize: "Chemists' Windows"; "Minor Experiences"; "Practical Methods of Urine Analysis"; "The Chemists' Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment"; "Provincial Hospital's Pharmacopeias."

While several connections proceeded in finding the first

While several competitors succeeded in finding the first three ingredients, all, with the exception named, failed with the syr. glycerophosph. Our next problem is given below. Exact transcriptions of the prescription are in-

dyhumle 34
Aller lig 3ir
Theleon hoo
Valed 3;

vited on postcards only (one attempt), which should reach "The Editor," The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than the first post on January 11. Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor.

C. & D. Retail Price List

WITH this number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is WITH this number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is included the quarterly issue of the C. d. D. Retail Price List, now in its third year of publication. The changes in the prices of drugs and chemicals have been very numerous and mostly upward since the last edition, a tendency fairly shown by the drug index, which, for the past month, is 161.9. Over the whole range of drugs and chemicals and taking into consideration relative drugs and chemicals and taking into consideration relative turnover, the appreciation of values is about 1.2 per cent. In surgical dressings there has been a marked change for January, and though the alteration is not so much in materials as in packings, it is sufficient to show an advance in the index from 225.4 to 239.6, which is the highest figure since July 1921. Several additions have again been made to the number of preparations included in the List.

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS.—A list of Royal warrant holders, occupying thirty-three pages, is given in "The London Gazette" of January 1.

THE number of applications for British patents filed during the past year is given in "The Times" as 32,637, a decrease of nearly 3,000 compared with the number for the year 1922.



Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

York.—At a meeting of the East Riding Insurance Committee, held at Beverley on December 28, it was resolved, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, that the county inspector under the Food and Drugs Act should be authorised to obtain samples of drugs and medicines for analysis. Alderman J. V. Mainprize, medicines for analysis. Alderman J. V. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

December Drug Tariff

The following are the alterations for December in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

The following are the alterations for December in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Acetum scillæ, 8d. lb.; acid. carbolic., 2s. 3d. lb.; acid. carbolic. liq., 2s. 1d. lb.; acid. hydrobrom. dil., 11d. lb.; acid. tannic., 5s. 9d. lb.; ammon. chlor., 1s. 3d. lb.; chloroform., 3s. 6d. lb.; ext. cinchonæ liq., 5s. lb.; ferri et ammon. cit., 3s. 2d. lb.; ferri et pot. tart., 6s. 3d. lb.; inf. buchu, ex conc., 4s. lb.; inf. cinch. acid., ex conc., 2s. 6d. lb.; liq. am. acet. conc., 1s. 2d. lb.; liq. ammon. acct. fort., 1s. 1d. lb.; ol. amygdalæ, 4s. lb.; paraff. mol. alb., 1s. 6d. lb.; pot. cit., 2s. lb.; pot. tart., 5s. 6d. lb.; sodii citras, 2s. 10d. lb.; sodii nitris, 2s. 9d. lb.; syr. scillæ, 1s. 2d. lb.; syr. scillæ, 1s. 2d. lb.; syr. tolut., 1s. 6d. lb.; syr. zingfb., 1s. 7d. lb.; ung. hyd. nit. dil., 2s. 4d. lb.; vinum antimoniale, 2s. 8d. lb.; vinum ipecac., 2s. 10d. lb.

Higher.—Acetanilidum, 5d. oz.; acid. salicylic., 4s. 6d. lb.; adeps benz., 1s. 9d. lb.; ammon. benz. (artificial), 9d. oz.; ammon. brom., 1s. 6d. lb.; anthem. flor., 6s. lb.; chlorodynum, 5s. 9d. lb.; elixir diamorph. et terpin, 5s. 6d. lb.; ext. opii liq., 7s. 3d. lb.; ext. opii sicc., 7s. oz.; guaiacol carbonas, 1s. 10d. oz.; iodum, 2s. 1d. oz.; lin. aconit. meth., 3s. 2d. lb.; lin. opii moth., 5s. lb.; liq. morph. acet., 7s. lb.; liq. morph. hydrochl., 7s. lb.; liq. morph. acet., 7s. lb.; liq. morph. hydrochl., 7s. lb.; liq. opii sed., 10s. lb.; nethyl salicylas, 5s. 9d. lb.; opium pulv, 4s. 3d. oz.; phenacetin., 1s. 1d. oz.; phenolphthalein., 1s. 2d. oz.; pot. brom., 1s. 4d. lb.; pot. iod., 2ls. 9d. lb.; pot. permang., 1s. 6d. lb.; pulv. cinnamomi. co., 6s. 3d. lb.; pulv. cred. stilled), 23s. lb.; cl. ricini, 1s. 3d. lb.; opium pulv, 4s. 3d. oz.; phenacetin., 1s. 1d. oz.; sxodu brom., 1s. 5d. lb.; sodii iod., 2s. 2d. oz. sulphonal, 2s. 9d. oz.; syr. codeinæ phosph., 3s. 4d. lb.; tr. chlorof. et morph. co., 10s. lb.; 1r. opii, 8s. 3d. lb.; tr. chlorof. et morph. co., 10s. lb.; 1r. opii, 8s. 3d. lb.; tr. chlorof. et

Inquiry Regarding a Medical Practitioner

A COMMITTEE of inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health at Mansfield, on November 20, to investigate six allegations made by the Nottinghamshire Insurance Committee concerning the services of a well-known local panel practitioner, Dr. N. Tarachand. Among the allegations were included the following:—That he improperly directed patients to take prescriptions to a particular chemist or chemists and directed them not to take them to a particular chemist. That he improperly issued prescriptions to persons not included in his list of insured prescriptions, that he issued prescriptions to persons with persons; that he issued prescriptions to persons with whom he was under a contract to dispense, and that he persons. As to the allegation that he had improperly directed patients to a particular chemist and directed them not to go to another particular one, counsel said

Dr. Tarachand was the owner of a shop in Newgate Lane occupied by Mr. H. Twidale, who in June, 1923, gave notice to the doctor because he considered the conditions placed upon him were very onerous. The notice terminated in December. In May last Mr. Twidale had 379 prescriptions from Dr. Tarachand on his list and Mr. Pegg, another chemist, had that month only 15. In June, after Mr. Twidale had given notice, Mr. Twidale's prescriptions went down to 186 and Mr. Pegg's went up to 114 in July Twidale's went down to 93 and Pegg's prescriptions went down to 186 and Mr. Pegg's went up to 114, in July Twidale's went down to 93 and Pegg's up to 149, and in August the figures were 87 and 142. On June 12, after the notice had been given, an advertisement appeared in the "Evening Post": "Splendid opportunity for chemist. No premium, business established 12 years, substantial takings. Genuine introduction and assistance to respectable men or firms." Mr. Twidale, through the agency of Mr. Bell, replied to the advertisement, and a reply was received from the agents. advertisement, and a reply was received from the agents, in which it was stated that the rent was £75, that Dr. in which it was stated that the rent was £75, that Dr. Tarachand's premises were next door and that he could send all his prescriptions to this shop and that this was an excellent opening for a chemist and druggist. Counsel suggested that Dr. Tarachand was using this situation for his own personal advantage. He pointed out that many of the panel patients were very much nearer to Mr. Twidale's shop than to Mr. Pegg's, and the inducement in the advertisement was that Dr. Tarachand was in a position to send panel patients to his own shop. Herbert Twidale, chemist, Newgate Lane, stated that he gave notice to leave the house for the sole reason that the accommodation was not sufficient for his family that the accommodation was not sufficient for his family and business. Following upon the notice he observed that his business became affected. He had not told anyone outside his house that the terms proposed for a continuation of the tenancy of the shop were too onerous for him to accept. James A. Pegg, chemist, Church Street, gave evidence that since June last he had dealt with a considerably invesced number of prescriptions. with a considerably increased number of prescriptions from patients coming from Dr. Tarachand; and John O'Brien, miner, said he was upon Dr. Tarachand's list, and when he went to him for treatment he gave him a and when he went to him for treatment he gave him a prescription, and advised him to go to Mr. Pegg with it. Witness, however, was satisfied with Mr. Twidale, and continued to go to him, and when the doctor heard of this he seemed rather annoyed. Evidence was heard on the other charges, after which the proceedings closed. The findings will be promulgated.

Drug Index

Summary 1916-1923 inclusive

| Drugs (1913=100) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| - | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Jan. | 263.3 | 198.8 | 207.6 | 232.9 | 315.2 | 239.0 | 182.0 | 152.2 |
| Feb. | 262.8 | 191.1 | 212.5 | 230.6 | 324.3 | 226.0 215.8 | 178.0 | 153.7 |
| Mar. | 264.5 | 185.0 | 215.2 | 216.2 | 336.4 | 212.8 | 170.4 | 153.6 |
| April | 266.1 | 183.5 | 216.5 | 207.0 | 344.6 | 209.7 | 169.8 | 155.1 157.3 |
| May | 265.3 | 188.1 | 224.6 221.8 | 196.0 | 362.7 | 207.5 | 161.2 | 156.9 |
| June | 270.4 | 191.3 | 217.0 | 202.3 | 341.4 | 200.4 | 158.9 | 157.2 |
| July | 259. 4 227.5 | 193.9 | 217.8 | 205.2 | 322.5 | 193.2 | 158.2 | 156.5 |
| Aug. | 210.2 | 201.7 | 219.7 | 213.9 | 334.6 | 188.1 | 155.4 | 157.2 |
| Sept. Oct. | 204.6 | 202.5 | 227.5 | 216.2 | 289.6 | 186.8 | 154.7 | 156.6 |
| Nov. | 202.5 | 203.0 | 242.4 | 216.4 | 268.2 | 188.9 | 153.4 | 160.8 |
| Dec. | 198.4 | 204.6 | 236.5 | 218.0 | 258.2 | 188.2 | 153.3 | 161.9 |
| Doc. | 130.1 | , | Dressi | | | | | |
| Í | 133.0 | | 390.5 | | 390.2 | 268.8 | 214.6 | 205.4 |
| Jan. Feb. | 133.0 | 203.0 | 438.1 | 390.0 | 357.6 | 250.6 | 214.6 | 205.4 |
| Mar. | 140.0 | 205.0 | 438.1 | 276.2 | 405.8 | 250.6 | 209.0 | 219.0 |
| April | 141.3 | 204.5 | 483.1 | 286.8 | 400.4 | 256.6 | 203.4 | 225.4 |
| May | 153.0 | 271.0 | 483.1 | 268.8 | 402.4 | 256.8 | 201.2 | |
| June | 153.0 | 240.0 | 483.1 | 268.8 | 408.2 | 256.2 | 197.4 | 225.4 |
| July | 160.0 | 264.8 | 483.1 | 231.3 | 445.2 | 244.4 | 197.4 | 225.4 |
| Aug. | 153.0 | 273.5 | 495.0 | 253.3 | 445.2 | 230.6 | 197.4 | 225.4 |
| Sept. | 153.0 | 291.3 | 501.7 | 270.1 | 406.6 | 230.6 | 204.0 | 225.4 |
| Oct. | 172.2 | 291.3 | 511.2 | 292.9 | 374.2 | 230.6 | 204.0 | 225.4 |
| Nov. | 191.5 | 316.5 | 513.3 | 308.7 | 365.2 | 230.6 | 204.0 | 225.4 |
| Dec . | 201.5 | 316.5 | 513.3 | 333.7 | 320.6 | 230.6 | 204.0 | 225.4 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | |

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council-meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on January 2, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair.

The PRESIDENT, at the outset, wished the members of the Council the compliments of the season. "I hope the New Year," he said, "will be a very happy and very prosperous one for every member of the Council, every member of the Society's staff, and every member of the Society in all parts of the world, wherever they may be." (Hear, hear.)

The President intimated there were no questions.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Fifty persons were elected members and fifty-eight student-associates of the Society. There was one restora-tion to the Register, and several to the Society. The registrar reported that ninety-five persons had been registered as apprentices or students since the last meeting of the Council.

DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POISONS (AMENDMENT) ACT

The President reported the result of the conference held on December 18, 1923, with representatives of the following bodies in reference to Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Dangerons Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act:—British Medical Association, Drug Club, Retail Pharmacists' Union, Association of Manufacturers of British Proprietaries, Guild of Public Pharmacists, and Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. The conference approved the action of the Council in suggesting an amendment to Section 17, and agreed generally with the lines followed by the amendment. It was also agreed that it should be left to the Council to decide what further steps, if any, should be taken to secure the suggested amendment.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of this committee mentioned that recognition of the botany course at the Oxford City Technical School

had been agreed to.

The President pointed out that that step showed the development which was taking place in the work of interesting local educational authorities in the possibility of providing the necessary facilities for the giving of training in analytical and pharmaceutical subjects. It showed, he said, that the Education Committee was working on entirely correct lines. Conferences had taken place with the local educational officers in various centres, the start being made with Middlesex and Kent. They found in a great number of instances that chemistry and physics were available, but facilities for botany were not so readily obtainable. It was hoped, however, that by reason of the conferences and the work of the committee there would be some extension of facilities, not only in the secondary schools, but in the technical colleges as well. In the secondary schools an opportunity would be afforded the boys and girls to take the subjects during the ordinary school course, while, if the same facilities are given the technical schools, those children who could not take the special training during their ordinary school life could do so when they had commenced their pupilage. In the past many of their young men had been recruited from the elementary schools, and now the best boys and girls in the elementary schools would automatically go up to the secondary schools. Then, if these facilities were given to the "20 per cent. free places" and a maintenance grant was made, the best of the children would be attracted and elect to stay on. All that fully justified the attitude of the Society and the policy of the Council in raising the standard of the Preliminary examination. The result was that a great many of the pharmaceutical The result was that a great many of the pharmaceutical students of the future would be able to take their entrance examinations while at school, and the best of the boys and girls would be able to take the Part I subjects of the Qualifying examination at the secondary schools. That was all to the good, and it was on those lines the Council would endeavour always to proceed.

Mr. White thought that everyone in the Society should make a point of getting support in their own locality for the scheme outlined by their President.

Mr. PECK urged that there was a necessity for constantly reiterating that the curriculum of study must only

be commenced after registration.

Mr. Rowsell said he lost no opportunity of impressing that upon the young people. He would only take a pupil after he had been registered, and surely all other pharmacists could do the same.

Mr. ANTCLIFFE raised the point as to whether, if a branch was dissatisfied with the local facilities provided, they should make representations on the subject themselves or proceed through the Council of the Society.

Mr. Hines drew attention to the fact that the Confer-

ence had discussed the matter fully, and asked how far the recommendations of the Conference had been put into

The President, replying, said that the Education Committee, only the day before the Council meeting, had arranged for a small subcommittee to report on the new syllabus and the new regulations at an early Accordingly he thought it would be a good idea if the recommendations of the Conference were given attention. As to Mr. Antcliffe's point, a letter had been received from Sheffield, which would be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

Mr. White said that the usual plan was to deal with the matter from the Society's headquarters in co-operation with the local body. Letters from branches dealing with local difficulties would be welcomed by the Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement is summarised as follows:-The financial statement is summarised as follows:—Receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £18 2s., amounted to £10,527 17s. 4d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £48 0s. 9d.; examination fees, £1,532 9s.; registration fees, £205 16s.; restoration fee, £1 1s.; penalties, £17 8s. 4d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements. etc., £1,330; "Pharmaceutical Journal," S.A. subscriptions, £5 15s. 6d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £1 13s. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £5 6s. 8d.; School of Pharmacy, £2 2s. 11d.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £5 18s. 1d.; B.P., Codex, £158 19s. 7d.; interest on investments, £287 14s. 9d.; sundries, £7 9s. 6d.; transferred from deposit account, £6,900. Payments amounting to £3,985 19s. 8d. account, £6,900. Payments amounting to £3,985 19s. 8d. were authorised, and the action of the secretary in making disbursements amounting to £659 18s. 3d was approved. The other balances were: Benevolent Fund courrent account), £42 5s.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £16 10s. 7d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £136 14s. 4d.; Orphan Fund, £52 17s. 4d. The statement was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee of this fund reported that they had considered eleven applications and made grants varying from £5 to £105.

Mr. SARGEANT said he was glad to observe from the report that a sum of £35 from the Chemists' Assistants Association [of London] had been administered by the Benevolent Fund. As an old assistant he took the view

that the Association served a very good purpose indeed.
The following special contributions were announced:—
W. Coutts-Evans, Ealing, 16s.; S. T. & S. A. Milbank,
Bishop's Stortford, £1 9s. 6d.; Wolverhampton and
District Chemists' Association, £3 15s. 6d.; S. Bastow,
Chichester, 15s. 6d. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported having received three applications; grants were made in two cases of £10 and £26 respectively.

Mr. Parry reported the receipt of several letters from different parts of the country protesting against the transfer of the fund to a Government body. He did not want there to be any misunderstanding on the point. Society still assumed control of the fund, although nominally it was watched over by the Government.

There was no other public business.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

(Concluded from C. & D., December 29, p. 912.)

TEST FOR METHYL COMPOUNDS IN ETHER By D. B. Dott, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.R.S.E.

This note has reference simply to the preparation of the test solution. The delicacy of the reaction is largely dependent on how the solution has been prepared. Commercial sodium bisulphite varies much in strength, deteriorating on keeping, and it is better to use the sodium sulphite of the Pharmacopæia 94 per cent. purity. As the result of experiments, the following was found to be a satisfactory formula:—1 gm. fuchsine dissolved in about 500 c.c. water near 60°, cool to 40°. To this add gradually solution of 6.5 gm. sodium sulphite in 30 c.c. water. Then add gradually 10 c.c. hydrochloric acid, and dilute to 1 litre. Not only does the bisulphite of commerce vary much in strength, but the cold saturated solution, as directed in the Pharmacopoeia, has a different strength according as it is used soon after a different strength according as it is used soon after saturating, or is used after standing several hours. The freshly saturated and filtered solution, before long, deposits a quantity of crystals, the saturated solution from which is of quite different strength from the original. Evidently the more definite normal sulphite is to be preferred.

DISCUSSION

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL said the first note furnished a probable explanation of the recorded 1 in 20 solubility of cocaine hydrochloride which Mr. Wilson last session showed to be correctly 1 in 28.4. Mr. Dott's suggestion of a supersaturated solution even after cooling and in presence of crystals seemed a more likely explanation. The point about statements as to solubility in chloroform and the possible effect of the small percentage of alcohol always present in chloroform might be very important. With regard to the solution of sodium bisulphite differing in strength according to the time it is used, he recalled that some reaction appears to take place between water and sodium thiosulphate in making standard solution. But after twenty-four hours, when the reaction was completed, no further change ensued.

Mr. Wilson said it would seem there was room for research in regard to the physical nature of solution. With regard to podophyllin, it would be interesting to have some careful investigation as to the relative therapeutic value of the American and the Indian resins. It seemed quite clear that physically and chemically there

was very considerable difference,

Mr. McDiarmid said he would like to emphasise what Mr. Dott said about the solubility of jalap resin. The same applied to scammony resin. The official test said that not less than 75 per cent. should be soluble, without specifying any quantity of ether. The proportion of specifying any quantity of ether.

ether should always be stated.

The CHAIRMAN said he recently learned from a friend who was treated by the late Professor James Miller in Edinburgh in 1859 that he had prescribed for him podo-Apparently the dosage was not well known, and its cumulative action had not been understood, with the result that his friend suffered severely from what

appeared to be an overdose of the drug.

Mr. Dorr said even 0.730 ether was not absolutely pure, and might contain traces of alcohol and water, which interfered with solubility determinations. The colloidal conditions certainly interfered with solubilities. In the case of emetine being converted into hydrochloride, it was only when the salt had reached the full crystalline form that the normal solubility could be ascertained. With regard to sodium thiosulphate solution, he had found that the yellowish deposit which sometimes separates depended on the purity of the salt. He thought the re-crystallised salt only should be used in making the standard thiosulphate solution.

Mr. Rutherford Hill then gave a paper on

DISPENSING AND SALE OF SPIRITS AND SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICINAL USE

A recent correspondence in the Scottish Press has caused many inquiries as to how a dispensing chemist

can stock and sell and dispense a wide range of excisable spirits and spiritucus preparations while the Licensing Acts prohibit such sales except by persons holding a liquor licence. The question was raised in an acute form in those areas in Scotland where, under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, a no-licence veto was in Such a veto makes no difference whatsoever in the position of a dispensing chemist. He continues to keep open shop and sells and dispenses spirits and spirituous preparations precisely as before and as is done in any other area. If he has held a licence for the sale of so-called medicated wines he cannot continue that, as all such licences are cancelled, but he continues free to sell all Pharmacopoial medicated wines and all other medicated wines sanctioned as really medicated by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. A pharmacist may not sell pure rectified spirit unless in quantities not exceeding 5 fluid ounces at a time, and only to medical or scientific men for purposes of medical or on this point. It is based on a letter of date July 15, 1880 (C. & D., 1880, p. 324), from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, which says:—

The sale of spirits by any unlicensed person is not author-The sale of spirits by any unicensed person is not authorised by law, but the Commissioners, having regard to the difficulty which would otherwise be experienced by medical and scientific gentlemen in obtaining alcohol for purposes of medical or scientific research, do not interfere with the sale by pharmaceutical chemists to such persons of small quantities not exceeding 8 ounces (now 5) at a time.

In the letter to which this was a reply the question asked was whether rectified spirit could be sold "for medical or scientific purposes." In a further reply as to whether the permission extends also to registered chemists and druggists the Commissioners in an affirmative answer use the words "for purposes of medicine or scientific research." It seems reasonable to assume that the recruicion is not intended to be limited to that the permission is not intended to be limited to medical research, that the phrase suggesting such limita-tion in the first letter is accidental, and that the reply is really an affirmative answer to the original question: "May a chemist and druggist (not having a spirit licence) sell small quantities of spirit of wine for medical or scientific purposes, the spirit to be in its pure state?" This construction gives a distinctly wider scope to the concession. It relates, however, to selling rectified spirit apart altogether from any prescription. Rectified spirit is ordinarily hardly ever prescribed by a medical practitioner. Recently, however, it has pretty frequently been prescribed in connection with some aural clinics under the Ministry of Pensions. When rectified spirit is pre-scribed for any case of illness the dispensing chemist would not hesitate to dispense it any more than he would hesitate to dispense a prescription for whisky or brandy, say, in a case of acute influenzal pneumonia, just as he has no difficulty at all in dispensing any prescription for any spirituous excisable liquors, such as tinctures, spirits or elixirs for purely medicinal use. Obviously such dispensing of excisable alcoholic liquors for medicinal use, especially in the case of whisky or for medicinal use, especially in the case of whisky of brandy, is a function which must be exercised with most scrupulous care, owing to the readiness with which it may be abused, and both the medical profession and the pharmaceutical profession are in honour bound to co-operate loyally in this endeavour. Cases of abuse are extremely rare, but when they do occur dispensing chemists always endeavour to assist the medical practicing the discount of the process of the medical practicing in the discount of the process of the medical practicing in the discount of the process of the medical practicing in the discount of the process of the medical practicing in the process of the tioner by dispensing, if possible, or if impossible, alternatively suggesting to the prescriber the possibility of using one of several efficacious alcoholic stimulants which every dispensing chemist keeps in stock. During the severe influenzal pneumonia epidemic in 1918, when war-time restrictions on licensed vendors caused exceptional difficulties, in one populous area in Scotland more than thirty gallons of whisky were dispensed. When a medical practitioner deems a particular medicament essential he must be allowed to take full responsibility, and the dispensing chemist's first and supreme endeavour must be to furnish exactly what the prescriber requires. he acts on that principle he need not fear that anything he does will be regarded as exceeding the reasonable

conditions under which he is permitted to discharge his duty as a qualified dispenser of alcoholic excisable liquor for medical use only. It is safe to say that brandy or whisky as such should never be dispensed except under the urgent emergency conditions already described and which rarely occur in practice. Even though ordered by a medical practitioner for use as a beverage, they should never be supplied. It has long been a custom in Scotland for dispensing chemists to keep in the pharmacy a small stock of whisky and brandy to meet any such sudden emergency call. These were never common, and are now more rare than ever, as medical practitioners in cases of threatened collapse usually have at hand more definite and reliable remedies such as hypodermic adventing or strephylic. Under Section 55 Licenting adrenalin or strychnine. Under Section 55, Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, it is lawful for any holder of any certificate as licensee to give out and supply exciseable liquor from his licensed premises at any time when such giving out and supply would be otherwise illegal, on an order stating why such liquor is required, signed by an officer of police, or procurator fiscal, or medical official, which order shall be a sufficient defence in any prosecution, provided it be transmitted by post to the procurator fiscal within forty-eight hours. In Dewar's procurator fiscal within forty-eight hours. In Dewar's "Liquor Laws of Scotland" this is noted thus: "This is a new provision, and we understand is meant to meet cases of serious illness where medical practitioners are of opinion that excisable liquors are required." This provision is extended by Section 11 of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, as follows: "Section 55 of the Licensing (Scotland)Act, 1903, shall be amended by inserting after "officer of police" the words "including any constable in charge of any police station," and after "medical official" the words "or in case of sickness, accident or experience when a unfifted medical practitioner." accident or emergency by a qualified medical practitioner."

In cases of acute illness people naturally turn to the dispensing chemist for anything necessary for treatment, and under the foregoing provision the dispensing chemists when occasion requires procures whisky or brandy or champagne from the licence holder, leaving the prescrip tion with him to conform to the requirement as to reporting. Even in a no-licence area there would probably still remain hotel, restaurant or wholesale licensees who could supply under the above provisions. But there is no law against a chemist keeping in stock in any area any spirituous liquor, including brandy and whisky, for use exclusively for dispensing prescriptions by medical practitioners for sick persons. The question is rather as to dispensing brandy or whisky alone. Although a dispensing chemist keeps a large stock of medicinal spirituous preparations, all of which are excisable, including rectified spirit, spirit of chloroform, spirit of sal volatile and medicinal tingtures has does not require to have any medicinal tinctures, he does not require to have any licence for the supply of these to the public for medicinal purposes. In addition to dispensing by medical pre-scription he may, and does, regularly sell to the public many medicinal tinctures and similar medicinal preparations containing alcohol in the ordinary way of business, and he continues to do so when all spirit licences have been abolished in the area. What are the conditions under which these things are done? The practice has been so long in operation unchallenged that most people do not even know of its existence, and even medical practitioners and dispensing chemists, as well as excise officials and the police, have never had occasion to ascertain exactly how it operates. If legal advice is asked one is referred to "Scottish Licensing Laws," by Purves and Keith, third edition, 1921, page 31, where they say:

An Excise licence is not required for the sale of mediated spirits for medicinal purposes by any physician, apothecary or chemist.

As the ground for this opinion they quote an unrepealed section of an Act of Parliament, 16 Geo. II, C.8, S.12 (1742-3), which says:

"This Act or anything therein contained shall not extend to any physician, surgeon, apothecary, surgeon or chemyst, as to any spirits or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame or distempered persons only."

This has been regarded till recently as applying to England, Wales and Scotland. But in the Chemist and

Druggist Diary, 1923, the view now accepted is stated thus: "The exemption does not apply to Scotland, where the sale of spirituous medicines by anybody without a spirit licence is a Revenue concession, like the sale of

spirit licence is a Kevenue concession, like the sale of spirituous perfumes without a licence in Great Britain and Ireland." This position seems to arise in Section 13 of the Act 16 Geo. II, c. 8 (1742-3), which says:

Nothing in this Act shall extend to charge with any of the duties directed to be paid, levied or received as aforesaid, any spirits made or distilled from malt, and retailed and consumed within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, which spirits are commonly called and known by the name of agua vitæ in that part of the kingdom, or to the name of aqua vitæ in that part of the kingdom, or to subject the makers, sellers or retailers thereof within that part of the kingdom to take out such licences as are hereinbefore directed.

As further indicating that Section 12 of the Act 16 Geo. II, c. 8, is inoperative in Scotland we have the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, which is described as "An Act to consolidate with Amendments the Laws relating to Licensing in Scotland." Section 110 of this Act repeals specifically all previous Licensing Acts so far as applicable to Scotland, and the schedule of repealments makes no mention of the Act 16 Geo. II, c. 8 (1742-3). Even in England and Wales it would seem the Commissioners of Customs and Excise do not regard the statutory exemption as extending to medicines made with wines (C. & D., March 14, 1903, p. 434). For that reason medicated wines in England and Wales, as well as in Scotland, are sold without licence only under a Revenue concession which applies to medicated wines of the British Pharmacopæia or wines so medicated as to satisfy the Commissioners that they cannot be used as beverages. The Act ostensibly deals with the selling and retailing of brandy, rum, arrack, usquebagh, Geneva, aquavitæ, or other distilled spirituous liquors or strong waters. That certainly seems to suggest only distilled spirits. But if that be so then we wonder how physicians, apothecaries and chemists carried on. In the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of 1740 Spanish wine and French white wine was employed in making many tinctures, elixirs and medicated wines. French brandy was used extensively in preparations now made with rectified spirit. One would expect, therefore, that an Act passed in 1743 which exempted spirits or spirituous liquors used in the preparation or making up of medicines would have included wines as well as brandy.

EXCISE CONCESSION IN SCOTLAND

The position in Scotland is that "The sale of spirits by an unlicensed person is not authorised by law, but the Commissioners do not interfere." In other words, there is in Scotland a concession by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under which they agree not to interfere with the dispensing of spirituous liquors prescribed by a medical practitioner for a legitimate medicinal use, nor with the retailing of ordinary medicinal spirituous liquors have present forms or hedges corporate carrying on business. by persons, firms or bodies corporate carrying on business under the Pharmacy Acts exclusively for medicinal purposes. The Commissioners, however, reserve the right to interfere in any case at any time if there is reason to suspect that the concession is being abused, and no chemist in Scotland could claim statutory exemption against such interference such as might be claimed in England and Wales under the Act 16 George II, cap. 8, S. 34 in 19, (17.9.47). Section 12 (1742-43). A search has revealed no date for this concession and no formal definition of its scope, but it at least must cover all that is included in the 1742-43 Act exemption, which extends to spirits and spirituous preparations used medicinally. That the conspirituous preparations used medicinally. cession exists and is operative is manifest. It would almost seem, as already indicated, that ever since licensing restriction began it has been tacitly assumed that it applied only to alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and not to such liquors when used and dispensed by doctors or chemists for purely medicinal purposes. This assumption, it is interesting to note, appears also to prevail in the American United States. The validity and been apparently, though not really, questioned. In reply to an inquiry from a representative of the licensed trade as to the retail sale by dispensing chemists without licence of excisable spirits, brandies and wines, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise replied as follows:

London, 10th November, 1923. Sir,—With reference to your letter of 3rd inst., I am directed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to inform you that they do not require an Excise liquor licence to be taken out for the sale of:—

of:—

1. The medicated wines of the British Pharmacopœia; or 2. Other medicated wines or medicated spir.ts which are found on examination to contain a medicinal substance in such proportion as will give the wine or spirit a distinct medicinal character, and make it unsuitable for use as a beverage; provided, as regards every such preparation, (a) that in the opinion of the Commissioners the directions as to dose, etc., on the label clearly indicate that the preparation is intended for use as a medicine, and not as a beverage; and (b) that the preparation is sold by (1) a duly registered chemist and druggist, or by (2) a body corporate complying in all respects with the conditions laid down in Section 3 (4) (a) and (b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903. In all other cases the question of liability to the appropriate Excise liquor licence (i.e., for wine, sweets or apprints) will atise, (Signed) A. E. Cruse.

Evidently this reply relates to the concession, common

Evidently this reply relates to the concession, common to Great Britain, under which chemists sell by ordinary retail without any medical prescription certain officially recognised medicated wines. It has nothing to do with the general concession as to spirits and spirituous preparations dispensed under medical prescription and sold in the ardinary ways of hysiness for evaluations dispensed. in the ordinary way of business for exclusively medicinal purposes by registered chemists in Scotland. Many of these could not be said to contain a medicinal substance in such proportion as to make it unsuitable for use as a beverage, and none of them are ever dispensed or sold subject to any specified restrictions as to labelling, directions or dosage. It has also been alleged that no con-cession by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise would be a competent or sufficient defence to a charge of shebeening, and it would only be listened to in mitiga-tion of penalty. But there are many cases which prove such a concession is accepted by the Courts as a sufficient answer. Technically the recognised practice by which dispensing chemists without any licence sell and dispense all manner of excisable alcoholic liquors is not specifically authorised by law, but the Courts refuse to convict authorised by law, but the Courts refuse to convict where the Commissioners have said they will not interfere or require a licence. If it were otherwise every chemist's shop in Scotland could be closed. Even in the case of an ordinary vendor of excisable liquor as a beverage such a concession has been held to be a good defence in a case of alleged shebeening. It is settled law in Scotland that a concession by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise is a competent defence to a charge of shebeening. At present everything is done in Scotland under a concession which is almost necessarily Scotland under a concession which is almost necessarily indefinite. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise distinctly say the law makes no provision for the sale or dispensing of any excisable alcoholic liquors otherwise or dispensing of any excisable alcoholic inquors otherwise than by licence based on a magistrate's certificate. But, they say, as long as you "play the game," and use the spirits exclusively for medicinal purposes and never as a beverage, we will not interfere. It is really excisable alcoholic beverages that are restricted, and not medicines. It is extremely difficult to foresee all possible medicines. It is extremely difficult to foresee air possible circumstances under which there might be an emergency demand for some alcoholic liquor in acute illness or accident in which, in the judgment of a medical practitioner, life itself may be in imminent danger. It is therefore vastly to be preferred to leave the concession undefined and trust to the honour of the medical profession to act in a fession and the pharmaceutical profession to act in a worthy manner under the concession. This is the position at the present moment, and there is no evidence that it does not work satisfactorily.

PEARLS FROM FISH EYES.—According to a German patent, artificial pearls can be prepared by treating the vitreous body of the eye of fishes with acetic acid, followed by hardening in a mixture of formaldehyde and alcohol. The white colour is produced by adding aluminium acetate to this mixture, while a milky opalescence results from the addition of sodium hydrosulphate and sodium thiosulphate.

R.D. Abolition Proposals

THE final proposals drawn up by the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and the Executive Committee of the Pharmacists of Northern Ireland respectively, as to the proposed abolition of the registered druggist grade, are to be considered at a general meeting of the pharmacists this week.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' SOCIETY PROPOSALS

All chemists and druggists and registered druggists on the register for not less than ten years be registered as chemists and druggists and given the privilege of compounding medical prescriptions, on showing that they have practical experience in compounding. All such chemists and druggists not to use any title likely to convey the impression to the public that they are fully qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

All registered druggists on the register for less than ten years be registered as chemists and druggists on taking out a prescribed course and passing an examination to show that they are capable of compounding medical prescriptions, all such chemists and druggists not to use any title likely to convey the impression to the public that they are fully-qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

All registered druggists or chemists and druggists or the register at the passing of this Act and all assistants who have served their apprenticeship with a chemist and druggist or registered druggist, and all persons who are serving their apprenticeship with a chemist and druggist or registered druggist at the passing of this Act, be allowed to enter for the full pharmaceutical licence examination without serving any further apprenticeship to a pharmaceutical chemist, but to take out a special course at a school of pharmacy and to be granted registration in lieu of preliminary examination on showing a reasonable standard of general education.

All the privileges, concessions and special examination must be availed of inside five years from the passing of

this Act

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' PROPOSALS

The registered druggist examination to be discontinued, provided the following be accepted:—

That all chemists and druggists and registered druggists on register, and in business as principals for not less than twenty years on passing of the Act, be permitted a modified examination in materia medica, practical pharmacy, and the British Pharmacopoia. These passing this examination to have the right to dispense and compound medical prescriptions, and to use the title "dispensing druggist" only. Such examination to be conducted by one or more pharmaceutical chemists elected by the Council.

That all registered druggists and their assistants, ten years or more qualified, be permitted to enter for the full qualifying examination, without chemistry, and without restrictions of any sort, provided they present themselves within three years of the passing of the Act. They also to use the title "dispensing druggist" only, and have the right to compound and dispense medical prescriptions.

That all registered druggists and chemists and druggists, their assistants and apprentices, be permitted to enter for the full qualifying examination without restrictions of any sort, provided that they present themselves within four years of the passing of the Act, and are twenty-one years of age, have completed a four years' apprenticeship, and passed the entrance examination in force.

That all future apprentices in the business must pass the official entrance examination in force, previous to commencing apprenticeship, and that a course in a recognised school of pharmacy be accepted in lieu of the pharmaceutical training.

The proposal to perpetuate the use of the title or description "chemist and druggist" cannot be entertained, and its use by those legally entitled to do so does not confer any right to compound or dispense medical prescriptions.

Pharmaceutical Botany

XXXVIII. Dicotyledons-Ranunculaceæ.

The utility of the buttercup as a convenient starting point in the comparative study of flower parts and floral evolution has already been pointed out in Article XX. The order itself—the Ranunculaeeæ—affords excellent examples of the extent to which modifications can affect various parts of plants somewhat closely allied. Thus the stem may be an underground bulb (Ranunculus



Fig. 125.—Meadow buttercup or crowfoot, Ranunculus acris, L. (From Bentham's "British Flora.")



Fig. 126.—Figwort, Ranunculus ficaria, L. (From Bentham's "British Flora.")

bulbosus) or rhizome (anemone, Fig. 64, Article XXIII), erect and herbaceous (aconite), or climbing and incapable of self-support (clematis). Thus it is evident that stem types vary widely and do not afford any guide in classifying Ranunculous plants. The leaf also shows many modifications, but nevertheless in most cases the palmate type of venation is of considerable aid in giving a clue to the buttercup order. The extremes of such a form of leaf may become quite characteristic, as in the pedate leaf of Hellebore (Fig. 127).



Fig. 127.—Black hellebore, Helleborus niger.

In general, however, the shape of leaf provides little help in placing a plant in its natural relationships, as it is greatly affected by environment environment. Thus species of buttercups growing in meadows have leaves cut into segments (Fig. 125); those inhabiting more open places, such as banks of ditches, often bear-ing undivided leaves (Fig. 126). Acrid or poisonous juices are present in the leaves, stems, and roots of Ranunculaceous plants, making them obnoxious to animals.

An unmistakable, if indefinable, resemblance is evident throughout the flowers of the order, though the floral

members may vary considerably in number and arrangement (Figs. 129 to 131). The Ranunculaceae present sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels closely arranged in an ascending spiral (with sepals, petals, or carpels when few in number appearing to be whorled). The floral members may become greatly modified in detail; thus in Hellebore (Fig. 127) the petals become changed into small green tubular nectaries, the sepals becoming large and conspicuous. In anemone (Fig. 130) the petals have disappeared completely. A feature of the higher Ranunculaceae

is this tendency of the calvx to usurp the functions of the petals, which culminates in the peculiar flower of aconite, quite a type of its own. The distinctive features of the order, free sepals and petals (if present), numerous hypogynous stamens, and carpels not united (apocarpous pistil) do not appear very precise, yet these characters (along with minor details such as shape of leaves and acrid taste) readily serve to separate Ranunculous plants from others, even when the genus shows anomalies. Thus Mousetail (Fig. 128) has few stamens, but its numerous carpels and other floral

structures are typically Ranunculous. Clematis (Fig. 129) has opposite leaves, climbing stems, and four (or more) sepals, characteristics not typical of the order in which its stamens and carpels readily place it. It will be seen that the order illustrates how easy it is to become familiar with plant resemb-lances and how difficult it is to lay down rules and regulations for numbers of parts and arrangements thereof even in a single "natural order." The meadow rue (Thalictrum flavum) clings to wind pollinations and retains numerous stamens, but has no need for the absent nectaries and petals. The variable number of sepals and petals in the Ranunculus shows genus that fixity of number of floral parts has not been attained. The adaptations to insect pollination are in Ranunculus towards keep-



Fig. 128.—Mousetail, Myosurus minimus.

ing open house for many types of insects, conspicuousness of flower being attained by yellow petals with small pouched nectaries. In higher types spurred petals, blue and purple colours are typical sequelæ of adaptation to pollination by long-tongued bees, etc., and in them reduction of carpels is evident, owing to greater certainty of pollination. The object of the above discussion is to illustrate that Nature's experiments and adaptations make it impossible to lay down rigid rules for limiting characteristics of any natural order, as these have been mutable.

The same stipulation applies to genus, species, variety, and hybrid, as regards precise delimitation, especially



F16. 129. Traveller's joy, Clematis vitalba.



Fig. 130.
Anemone.
Anemone nemorosa.



Fig. 131. Buttercup, Ranunculus acris,

in natural orders (such as Compositæ) in state of rapid evolutionary development. The plants still to be dealt with comprise forms from many different natural orders bearing flowers differentiated into an outer protective calyx and an inner attractive corolla. The chief modifications which will be traced in our progression are as follows: (1) Replacement of spiral by whorled arrangement; (2) reduction of number of members in each whorl; (3) progression from separate petals (polypetaly) to united petals (sympetaly); (4) suppression of whorls, especially stamens; (5) reduction from many carpels to few carpels; (6) from separate carpels (apocarpy) to fusion of carpels (syncarpy).

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (Is. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Paint Remover.—A preparation for removing paint, varnish, etc., consisting of a mixture of carbon disulphide, paraffin wax, acetone, benzol, methylated spirit and natalite. (W. H. Ponter. 207,594).

Ether in Cans.—An apparatus for filling cans with pure ether for anæsthesia, and closing the same, whereby the entire process is carried out partly in a vacuum and partly in a chamber filled with nitrogen. (E. Mallinckrodt. jr. 207,745).

Alkali Silicate Solutions.—A process of preparing concentrated solutions of sodium silicate containing a high ratio of silica to soda by electrolysis, removal of the desired amount of sodium, and concentration. (L. W. Codd. 206,572.)

Tubercle Preparation.—Tubercle bacilli are cultivated for six weeks to four months in a medium free from albumin, to which 0.1 to 5 per cent. of neutral saponin has been added, with the result that bacilli almost free from fat and lipoid are obtained. The bacilli are collected and added to a 0.05 to 5 per cent. solution of lipase, sterilised and centrifuged. (Raikichi Arima. 207,596).

FRANCE

Rust Stains.—A process for removing rust stains on linen, etc., consisting in the application of a solution of stannous chloride in hydrochloric acid. (E. Chatelain. B.F. 562,129.)

Grganic Arsenical Compounds.—A process for preparing organic compounds of arsenic consisting in diazotising aromatic, or mixed aliphatic and aromatic, aldehydes or ketones and treating the reaction product with an excess of sodium arsenite. (O. Margulies. B.F. 362,460.)

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, The Chemist & Druggist," 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopoia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 8, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 19. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

Personalities

Mr. J. W. WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, Burnley, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Christmas Day.

Mr. W. H. Wandless, chemist and druggist, ex-Mayor of Whitehaven, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Cumberland.

Mr. A. Birtwisle, son of Mr. A. Birtwisle, chemist and druggist (President of the Northwich Pharmacists' Association), has passed his final dental examination at Manchester University.

COLONEL W. F. WYLEY (Wyleys, Ltd., manufacturing chemists), Coventry, is to be presented with the freedom of the city and his portrait in oils in recognition of his long continued service.

Mr. RICHARD CAMPBELL FEATHER, son of Mr. Arad Feather, a director of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., lozenge manufacturers, New Church Street, London, S.E., has passed the Intermediate examination for the B.Sc. degree of the University of London.

SIR GILBERT GARNSEY has been appointed a member of the court of inquiry into the remuneration of practitioners under the National Health Insurance Acts (C. & D., December 1, p. 740) in succession to Sir Josiah Stamp, who is unable to serve owing to pressure of other business.

THE staff of Mr. W. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Mill Street and Arcade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, presented Miss Davies, his daughter, with a silver cruet set and a silver syphon stand on the occasion of her marriage on December 31. Miss Davies also received a presentation from the Doyle Golf Club.

Dr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., Oxford, delivered his annual Christmas lecture at the University Museum on December 27: the subject chosen was the Oxford Botanic Garden, of which Dr. Druce is the Fielding curator. The lecture was full of interesting details of a subject that the learned curator has fully investigated, and was illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

Among the names included in the list of New Year honours are those of Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.. President since 1904 of the General Medical Council and chairman of the British Pharmacopæia Committee who becomes a baronet; and Lieutenant-General Sir William Leishman, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., M.B., Director-General of Army Medical Services, who receives the K.C.B.

Mr. Harold E. Webb, a director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, was operated on in mid-Atlantic a few days since for appendicitis. The Cunard liner on which Mr. Webb was travelling was so steady that no unusual difficulty was experienced by the ship's surgeon. The last section of the voyage, from Plymouth to London, proved tedious, fog causing more than twenty-four hours' delay.

MR. W. H. SAUNDERS, F.C.S., chairman of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, has favoured us with a copy of a sumptuously printed account of his recent tour round the world, together with his presidential address to the Liverpool Philomatic Society delivered last October. Entitled respectively "Roving the World" and "The Land of the Rising Sun," these travel notes (which have been written at the request of several personal friends) will, no doubt, be read with keen interest, especially, as Mr. Saunders suggests in a prefatory note, by those who may be planning a similar journey Excellent illustrations enhance the appeal of a vivid narrative.

The following changes have been made by the Vinolia Co., Ltd.. in the work of their representative staff. Mr. F. H. Bristow will be the representative in North and East London in addition to the Eastern Counties. Mr. J. F. Lintott will now confine his attention exclusively to the south side of the Thames, and Mr. J. W. Ryman will be responsible for West London and the Thames Valley. Mr.

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T. Macdonald has been transferred to Manchester, and Mr. F. G. Fish has resumed his work in the Northern counties. Mr. G. Wilson will attend to Glasgow and the South-West of Scotland, and Mr. J. P. Dunn will be responsible for Edinburgh and the North and East of Scotland. Mr. J. C. Graham was knocked down by a motor in Belfast, recently, and is suffering from severe shock. On his recovery he will confine his attention to Uister. Mr. J. T. H. Orr will be responsible for Dublin and district, and Mr. B. G. Ellis will succeed him in the South and West of Ireland.

Professor L. van Itallie, Ph.D., Leyden, who is lecturing at 17 Bloomsbury Square on January 8, is remembered by members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference as the President of the Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique, which met in Londou last July simultaneously with the Conference. Professor van Itallie made a delightful speech at the banquet held in the course of the proceedings, and those who were present on that occasion will, distance permitting, be anxious to hear him discourse on "Micro-Chemistry and Some of Its Applications," a subject in which he has carried out a good deal of research. The professor became a pharmacist in 1886, graduated as doctor of philosophy at Berne in 1901, and was appointed professor of pharmaceutical chemistry in the University of Leyden in 1907. From 1896 to 1907 he was chief editor of the "Pharmaceutisch Weekblad," and in 1910 he was chosen as President of the permanent commission of the Netherlands Pharmacopæia. In 1920 he became the first director of the Royal Pharmaco-therapeutic Institute, the only organisation of its kind in Europe. A portrait of Professor van Itallie appeared in our issue of July 28, 1923 (p. 114).

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

Brecknell.—On December 24, 1923, the wife of F. Brecknell, M.P.S., 34 Sherborne Road, Cheadle Heath, of a son.

TURNER.—At The Hut, Glendower Road, East Sheen, London. S.W.14, on December 29, 1923, the wife of Percy N. Turner, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

Anderson—Bayles.—At St. Mary's Church, Longfleet, Poole, on December 16, 1923, William Anderson, chemist and druggist, to Mary Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr. Arthur Bayles, 8 Bateman Street, Cambridge.

ASHTON—NEWBOLD.—At Meols Church, Cheshire, on January 1, Henry Maitland Ashton, pharmacist, Beaumaris, to Ada Mary, daughter of Mr. Fred Newbold, Sankey, Warrington.

BARRETT—JONES.—At St. Mark's Church, Gillingham, Kent, on December 19, 1923. William Louis Barrett, chemist and druggist, to Edith Frieda, second daughter of Mr. G. J. Jones, Copenhagen Road.

Brindley—Rhodes.—At the Parish Church, Norton, Staffs, on December 26, 1923, John Brindley, chemist and druggist, Norton-in-the-Moors, to Irene A. Rhodes, B.Sc., Smallthorue.

GOODCHILD—DAYIES.—At St. Peter Port Town Church, Guernsey, on December 31, 1923, J. W. Goodchild, to Winifred, daughter of Mr. W. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, 15 Mill Street.

Warner—Hunter.—At the Parish Church, Berkeley, on December 26, 1923, by the vicar, the Rev. H. C. Armour, M.A., Vivian Stuart Warner, M.P.S., younger son of Mr. G. Oram Warner, M.P.S., to Minnie Christina Hunter, B.Sc., only daughter of Mr. A. J. Hunter, Canon House.

Deaths

FLETCHER.—At his residence, 39 St. Ann's Hill Road, Nottingham, on December 27, 1923, Mr. Alfred George Fletcher, for many years a valued friend and representative of the late Mr. J. H. Haywood, surgical-appliance manufacturer, Castle Gate, aged seventy. Mr. Fletcher was a burgess of the city of Nottingham and a well-known Freemason. His genial personality will be greatly missed by the directors and staff of J. H. Haywood, Ltd., and by his many friends in business life.

LIVESEY.—At Bexhill-on-Sea, on December 12, 1925, Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist (Abel & Co., chemists, 108 Queen's Road, London, W.2). Mr. Livesey had gone to Bexhill to recuperate after a serious operation in London, and had made good progress towards recovery when he had a relapse, and died suddenly from peritonitis. Mr. Livesey, who qualified in 1888, was in business in Glasgow and Tenby before coming to London, and in each instance was very successful and gained the esteem of all who knew him.

RIDDLE.—In a Newcastle nursing home, on December 23, 1923, Mr. Thomas Edward Riddle, chemist and druggist, proprietor of Bell & Riddle, chemists, Market Place, Hexham. Mr. Riddle gained his early experience with Clay & Abraham, Ltd., Liverpool, and studied for a time under Dr. George Tate, a well-known analyst. Mr. Riddle was one of the witnesses in the Maybrick trial in 1889. He qualified in the following year, and subsequently joined his uncle, Mr. W. R. Riddle, at Hexham, on whose death in 1915 he became the sole proprietor of the business, a business established in 1864 by Mr. W. R. Riddle's father-in-law. Mr. T. E. Riddle, who was highly esteemed in the town, leaves a widow and three children. At the funeral, which took place on December 26. the chairman of Hexham Urban District Council, Mr. John Gibson, F.S.A., and many other prominent townsmen were present.

SLINGER.—At 98 Clifton Street, Old Trafford, on December 27, 1923, Mr. Robert Thomas Slinger, chemist and druggist, for twenty-two years in the laboratory of Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., lozenge manufacturers, Carlton Works, Manchester. Mr. Slinger qualified in 1877.

SPENCER PALMER.—At Coronation House, Thornbury, near Bristol, on December 30, 1923, of pneumonia, Mr. James Spencer Palmer, M.P.S. and dentist, aged seventyone. Mr. Palmer was born at The Lizard, and served his apprenticeship at Penzance. After a West End experience, he qualified in 1880. For the next ten years Mr. Palmer was senior dispenser with Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol; he then commenced business on his own account at Thomphure and become all heavy and because the commenced business on his own account at Thornbury, and became well known in the district as a pharmacist and dentist of conspicuous ability. As divisional secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society for some years, he carried out his duties to the letter, visiting the many chemists in his area. Mr. Palmer was an ardent astronomer, and at various times owned several telescopes; he also consistently supported the Evangelical school of religious thought. He married the sister-in-law of Mr. G. Oram Warner, chemist and druggist, who is in business at Berkeley, less than eight miles from Thorubury. During the war one of his talented family, Mr. R. L. Spencer Palmer, was taken prisoner by the Germans. The war had another memory for Mr. Palmer, in that his name was removed from the Dentists' Register through a mistaken report that he had been killed in France in 1917: in addition, his address had been wrongly given in four successive issues. Thoughtful letters from his pen have appeared from time to time in the correspondence columns of The Chemist and Druggist, incidentally bearing witness to a life of sustained interest in intellectual matters.

Wood.—At Egerton Road, Wavertree Liverpool, on December 14, 1923, Mr. James Wood, chemist and druggist and analyst (C. & D., December 29, p. 883). Mr. Wood passed the Qualifying examination in 1881.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1924, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 12, 1923.)

"VIVIENNE"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By The Jackson Co., 22 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. 441,471.
"FIDELITAS": for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. Wolff & Sohn Durlacher Allée 31, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany.

"CLYDELLA"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By
Houston, Ltd., Wright Street, Renfrew. By Robin

"Lavogly"; for toilet preparations (48). By Gladys Hawkins, The Cottage, Swanborough, Lewes. 441,969.
"Twydenta"; for tooth brushes (50. By E. T. Rich and A. A. Ernest, 30 High Street, Swansea. 459,332.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 19, 1923.)

"POLAR BRAND"; for borax and boracic acid (1). By G. H. Poole & Son, Canal Street, Bootle, Liverpool.

H. Foote 442,269, FOMAN "under picture of same; for chemicals (1). By The Walpamur Co., Ltd., Hollins Lane, Darwen. " YEOMAN 442,835. "Marshol";

"Marshol"; for all goods (2). By Lysol, Ltd., Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20. 441,893. "SLIPINE," with label device, including bottle (bottle device

disclaimed); for a medicated preparation for the prevention of abortion in cattle (2). By J. King Brain & Co., Little Weston Farm, Sparkford, Somerset. 441,909.

441,909.
"RIDDIT"; for an ointment for preventing warble fly on cattle (2). By W. M. Dunlop, 8 Leafield Road, Dumfries, 442,547.
"COMPOLA"; for a medicated milk preparation (3). By W. B. Lingard, 194 Pellon Lane, Halifax, 433,389.
'Lemogene"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Gray, 309 Cacyno Street, Abardam, 420,607.

302 George Street, Aberdeen. 440,607.

"PINESTRINE"; for a mouth wash, tooth paste, talcum powder and soap (3). By W. Lloyd Wood, Ltd., 64 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Canada. 440,909.
"MESUROL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer

Products, Ltd., 31-34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 441.945

441,945.
ADREPATINE "; for medicinal chemicals (3). By L. Laleuf, 49 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, Paris. 442,268.
CORNCRAKE"; for an ointment (3). By T. A. Greatorex, 25 Percy Street, London, W.1. 442,292.
MARINOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 442,500.

442,599.

EREX ''; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Kerfoot & Bardsley, Lancs, 442,649.

"Kersey"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Oldham Road, Bardsley, Lancs. 442,649.
"Kuhry," with picture of nest of birds in tree ("Kumfy" disclaimed); for lot water bottles (13). By A. Bates & Co., Ltd., 27 and 31 Dutton Street, Manchester.

441,330.

"Bovo-Lactin the Key of Life," with circular device: for food substances (42). By Food Products, Ltd., 510 Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. 439.596. (Associated.)

"EXTENSOR"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Standard Tablet Co., Ltd., Hove, Sussex. 441,576.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," December 26, 1923.)

"B. LAPORTE, LIMITED," with device of gate and sun; for chemicals (1) and (2). By B. Laporte, Ltd., Kingsway, Luton, Beds. 441,032/083. (Associated.)
"G M" on star device; for chemicals (2) and (42). By

Luton, Beus. 41,002,000.

"G M" on star device; for chemicals (2) and (42). By
The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., Cefn,
Ruabon, N. Wales. B 439,209/212.

"EROL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Transatlantie
Ex- and Import Comp. Mit Beschränkter Haftung,
Repsoldstrasse 58, Hamburg, Germany. 439,254.

"Contraluesin"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. F.
Hammond, 1 Lyndhurst Gardens, London, N.W.3.

441,339.

"MATERNALINE"; for a medicinal chemical (3). By The Eyeolin Co., 40 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1,

EyeoIm Co., 40 Shartesty
442,274.

"Kubron"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. N. Savage,
Ltd., 394 Darwen Road, Bolton. 442,393.

"U-Lu-Ru" on circular device; for proprietary medicines
(3). By Rowles Brothers, 36 Chapel Road, Pentrepiod,
near Pontypool. 442,452.

Trade Notes

OPTARSOL is the correct name of the article advertised by the Bayer Products, Ltd., in The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1924, not as there given.

MIXERS AND SIFTERS.—Etablissements L. D. Clesse, 119 Rue Antoine Dansaert, Brussels, will supply on application their catalogue of combined mixers and sifters.

PRINTING MACHINES .- The "Adana" Agency, 34 King Street, Twickenham, invite applications for particulars of the complete printing machine which they supply at 45s.

CARMAROLE COMPOUND, made by International Laboratories, 10 Phoenix Place, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.1, is to be the subject of an advertising campaign in the Press, beginning on January 8.

HANDLING BARRELS .-- A card containing hints on handling barrels (putting tap in, stopping leaks, etc.) is published by Sterns, Ltd., Royal London House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, from whom copies can be obtained on application.

WIRELESS CATALOGUE.-Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Frederick Boad, Pendleton, Manchester, have published a new radio list, "No. 104." This contains illustrations and prices of all kinds of complete sets or parts of wireless apparatus, and is sent to dealers on application.

THOMAS BROTHERS & Co., London agents for the Italian produce of Ferd Pedone Lauriel & Figlio, ask us to inform the trade that owing to the growth of their business they have removed to larger premises at 90 Charlotte Street, W.1. The telephone number is now "Museum 4670."

Kalmine-Metadier cachets.—Butler & Crispe, -80-82 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, are sending out a metal show-plate advertising Kalmine-Metadier cachets. The upper part contains the wording referring to National Health Insurance dispensing given in the firm's advertisement. The lettering is blue and white.

"EXPERIENCE." is the title of a booklet recently issued by A. Wander, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 45 Cowcress Street, London, E.C.1. Well printed and bound, and handsomely illustrated, it appeals to the eye as well as to the business sense. Detachable reproductions of Rembrandt's "Old Man Reading" and of David Ryckaerdt's "The Chemist in His Laboratory" are included in the brochure.

DERMARONE is a silky adhesive powder sold by R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, as an ingredient in toilet powders. Dermarone is brilliant white, and in the form of a very fine powder. It is useful for adding to face powders and talcum powders, and has the property of promoting the adhesion of a toilet powder. Manufacturers in a large way of toilet preparations should send for a sample of Dermarone.

"SCIENTISTS' REFERENCE Book and DIARY, 1924."—
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, have this week published at 3s. 6d. the "Scientists' Reference Book and Diary, 1924." This, the 26th year of issue, takes the form of a 5½ by 3 in. volume, of which 182 pages are occupied by condensed information on scientific matters in twenty-six sections, ranging from physics of the earth to departments and societies. It is in pocket-book form, with pencil and span fastener, and is apprebook form, with pencil and snap fastener, and is appreeiated by all men of science who desire to have various data in handy form.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

H/1912. Argentothioglyc sulphonate of sodium (intestinal disinfectant for dogs)
L/21. Caralene Curalive Smelling Salts
B/11. Dahlia sugar
C/1912. Dr. Luntz's Flaxolyn

A/312. Eucardine (for heart trouble)
M/21. Florence surgical silk
S/11. Hesar corn cure
K/2802. "Killum" (for destroying rabbits)
B/124. Shepperley's Indigestion Mixture

Observations and Reflections

The Year 1924,

it has been foretold, will be, in the literal sense, one of recurrent heat-waves, torrential rains, and violent atmospheric disturbances of almost every conceivable kind. We may at least anticipate a stormy political year as regards both home affairs and foreign. What of the pharmaccutical outlook? Our sky is not particularly bright at present, and on the horizon there is one cloud that threatens to break in March unless previously dispersed. As yet we have heard nothing of any action on the part of the Retail Pharmacists' Union with regard to it. Is this the silence that precedes the storm, or has the Executive come to an understanding with the clerk of the weather, alias the Minister of Health, with intent to give us an agreeable surprise? Considering the extreme uncertainty as to the holder of that office when the time comes, the latter suggestion may be dismissed, and we can only hope that the Executive, though dumb, is, like the Welshman's parrot, thinking strong. There is not much more time to think in. Already we have only the same period for negotiations as the British Medical Association gave its members for the consideration of their problem, and not one word of guidance has yet been vouchsafed us. It is time the R.P.U. spoke out—to us, if not to the Ministry of Health. There will, I presume, still be a Ministry of Health in existence on April 1, and the date named may be an appropriate one for our first movement in the matter.

I have been Amusing Myself

by a comparison of your review of the year just past with that in our official journal. As regards external affairs affecting the craft they are in substantial agreement, nor is there any essential difference in the way in which the course of affairs within the Society is presented. Naturally, the official review rather magnifies the importance of the Society's own action, and I cannot but fear that the more modest of its workers may be a little embarrassed by the stream—or, rather, the inundation—of eulogy lavished upon them. A slight extension of reciprocity with the Colonies, and the extension of the objects of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, are matters worthy of record, and the extension appears to be on lines that nobody need object to. On the other hand, several items of more general interest are omitted; and although there is some implied criticism of the Government in respect of the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations, these matters are handled with a tenderness that suggests a feeling of soreness on the Society's part at its failure to modify more than was actually done the first proposals of the new Bill. Not a word is said in condemnation of the withdrawal of authorisation, but the hope is expressed that "in suitable cases" the withdrawal will be only temporary. The R.P.U. and C.D.A. are dealt with in a much briefer paragraph, and one much less freely sprinkled with eulogistic adjectives, than that devoted to the Society's own doings.

Mr. Granville Shaw

is to be envied for his ability to see the humour of the Government's dealings with us in such matters as the Dangerous Drugs Act, the drug tariff, and Insurance work generally. The working pharmacist may be pardoned if, like Artemus Ward when his "statoots" were smashed by an hilarious mob, he fails to see where the "lafture" comes in. Humour, however, is undoubtedly the salt of life, and it is kind of Mr. Shaw to awaken our sense of it even in such affairs as these. Your review of the year and his, taken together, show us both the under-side of the clouds that have darkened our days and their silver lining. Let us hope they have passed or are passing (though there is little sign of it), and that next year your pictorial artists will find subjects for their wit that lend them-

selves more naturally to such treatment. Meanwhile, I don't envy the staff of the C. & D. their job of filling the pages of what Mr. Shaw euphemistically styles the "booklet" on "What the chemist must not do." They will indeed have "to scorn delights and live laborious days" for a long time to come if they make it anything like exhaustive.

A Caution

to chemists who propose to take up "first aid" may not be out of place in view of last week's letters on the subject. The daughter of a neighbour and good customer of mine came to me one day with a very badly cut hand, due to the breaking of a window she was cleaning. I dressed it temporarily, with strict injunctions to show it to the doctor as soon as he returned from his day's round. She did not do so, or come to me again. Fortunately I had made no charge, for ultimately she lost a finger, and the doctor moved heaven and earth to get me prosecuted. A somewhat similar case occurred where I was apprenticed. In this case the cut was in the wrist and the artery had been severed. The governor, who was really clever in such cases, succeeded in stopping the bleeding, and if the girl had obeyed instructions all would have been well. Instead of that she went home and resumed work, the hemorrhage began again, and she came within an inch of losing her life. The doctor in this instance was a sensible man; but, in nine cases out of ten, if anything goes wrong the blame will be laid on the chemist, who usually gets little or nothing for his services, whatever the issue.

My Last Week's Reference

to the old school of "commercials" has brought to mind many individual members of the fraternity that I vividly remember. One of the first I knew was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Barclay, whose pushful ways made a great impression upon me. He was the very incarnation of energy. At the opposite pole was old Mr. Fielden (or Fielding), of Meggcson's, one of the nicest men (if I may use so feminine an adjective in this connection) I ever met in business. He was getting rather past work when I first knew him. He would plant himself in a chair close up to the counter, and with a smile that would have drawn a tortoise out of his shell, say, "Now, my dear boy, write down my order for me, make it as long as you can, and I'll send you a pot of black currant jelly." Mr. Glenie, of Cleaver's, was the smartest and most entertaining man on the road in our neighbourhood. Neat as a pin, with a handsome person and whimsical mischievous face, he was as full of tricks as a monkey. He was an accomplished ventriloquist, and sometimes embarrassed one a good deal by his exercise of this gift in the presence of customers, though I do not remember his ever being found out in an indiscretion. He could do anything he pleased with a pack of cards, and his illustrated series of the whole pack, court cards and all, was a miracle of ingenious and artistic adaptation. Mr. W. V. Wright (of sapo carb. det. fame) was another forceful personality, who could throw the hatchet as far as any man who ever travelled in praise of his own goods. But I must stop for awhile.

Mr. Abrahamson's Articles

have thrown a good deal of light on the recent history of quinine, though it is necessary to read between the lines here and there to understand all the implications of the story. Mr. Abrahamson will admit this, as he confesses to having had to exercise a certain "economy of truth," as theologians phrase it. The most satisfactory feature of the series is the assurance in the concluding article that the price of quinine is likely to be reasonable in future. As for "the nigger on the wood pile," he is always with us, and with apologies to your author, I must add that he has more names than one. Quinine (or its raw material) necessarily passes through a good many hands before it reaches the person in actual physical need of it, and I don't know that the retailer has any right to throw stones at the grower, the manufacturer, or the wholesaler in respect to the profit made.



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UASTILE SOAP

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There will be a big demand for: Atophan The original and sovereign remedy in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all URIC ACID AFFECTIONS. Veramon Which produces ANALGESIA WITHOUT HYPNOSIS. Medinal The well-known readily soluble HYPNOTIC and SEDATIVE. Urotropine The original URINARY ANTISEPTIC. Our medical advertising campaign has commenced and you will receive many prescriptions for these specialities, which you may stock at once on GUARANIEED SALE TERMS. Order at once from your Wholesale house. Importers: A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, Ltd. 3 LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3

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Editorial Articles

For the New Year

It is probable that no trade paper receives so many spontaneous appreciations as The Chemist and Drug-GIST. At this time of the year, when a large proportion of our readers renew their subscription, there are often added messages of good will couched in felicitous terms. This enthusiasm is always appreciated, and it acts also as an inspiration and a spur to further efforts in increasing the usefulness of the C. & D. to the drug-trade. Many of the improvements that take place in the C. & D.

are due in the first place to subscribers' suggestions, which we are always glad to receive. Among the features which are being added to the C. & D. service this year, when we begin our 100th volume, are the following:—

1. "Known, admitted and approved" remedies.—We receive such a large number of requests for copies of particular formulas that have been published as "known, admitted and approved" remedies under the chemists' exemption in the Medicine Stamp Acts that we have made special arrangements to supply these. Subscribers sending a stamped addressed envelope can be supplied with a copy of any of the formulas for "known, admitted and approved" remedies in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" ("P.F."), The Chemist and Druggist Diaries, and "The Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary" ("P.J.F."). The title of the remedy and the reference number must be given. We do not undertake to supply formulas over the telephone.

2. For the benefit of our subscribers on the Continent we shall in future give in French and another language a summary of the chief movements during the week in the drug and chemical markets. This will be placed in the "Trade Report" section, and is intended to convey to foreigners at a glance the condition of the markets in London, and so indicate the most important items for extended study in that section of the paper.

3. Next week we shall include in each copy of the C. & D, the first of a series of "Nature Pictures of Medicinal Plants," which will be found of general interest, particularly in connection with the "Pharmaceutical Botany" articles. It is the first time we have issued colour supplements, and these are such beautiful examples of colour photography that we think that many of our subscribers will find them suitable for exhibition in the pharmacy.

We have in preparation a new edition of the C. & D. Poisons Card, No. 5. This is known as the Prescribers' Card, and is intended for distribution by chemists to medical men, dentists and veterinary surgeons to instruct prescribers as to what they must do when writing prescriptions for "dangerous" drugs. Of the last edition many thousands have been sold, and as several alterations have taken place in the requirements we suggest that chemists should redistribute the cards to their medical customers. It will help doctors to write such prescriptions correctly and save chemists a large amount of trouble caused by the receipt of scripts not written in accordance with the law.

To all our readers we wish health, happiness, and prosperity in the New Year just commenced.

Insurance Dispensing Terms XI. Proprietary Preparations (continued)

THE Departmental Committee, reporting on the 1915 drug tariff, expressed the following opinion:—

The (1915) tariff is pervaded by a system of balances and compensations which has proved in working to be unsatisfactory. The original balance was based, not upon any constant law, but solely upon the circumstances of prescribing by practitioners at some particular time, and would be destroyed as soon as these circumstances altered. This, we believe, has in fact happened, and we are satisfied that the habits of practitioners in prescribing have been modified, and are likely still to be modified to such an extent as to render inaccurate any calculations based upon

the nature of those habits at any given time. . . . We believe that a tariff so constructed must become obsolete on these grounds by the mere lapse of time. (21-23)

The commercial tariff of 1916 was designed, as we have explained, to correct the anomalies which existed in the 1915 tariff. The return it gave to the chemist was not based on, nor influenced by, the habits of prescribing which the various practitioners might choose to employ; but the value of every ingredient in the prescription and every service rendered by the pharmacist was carefully assessed by exact arithmetical calculations, eliminating altogether from the method of calculating chemists' remuneration factors which could not be relied upon nor controlled. This tariff was accepted by chemists as the basis of their contracts for the year 1916, but their acceptance of the commercial tariff was in a large measure governed by the general effect which it was calculated the new tariff would have upon their professional remuneration or business profits. The results of the operation of the 1915 tariff were known; the results which might attend the introduction of the new tariff were unknown; but the conditions obtaining in 1915 were such as to lead chemists to believe that-when, under the proposed tariff, the unprofitable prescriptions were balanced against the profitable ones, extemporaneous mixtures with twopenny fees against packed appliances with no fees, pennybearing proprietaries against fivepenny-producing pills, the net profit on the whole transaction against the chemists' gross outlay for material, wages and establishment expenses-the results might at least be such as to make Insurance dispensing a paying proposi-tion. That was in 1915: we are now considering chemists' remuneration for 1924, and the position with regard to prescriptions issued to insured persons is different. The balance has gradually been upset, and the ratio of profit which, in an ordinary good-class business, is earned by the Insurance dispensing department is less now than it was in 1916. Since that year practitioners' habits of prescribing have been modified, just as the Departmental Committee anticipated they would be modified in the paragraph we quoted at the commencement of this article, and these modifications are largely due to the fact that methods of treatment have altered, and preventive medicine is now practised to a greater extent than ever before. The general balance has been disturbed largely because of the great increase in the number of unprofitable prescriptions in proportion to the whole number now dispensed. These proprietary preparations are given a reduced fee of threepence, because it is assumed that there is no work involved in handing them over the counter to the insured person; yet many of them not only cost more in themselves than the extemporaneous prescriptions for which larger fees are given, but they frequently cost more to obtain. It is because of the large proportion of prescriptions in respect of which the dispensing fee is out of all proportion to the ingredient cost that we suggest that the whole question of the dispensing of proprietary preparations should be discussed before the chemists' terms of service for the next contractual period are agreed upon. The position has been rendered less favourable to the pharmacist because of the decision to allow Insulin for the treatment of insured persons. We are informed by our pharmacist friends that it is now no uncommon thing for them to receive, during the course of cae month, four or more prescription forms, on each of which are prescribed three 5 c.c. vials of Insulin: 5 c.c. (or 100 units) of Insulin costs 10s. net, and therefore each prescription form represents an ingredient value of 30s. For this

form, when it is forwarded to the pricing bureau, the pharmacist receives, in addition to the actual cost and his out-of-pocket expenses in obtaining the Insulin, the sum of threepence as the dispensing fee, which is the remuneration for his professional services. weeks his outlay amounts to £6. His account with the wholesale house must be paid by the tenth or fifteenth of the following month, or he will lose his discount. His prescriptions, however, are not sent to the pricing office until the first few days of the second month, and they are not paid for until the first week or two of the third month, so for one month at least the pharmacist fluances the drug fund to the extent of £6 for four prescriptions, and in the end receives one shilling for his services as dispenser. We realise, of course, that this situation as regards giving credit for the material supplied has always existed-in fact, in 1913 chemists' accounts were submitted quarterly and payment was sometimes a matter of several months. Those, however, were not the conditions under which chemists accepted service after the introduction of the commercial drug tariff, and, as we have stated, the situation has become acute because of the gradual introduction of more and still more of these expensive proprietary preparations into Insurance dispensing. In the commercial world we can find no parallel to the conditions under which the chemist supplies his goods to the Insurance Committee. No dealer, in selling two articles, one at £10 and one at £100, would be satisfied to make the same actual profit on the £100 article as he does on the £10 article. But the chemist, in supplying proprietary medicines to insured persons, does what the ordinary trader would not do-he supplies a 5s. article or a 25s. article for the same dispensing fee of 3d. We have endeavoured to state the facts fairly as we see them: it is not for us to provide a remedy, and if we make suggestions for dealing with the question of proprietary preparations it is with the object of stimulating a discussion of the whole question. We may first note that the Retail Pharmacists' Union has the question of Insulin under consideration (C. & D., December 8, p. 784), and that the Scottish pharmacists have secured the following terms (C. & D., November 17, p. 695):-

For the supply of Insulin, chemists are to be paid on the basis of the net cost *plus* the usual tariff rate of profit, but subject to an over-riding maximum profit of 2s. 6d. in addition to the usual dispensing fee.

In making three suggestions we would like them to be taken as purely tentative:—

- (1) Every prescription for Insulin to be given a dispensing fee of 6d. for each 100 units prescribed—i.e., for each ingredient cost of 15s. the dispensing fee would be 6d.
- (2) Every prescription for serums or vaccines (excluding calf lymph), Salvarsan and its substitutes, colloidal, glandular or peptone preparations, when supplied in ampoules for hypodermic, intravenous or intramuscular injection, to be given a dispensing fee of 6d.
- (3) The dispensing fee on all other prescriptions for proprietary preparations, excluding those included in No. 2 and for calf lymph, to be 3d. for a net cost value up to 10s., and an extra 3d. for all over 10s. in value.

Stamp Duty on Free Medicine Samples

The prosecution at the Mansion House (C. & D., December 22, p. 853) of the Scholl Manufacturing Co. on a charge of uttering unstamped a medicine which it was

admitted came within the definition of medicines which cannot be sold unless duly stamped, had some features of considerable interest to chemists. With the conclusion at which the alderman arrived in dismissing the case we are in complete agreement; but we cannot help thinking that his reasons, as expressed in the judgment, were singularly inadequate, though we recognise that they may be explained by some of the arguments raised in the course of the hearing. The author of the C. & D. text-book, upon the dictum from which the magistrate seemed to rely, was at the date of its publication an official of the law department of the Board of Inland Revenue; and as an official in a corresponding position was, in the course of conducting the prosecution, repudiating his predccessor's opinion on the legal aspect of the question at issue, it would we think have been more satisfactory to have based the judgment, as it might well have been based, on a frank interpretation of the old statute. We noted also, with some surprise, in view of their unfortunate experience in the Farmer v. Glyn-Jones case, that the Revenue authorities put forward the position, which we think untenable, that the right of a chemist to give free of charge samples of dutiable medicines is founded on a concession of the Commissioners. There is, we think, no authority in the statute for such a view. The law can give an exemption by direct words as well as permit the Commissioners to give it. The prosecuting counsel also contended that a liability to duty may be incurred by an "uttering," even where a sale cannot be shown. This view also we are unable to accept. The fact is that the statute imposes the duty upon a medicine being "uttered, vended, or exposed for sale or kept ready for sale." In the present case it was clearly enough established that there was no sale, as a sale imports in law the disposal of the goods to another for a money price, and the person to whom the medicine was sent paid nothing for and knew before he ordered it that he would have to pay nothing for it, although he did agree to pay and did pay the cost of the carriage. So far as can be seen from the report, the transaction was a gift, by virtue of which the ownership in the medicine passed to the person who wrote for it as soon as it was delivered to the post office for delivery by post in the usual way. As to the contention of the counsel for the revenue that there may be an offence of "uttering" the medicine even where there is no complete transaction of sale, it is impossible to see how this could be sustained on the common rules of interpretation of statutes. To be sure, the magistrate was invited into a morass upon this point by the putting before him of modern dictionaries of date long subsequent to that at which the statute was passed. The question really was what meaning the Legislature in 1812, or the draughtsman employed to express the views of the Legislature, intended should be given to the word "utter." Surely to find this out we have, in the absence of a legal decision on the point, to consult a dictionary then in vogue, not one which did not come into being until forty or fifty years later. And if we turn to Johnson's Dictionary, the 1799 edition, we find the word "utter" given the meanings "to sell; to vend." This appears to us to be conclusive on this portion of the case. If there was no sale there was no uttering which would involve liability to duty. Then, too, the method prescribed by the statute for the assessment of the duty does not seem to be reconcileable with the contention that duty is chargeable in such a case as this. assessment is regulated by the price, and if there is no price the whole basis of charge must surely be gone. The alderman's decision can, we think, be taken to be not only sound sense but good law.

The Position of Copper Sulphate

PRIOR to the war, British makers of sulphate of copper enjoyed a large and prosperous export trade, principally to France and Italy, but during the war makers were, of course, badly handicapped owing to the severe Government restrictions imposed in the way of export facilities. These restrictions were adhered to longer than was absolutely necessary, even for some considerable time after the armistice. This is the more regrettable in view of the fact that the development of sulphate-making, in competition with the home industry, had perforce to be pushed forward in the chief Continental consuming ccuntries, especially France and Italy. The imports from England of these two countries in pre-war years represented well over one-half of the whole of our total exports, which varied between roughly 75,000 and 90,000 tons per annum. It was only a few years ago that the home industry became entirely freed from Government interference, and by that time the greater part of our export trade was lost, and although it has experienced a fair improvement within the last two years or so, there is not much prespect of British manufacturers regaining anything like the whole of their pre-war connections in the face of serious Continental competition, which chiefly relates to Italy. In the circumstances, certain home makers practically suspended their operations, at least over a year or two, partly because of the unremunerative condition of the business. The full home pre-war production was about 90,000 to 95,000 tons per annum, and so far as can be ascertained, the output in the past year or two has been about half that amount, which is sufficient to cope with the demand, even allowing for the fact that the quantities wanted for home use are larger than before the war. Whereas Italy was then almost entirely dependent on imports of the product, her rapid expansion of manufacturing plant in more recent years has given her the lead in production. Her annual output, indeed, may be placed at fully 100,000 tons per annum, or, roughly, double the present home production. While Italy is now producing a great deal more than she requires, it is obvious that a considerable portion of her output is being disposed of abroad at the expense of British manufacturers. France, however, is still importing largely, although producing also more than she formerly did, while Spain is likewise self-supplying for the bulk of her requirements. On the other hand, production in America has apparently fallen considerably from what it was in 1913, when she was this country's chief competitor in the export markets. The returns given below show the fluctuations in the price of the product and also of metallic copper for the last two years, together with U.K. exports of sulphate and comparisons for

| Price (per ton) | Dec. 31, _1921 | Hlghest | 22 ——— Lowest | Highest, Lowest | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Copper sulphate (L'pool), in casks f.o.b Copper, rough bars Exports of sulphate, in tons Jan. 1 to Nov. | £29 10s. | £30 £66 2s. 6d. 1922 40.926 | £26 £57 1923 39.915 | £27 10s. £76 5s. | £25 £59 5s. | |

It will be seen that the price of copper sulphate in the course of this year has fluctuated but little compared with the substantial variations which have taken place in the value of metallic copper. The latter at the highest point touched this year showed an advance of about £19 per ton from the lowest of the previous year, but sulphate at its best was only about £1 los. per ton over the lowest figure of 1922, thus indicating that its value has been kept down under keen competition. We give below full

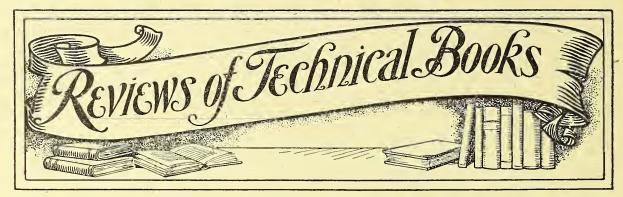
particulars of the home exports for the years 1919 to 1922, inclusive, with comparisons for the year 1913:—

| U.K. Exports (in tons) | 1913 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Russia | 2,977 | 4,458 | . 5 | - | 1,075 |
| Germany | 7953 | ., | 13 | | 96 |
| Netherlands | 943 | 181 | 181 | 228 | 114 |
| Belgium | 434 | 49 | 94 | 33 | 20 |
| France | 21,767 | 16,506 | 11,779 | 10,263 | 17,630 |
| Algeria | 411 | 916 | 2,350 | 1,051 | 1,322 |
| Switzerland | | 907 | 2,330 | ,— | · · |
| Portugal | 4,449 | 1,275 | 654 | 2,757 | 1,674 |
| Spain | 4,965 | 46 | 427 | 517 | 2,523 |
| Italy | 27,128 | 2,830 | 191 | 537 | 2,582 |
| Austria | | 2,000 | | | ĺ |
| Hungary J. | 2,540 | .— | 216 | - | |
| Greece | 2,627 | 2,282 | 355 | 5,337 | 5,844 |
| Bulgaria | 280 | 520 | 250 | 980 | 1,868 |
| Rumania | 2,368 | 3,664 | 169 | 4,718 | 320 |
| United States | 2,300 | 3,004 | 24 | - 89 | 764 |
| Brazil | 274 | 23 | 415 | 15 | 517 |
| Uruguay | 207 | 134 | - 390 | 70 | 242 |
| Argentina | 91 | 5 | 203 | 176 | 726 |
| Other foreign | 31 | ١ | 203 | | |
| countries | 1,165 | 1,011 | 766 | 519 | 2,085 |
| Total toreign | 1,100 | 1,011 | ,00 | | -, |
| countries | 73,582 | 34,807 | 18,484 | 27,290 | 39,402 |
| oountilos | 15,502 | 31,001 | 10,707 | | , |
| British India | 198 | 88 | 564 | 49 | 323 |
| Australia | 992 | 38 | 13 | 301 | 668 |
| Canada | 530 | 41 | 560 | 191 | 1,107 |
| Other British | 330 | 71 | 300 | 101 | -, |
| Possessions | 331 | 95 | 211 | 166 | 263 |
| Grand total | | | | | |
| (tons) | 75,633 | 35,069 | 19,832 | 27,997 | 41,763 |
| (0020) | , | 30,000 | 20,002 | | |
| | | | | | |

These returns are very interesting, and clearly indicate the severe slump in the foreign outlet, which for 1920 fell to under 20,000 tons, comparing with well over 75,000 tons for 1913. In the last two years there has been a recovery to about one-half of the pre-war normal. The figures relating to Italy, as will be seen, are the most striking, her takings, after having been as much as 27,000 tons in 1913, having dropped to negligible dimensions. There was, however, a good recovery in the French takings during 1922 compared with previous year.

Russia's New Customs Policy

"WISE PROTECTION" is the description selected by the Soviet to designate the guiding principle adopted in the elaboration of the new Russian customs tariff, the draft of which has now been completed and submitted to the council of the People's Commissaries. The Soviet have decided to break entirely with the former system of all-round protection, whereby excessively high duties were imposed especially on all finished goods, in favour of a protection limited to safeguarding the interests of estab-lished home industries. Raw materials as well as all articles which cannot be manufactured in Russia are, in principle, to be admitted free of duty; however, for economic and chiefly for fiscal reasons, luxury articles will continue to be heavily taxed. It is interesting to note that some of the chief changes in the proposed tariff are to be found in the section devoted to chemical products. In the first place, the tariff charges have been raised for all products manufactured from sodium chloride, a step taken to protect the Russian salt induschloride, a step taken to protect the Russian salt industry, and this increase affects, inter alia, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder. In the old tariff, which was introduced at a time when Russia could lay no claim to the possession of a pharmaceutical industry, there were no protective duties for pharmaceutical chemicals. According to the draft of the new tariff, only such preparations as are not produced or manufactured in Russia will be admitted duty-free—quinine—or subject to a low charge—iodine. On the other hand, protective rates of duty are provided in the case of pharmaceutical chemicals which are now being, or can be, manufactured in Russia. In the case of synthetic dyes, the existing rates have been retained, while the charges for semi-manufactured dyes have been increased, with a view to promoting the utilisation of the side-products of the cokeries in the Donetz coal district. In view of the unsettled conditions, it is likely that the recommendation of the commission for promoting Russian industries will be adopted for two years only.



Analytical Microscopy: Its Aims and Methods. By T. E. Wallis, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. 143. 6s. net. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 41 and 43 Maddox Street, W.1.

The various methods of microscopical procedure likely to be required in the work of public analysts and in pharmaceutical practice is the scope of this work, and not exhaustive treatment of microscopical work in general. Practical knowledge and a real sense of limitations of the work are evident throughout. Really valuable information is given in the first half of the book, which is concerned with preliminary treatment and preparation of materials examined. The description of methods is such as only a pharmaceutist could give. The latter portion is given over to microchemical testing, pharmaceutical and toxicological microscopy, and quantitative microscopy. Throughout there is a clarity of treatment, orderliness of purpose, and appreciation of the points which matter, that make the book invaluable as a guide and first reference book as regard the study of powdered foods and drugs, deposits in water or sewage, microchemical methods in toxicology.

Synthetic Colouring Matters: Dyestuffs derived from Pyridine, Quinoline, Aeridine and Xanthene. By Professor J. T. Hewitt, F.R.S. 8\frac{3}{4} in. by 5\frac{3}{4} in. Pp. 405. 14s. net. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

This book illustrates the modern tendency of specialisation. It deals with only a section of dyes, but the information given is not merely a compilation but a dissection of patent literature, and a critique by an expert who knows what he is writing about. It was only intended originally to deal with the accidine and xanthine synthetic colouring matters, but the scope of the work was extended to include also pyridine and quinoline dyes, so that the important cyanine photographic sensitisers are also included. The first four chapters deal with the bases pyridine and quinoline, their homologue, and derivatives. Acridine colouring substances occupy five chapters, but the natural colouring principles are left out in the pyrone ring compounds. The constitution and manufacture of fluorescein and rhodamine dyes form other important sections. The text is eminently readable considering the character of the work. The errors in spelling are curiously simple (such as "wather bath," p. 29), considering the accuracy attained in the complex chemical names and formulæ. The work is one of a series of monographs on industrial chemistry, and fulfils its object in being a standard treatise on the synthetic dyes dealt with.

Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics. By Sir William Whitla, M.D., D.Sc., etc. Eleventh edition. 7½ in. by 4¾ in. Pp. xx. 672. 10s. 6d. net. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

When a book has reached its eleventh edition in twenty-two years and has passed its forty-seventh thousand, it little matters what a reviewer says, as the book has itself proved that it fills a useful purpose. "Whitla" is of interest to chemists because most of his medical customers gained their knowledge of phar-

macy itself therefrom. Part I of the work gives this instruction in seventy-four pages. Part II, with its Latin words and phrases and prescriptions, recalls student days, which is accentuated in Part III by lists of chemical reactions, and of botanical names of drugs; arranged under natural orders "for rapid reference." Likewise all the pharmacopæial preparations are classified and compared as to ingredients, strength, and dose, which resurrect memorising feats preliminary to pharmaceutical examinations. Official remedies, occupying 116 pages, complete Part IFI. Therapeutics extends to just over 200 pages in Part IV, but Part V (132 pages) is a continuation of this as regards non-official remedies, and includes the newer synthetic preparations of proprietary origin. Naturally, the work is orthodox in character, and its interest to our readers resides in the fact that it is illustrative of the therapeutics of the general medical practitioner.

Fermentforschung. By S. Fränkel, J. Grüss, E. Reiss, S. Gräff. 10 in. by 7 in. Pp. 142. Berlin: Urban, & Schwarzenberg, Friedrichstrasse 1058.

This volume forms part 78 of the text-book on biological working methods, edited by Professor Dr. E. Abderhalden. The first thirty-six pages are devoted to a description of the methods currently adopted to isolate ferments, which are grouped according to their specific properties. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to an exhaustive description of the practical application of what is termed by the author (Grüss) "the capillarisation method" of analysis, not only for the determination of the contents of plant cells, but also of definite chemical substances, a method which presents several features of considerable interest. Briefly, its application consists in causing a drop of the solution to be tested to fall on a piece of filter-paper, previously prepared with a reagent; the capillary zone produced by this drop can be divided into sections, each of which is, if necessary, submitted to further tests, and by submission to a series of procedures a complete "capillarisation method" for the detection of ferments has been elaborated. The use of the refractometer in the investigation of fermentation processes is briefly discussed by E. Reiss. The last chapter, contributed by S. Gräff, deals with the micro-morphological methods, with full details of the reagents and processes, of determining the presence of ferments in animal and vegetable organisms. The biological chemist will welcome this work, which embodies in a lucid exposition the more recent laboratory methods of determining the known ferments, as a useful addition to his library.

Poisonous Plants of all Countries. By A. Bernhard-Smith. Second Edition. 7½ in. by 4¼ in. Pp. xii+112. Figures in Text, 185. 6s. net. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

The author does not state his object in compiling this list of poisonous plants. The arrangement is according to poisonous principles as follows:—(a) Poisons acting on the brain; (b) poisons acting on the spinal cord; (c) poisons acting on the heart; (d) irritant poisons. Each section has sub-divisions such as (in a) narcotics,

Technical Books Reviews of

deliriants, and inebriants. The first monograph will illustrate the mode of dealing with each plant.

Papaver Somniferum (cultivated in Britain). 1. pcppy, White poppy, Carnation poppy, Peony poppy, Joan Silverpin, Bale-wort.

Papaverace.—Capsule nearly globular. Leaves unequally divided, glaucous. Waste places; 3 ft.; annual; July; white or purplish, purple at base. (Fatalities.)

Toxic principles.—Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, also contained in papaver somiferum floreplenum, papaver somniferum floreplenum floreplen

ferum nigrum.

The noxious poppy-quencher of the mind.-Cowper: "The Salad."

An appendix contains plants reputed to be poisonous. Our impression of the book is that it deals with a subject on which collected information would be invaluable; but that the author has tried to compress too much into small space. There is an atmosphere of incompleteness prevailing throughout the volume. The author is a medical man, and his penchant would appear to be a collection of long botanical and chemical names which are of little use without proper context. It is difficult to make out whether the subject is seriously intended or dealt with in a dilletante manner.

THE A B C of Atoms. By Bertrand Russell, F.R.S. 7½ in. by 4¾ in. Pp. 175. 4s. 6d. net. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., Broadway House, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.

This book is described as an account of the latest theories of atomic structure designed for the use of laymen, students and teachers. It corresponds to the semitechnical, cemi-popular type of publication, which is an expression of an ever-increasing general desire to probe more deeply into the basic ideas of science of to-day, when these are presented in an interesting and understandable manner. The author succeeds in dealing quite simply with a difficult range of atomic subjects without being degmatic. Electrons, atomic nuclei, and quanta are that themes around which centre the pictures of atomic structure and movement inside the atom. Particularly clear is the interpretation of modern ideas of mass and energy in the light of relativity. Always the author energy in the light of relativity. Always the author points out how views are changing and whither they tend, i.e., the conceptions of quanta as modified by Sommerfeld and the shadowy background of the "ether," which may be more fundamental than electrons and protons. A typical example of the broadminded mode of treatment is given in the sentence: "Our imagination is so incurably concrete and pictorial that we have to express scientific laws, as soon as we depart from the language of mathematics, in language which asserts much more than we mean to assert." All the same, the author conveys the right impression in attempting to bring these same mathematical deductions more into accord with the results of experience and experiment. Though popular science in the accepted sense of the word, there we found the property who would not device homeficial known. are few chemists who would not derive beneficial knowleage on the fundaments of this science through a perusal

Mikrochemie der Arzneimittel und Gifte. By Dr. A. Mayrhofer. 10 in. by 7 in. Pp. 284. Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, Friedrichstrasse 105B.

The introduction of the use of the microscope as an auxiliary to the usual methods of chemical analysis is of comparatively recent date, yet within a relatively short space of time an almost complete system of analysis has been built up, based on the microscopical determination of the results of certain reactions. For some years past the students of pharmacy in the University of Vienna, and also elsewhere, have been given instruction in the principles of micro-chemistry, and the present work is chiefly devoted to a description of the methods of this form of analysis as applied to pharmacoposial substances. Owing to the comparatively small amounts required, this method possesses the advantage of economy. After a brief

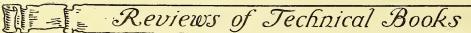
description of the apparatus and reagents used in this form of analysis, the author deals with the procedure to be adopted for individual substances, and deals in detail with no less than 233 different bodies. A complete, systematic method of analysis is appended in tabular form. In an appendix the combination of micro-sublimation, the systematic method of analysis is appended in tabular form. tion with the determination of the melting-point as an auxiliary for the identification of organic medicinal products is described, and a table is included in this cection, giving the melting-point, temperature at which sublimation takes place, and the characteristics of the sublimate, with some distinctive tests for the latter, for thirty-two different compounds. This text-book is of particular interest to pharmacists, since it deals exclusively with the application of micro-chemical analysis to official substances, and permits of a practical comparison of the orthodox analytical tests and this newer adaptation of practically the same reactions, applied and detected in another form.

A Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry. By G. S. Newth, F.I.C., F.C.S. New Edition. 72 in. by 4¼ in. Pp. 772. 8s. net. Lendon: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry" had long been known as the beginner's book: for those students who propose to enter seriously upon the study of chemistry, it is more than a primer, as it deals with the laws and principles underlying the whole structure of chemistry. The present volume resembles its predecessors of twenty years ago in general arrangement. Part I occupies 200 pages, and includes "Introductory Outlines," beginning with the constitution of matter, chemical nomenclature, and then proceeding to atomic weights, valency, and the gas laws. This section also includes a useful article on the phase rule. It ends with a chapter on the structure of the atom on the electronic theory, which affords a useful resumé of the new ideas concerning the building up of atoms from electrons, but its proper plate should be at the beginning of the book. Part II is a study of four typical elements-hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, which with their more important compounds and a monograph on a combustion, extend to another 174 pages. Part III consists of fifteen chapters dealing with the elements in groups upon the periodic system of classification. The concluding chapter relates to radium and radioactive elements. The work is one that is likely to interest the earnest student. It gives useful and detailed general information without degenerating into a mere catalogue. The illustrations and equations are as simple as possible. A praiseworthy effort has been made to include the new physical chemistry. The result is somewhat patchy, the new ideas of chemistry being sandwiched between the older conventions. Nevertheless, the important point is that these are included in the work, and give the student an opportunity of thinking for himself and applying them elsewhere in a proper manner. For value in information and monetary worth it will be difficult to find an equal to this useful work.

Practical Bacteriology for Chemical Students. By David Ellis, Ph.D., D.Sc. 7½ in. by 4¼ in. Pp. 136. 4s. 6d. net. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

This book is one of the few relating to "exercises" which have a definite object. Ordinarily, text-book talks represent so much wasted effort that it is pleasurable to meet exercises (in this instance on the principles underlying bacteriological procedure) which are both purpose-ful and definite in their objects. It is admittedly a beginner's book for chemical students who wish to add the fundamentals of bacteriology to their training. The method is to start with the culture of a known organism (Bacillus megatherium), working through sterilisation of apparatus to preparation of culture media and growth of cultures themselves. The systematic detailed instructions are excellent, even if they do appear rather elementary. Staining of bacteria and of spores each occupy a whole





chapter. Under "Testing for reserve food" are also found methods of investigation of the production of acid, gas, or indol. Other chapters relate to anærobic cultivation; isolation of bacteria; examination of water; sewage; yeasts; and moulds. There is too great a tendency towards undue contraction of words, such as "Pot." for potassium iodide. On page 28 a test-tube containing water infected with B. megatherium is erroneously referred to as "containing sterile water." However, the book in general is precise and systematic. The method of working with a known organism permits attainment of positive results, giving a solid foundation of experience on which a more extended knowledge of bacteriology can be built. This science remains in the main comparative in its methods, and increasing knowledge only makes certainty appear further off than ever. By leaving discussions of types and theories and including precise practical details, the author succeeds in making the book justify its title.

The Chemistry of the Non-Benzenoid Hydrocarbons.

By Benjamin T. Brooks, Ph.D. 10¹/₄ in. by 6¹/₄ in.

Pp. 612. \$7 net. New York: The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., 19 East 24th Street.

The object of this work is to deal with non-benzenoid hydrocarbons as fully as the better-known aromatic benzenoid compounds. The book, like all modern organic textbooks, is one that does not lend itself to giving an adequate picture of its contents. The first 100 pages deal with paraffin and paraffin hydrocarbons; but instead of being a mere catalogue of these, it gives us interesting particulars of their occurrence in nature, notes on refining paraffin products, methods of synthesis, pre-paration of derivatives, and vapour pressure curves. The data selected in nearly all instances have a decided practical tendency towards utility in industry. Following thereafter is a dissertation on the ethylene linkage in hydrocarbous, leading up to many important perfumery products with double bonds, including citral and The chapter on polymerisation of hydrocarbons is chiefly of interest in connection with the synthesis of rubber. The general methods are then given for synthesis of cyclic non-benzenoid hydrocarbons, and after a chapter on the cyclohexanes, we reach the paramethane series, which includes limonene, dipentene, and the terpenenes, so important in the chemistry of essential oils. The interest is sustained throughout chapters ten to thirteen inclusive, which comprise camphor and borneol. The book ends with chapters on the physical properties and physiological characteristics of the organic compounds with which the work deals; but the last chapter in particular is too short to be of much value. Under "odour" no mention is made of the conditions necessary for a substance to have an effect on our organs for smell. The book is a welcome addition to the new type of works dealing with specialised sections of chemistry. Considering the character of the material dealt with, it is both explicit and interesting.

A Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry. Volume IX, Part I.

Cobalt, Nickel, and the Elements of the Platinum
Group. By J. Newton Friend. Second edition.
9 in. by 6 in. Pp. 367. 18s. net. London: Charles
Griffin & Co., Ltd. Exeter Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The necessity for this work is evident from the rapidity with which the first edition (published 1919) has been exhausted. Its contents illustrate the endless variety of modern inorganic chemicals, for though only nine elements form the subject-matter of the volume, most of their compounds have to be treated very concisely. It is the references embodied in these short paragraphs that make evident the immense amount of work involved in compiling a treatise covering completely the limited field it surveys. Moreover, it is such references to original publications that make the text-book invaluable in saving time in the search for details of some chemical that may have only been made and described once. The

metals described relate to the eighth group of the periodic table, and chapter I gives the general characteristics of the elements comprising group VIII, including comparative studies, of the sub-groups. Chapter II relates to cobalt and its compounds, and the next seven chapters deal with the metal and its derivatives only. The last chapter (X) is concerned with the detection and estimation of platinum metals. The volume derives its value for use and references to its thoroughness in detail, whether this is concerned with occurrence, history, preparation, description of physical or chemical properties, estimation or detection of any one of the metals in question. Undoubtedly the world of science is indebted to the author and the publishers for works of this character, which are so comprehensive that it is impossible to do full justice in the space available for a review. One item alone, such as atomic weight determinations, will include details of perhaps some thirty or forty sets of determinations extending over fifty or sixty years. The additions to the new edition include a table of dates of issue of the more important technical journals arranged in chronological order, with corresponding series and numbers. The volume is a classic in the elements it describes, and testimony to the intensive specialisation of modern chemistry.

Organic Chemistry or Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. By Victor von Richter. Volume 3. Heterocyclic Compounds. 9 in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. 326. 25s. net. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.

This volume completes the English translation of the eleventh edition of Richter's "Organic Chemistry," which is a standard reference work on carbon compounds. It deals with the heterocyclic compounds whose ring skeleton contains both carbon and other atoms. It is difficult to do adequate justice to the monumental work embodied in compiling and printing this volume. Although in the main a reference book, to the advanced Although in the main a reference book, to the advances student it forms a guide and illustration to the transformations and synthesis of many organic compounds which are not ordinarily available. For the pharmaceutical student it reveals many details concerning the continuous of fire abording the continuous of fire abording the continuous formula or abording the c stitution of fine chemical products which are used every day in pharmacy. The use of graphic formulæ and tables of compounds illustrative of sequence enables interrelation of various groups to be quickly grasped. The main sections relate to three, four, five or six membered heterocyclic compounds, each section becoming longer and with more subdivisions until the ring contains six linked atoms; this would seem to be the limit of stability, as seven and eight heterocyclic compounds are comparatively rare. The volume is not one to take up and read, the systematisation and condensations information making at the rough direct of even tion of information making a thorough digest of even a page a task not easy to face. At times the printed sheet becomes a list of names, formulæ, melting points and boiling points, but there is always given the connection between the substance it is derived from and its derivatives. Though the individual compound is treated with utmost brevity, the characteristics of the group are dealt with at greater length, so that, with introduction to each subdivision and section, the inquirer can build up the complete picture himself. The vegetable alkaloids are compressed into thirty-three pages, but this is a text-book in itself in the decomposition, synthesis and inter-relationship of the four great alkaloidal groups. More than the dry bones of nomenclature is provided, as there is also included occurrence, history, source in nature, and disintegration products of alkaloids. Innumerable references to original papers give the key to fuller information, should this be desired. Among many other important natural products, medicinal chemicals, natural or synthetic dyes, antipyrine and indigo stand out in importance. The index is compiled with the extreme core recovery with the extreme care necessary in a book primarily intended for reference.

B.P. Notes

Compound Tincture of Camphor

Is compound tincture of camphor made in the best possible way? Camphor dissolves very slowly in 60 per possible way? Camphor dissolves very slowly in 60 per cent. alcohol, and it would be preferable if 90 per cent. alcohol were used in the proper proportion. First effect solution of the camphor, oil, and benzoic acid, add the tinct. opii gradually, and finally the requisite amount of distilled water to complete the volume. The camphor might also be added in the form of the spirit of camphor.

Borate test

The usual method quoted in the text-books for the test Ine usual method quoted in the text-books for the test for borax and other borates can be improved upon. Borax, for example, is insoluble in alcohol. If however, di'ute mineral acids (especially sulphuric acid) be added in slight excess, as indicated by methyl orange, the following occurs: Na₂B₄O₇.10H₂O₊H₂SO₄=Na₂SO₄+4H₃BO₃, etc. The liberated boric acid is readily soluble in alcohol (which should be warmed in cold weather). Filter the alcoholic solution through absorbent cotton-wool and then transfer to a suitable tube containing a few nices of

transfer to a suitable tube containing a few pieces of pumice to prevent bumping. Warm and apply a light, when the usual green coloration is obtained.

Molybdate Test for Phosphate

The molybdate test for a phosphate is a complicated and uncertain experiment when performed according to book methods. The usual procedure in testing is here reversed, the substance tested being added to the reagent. It is difficult to know what excess of the molybdate solution must be present and how best to ensure complete precipitation of all the yellow precipitate. It is found that slow evaporation almost to dryness on a water bath with excess of the reagent, to be afterwards taken up by 1 per cent. nitric acid solution, is a neat and sure way to success. The precipitate is also more easily collected washed and dried, and more quickly washed by ammonium bydroxide, solution for subsequent precipitation by the hydroxide solution for subsequent precipitation by the ammonio-magnesium method, if that is the favoured plan.

Spirit Solubility of Volatile Oils

There are thirty-eight official volatile oils, but the figure for spirit solubility is not stated in the following instances:—Olei abietis, ajowan, cajuputi, limonis, copaibæ, cubebæ, graminis citrati, sinapis, rosæ, and terebinth rect., although it is mentioned in those remaining. When one is consulted with regard to solubility, the oils chosen are often those which have not this figure officially stated, and this is notably the case with oil of lemon. Squire gives this figure as 1 in 12 of 90 per cent. alcohol, but even this authority fails in one of the other instances, viz., ajowan. The codex has a head line for solubilities of oils, both volatile and fixed, but he alcoholistic fairness. but has also omitted to mention the solubility of ajowan. It does, however, provide the needful information in all the other instances.

Syrupus Scillæ

The B.P. formula, as seen by the following comparison, is impossible as written, since it ignores the specific gravity of acet. scillæ, which is 1.070.

 B.P. formula
 As given As instructions
 As intended 175 cm.
 Actually

 Vinegar of squill
 175 cc.
 175 cc.
 175 gm.
 187 gm.

 Refined sugar . .
 650 gm.
 650 gm.
 650 gm.
 650 gm.
 650 gm.

 Distilled water to 1,000 gm.
 175 cc.
 175 gm.
 175 gm.
 175 gm.

.. 1,000 gm. 1,000 gm. 1,012 gm.

Thus the B.P. formula and instructions will result in a product weighing 1.2 per cent. overweight, unless water a product weighing 1.2 per cent. overweight, unless water is removed by evaporation. In the C. & D. Diary, 1915, a formula is given converting metric into imperial equivalents. Mr. Forster, Seaham Harbour, who has been experimenting, points out that the distilled water should read "to 16 oz. by weight." This, as we have confirmed, makes the formula practically correct. If distilled water is used by fluid measure a large error is introduced owing to the high gravity of syr. scillæ, which should be about 1.340. The formula as amended would be :-

Vinegar of squill ... 2 fl. oz. 390 min. ... 10 oz. 175 gr. ... 16 oz. by weight Refined sugar ••• Distilled water to .:.

Mr. Forster suggests the following formula for the preparation of four times the B.P. quantity by percolation reduced into English weights:-

Vinegar of squill 24 fl. oz. 304 min. Refined sugar Distilled water ... 5 lb. 11 oz. 311 gr. 23 fl. oz.

Percolate first with the vinegar of squill and add portions of water. The product measures 105 fl. oz. and weighs 8 lb. 13 oz. 40 gr. A theoretical calculation

and weighs & 10. 15 oz. 40 gr. A theoretical calculation based on a specific gravity of 1.344 would be:—

Vinegar of squill ... 2 fl. oz. 380 min.

Refined sugar ... 10 oz. 173 gr.

Distilled water to ... 11 fl. oz. 3vij. 14 min

This is equivalent to 16 oz. by weight and is practically identical with the C. & D. formula given if "fluid oz." is replaced "by weight."

B.P. Infusions

It is regrettable that many students find difficulty in converting from metric system to imperial and vice versa. The 1898 B.P. gave the two systems side by side. Unfortunately, these were often considered to be equivalents, and frequently part was taken out of one column and part out of the other, with unfortunate results for a young stučent. Taking infusion of calumba as an illustration, the laborious but accurate way would be, when 6 fluid ounces are required, to proceed as follows (set forth in the old form of proportion) :-

 $1,000 \times 16.9 : 480 \times 6 : : 50 \times 15.432 : x$

This will give the number of grains to weigh out for 6 fluid ounces of the cold distilled water. For the novice it would be well to set it out more fully, thus :-

 $\frac{480 \times 6 \times 50 \times 15.432}{480 \times 6 \times 50 \times 15.432} = \text{grains of root.}$

By cancelling, we get

 $24 \times 6 \times 15.432$ 16.9

By calling 16.9=16.8, and further cancelling, we get:— $\frac{3 \times 6 \times 2.2}{0.3} = \frac{13.2}{0.1} = 132$

Now it will be seen that 132 is divisible by 6 . . . 22 grains of root per fluid ounce of the water is the proper amount to be used. A comparison with the imperial system shows near accuracy :-

 $6 \times 437.5 = 131.25$

or an error of 3/4 of a grain per six fluid ounces. Would any examiner reject such an innovation? Now we have the key-to this note. A review of the B.P., 1914, shows that the calculation for all of them except Infusion Digitalis becomes a simple one even to the veriest tyro. If the quantity is 100 grams per 1,000 c.c. of water, then 44 grains per fluid ounce is required. Of such are senna and scoparius. Then the following:—

If 50 grams per 1,000 c.c. of water, then 22 grains per fluid ounce of water. Of such are alstonia, aurantium, fluid ounce of water. Of such are alstonia, aurantium, buchu, calumba, cascarilla, chirata, cinchona (acidum), e1gota, krameria, rheum, senega, uva ursi; if 25 grams per 1,000 c.c. of water, then 11 grains per fluid ounce of water. Of such are aurantium (co.), caryophyllus, rosa (acid); if 12.5 grams per 1,000 c.c. of water, then 5.5 grains per fluid ounce. Of such are gentiana (co.); if 10 grams, then 4.4 grains (4½ or even 5). Of such there are quassia and the subsidiary ingredients of aurantium (co.); if 5 grams, then 2.2 grains (2½, or even 3). Of such are the subsidiaries of aurantium (co.) and senna. The exception, digitalis, which is 7 grams per 1,000 c.c., can be arrived at by proportion. 50:7::22:x=3 grains per fluid ounce. 3 grains per fluid ounce would satisfy this case, which represents the 1898 B.P. strength.—(Abel Scholar, 30/11.) Scholar, 30/11.)

The Medicinal Plants of Poland

By Jan Muszynski, Professor of Pharmacognosy, University of Vilna

In spite of all recent contributions to materia medica made by chemistry and organotherapy, the vegetable kingdom always forms the most important source to which the physician turns for remedies with which to combat disease. Numerous plant remedies, such as digitalis, convallaria, filix mas, cina, and many others cannot be substituted by any synthetic products. The number of official medicinal plants included in pharma-copecias is now much smaller than was the case in former times, but large numbers are still extensively used in popular medicine in all countries. Many of our drugs are commonly designated as weeds, often classed as noxious by the farmer; others are simply wild plants of the fields and forests, and disappear step by step with the progress of agriculture. Such plants as male fern, lycopodium, arnica, juniper, bearberry are now becoming very rare in the west of Europe, while they are still very common in the East. Poland com-

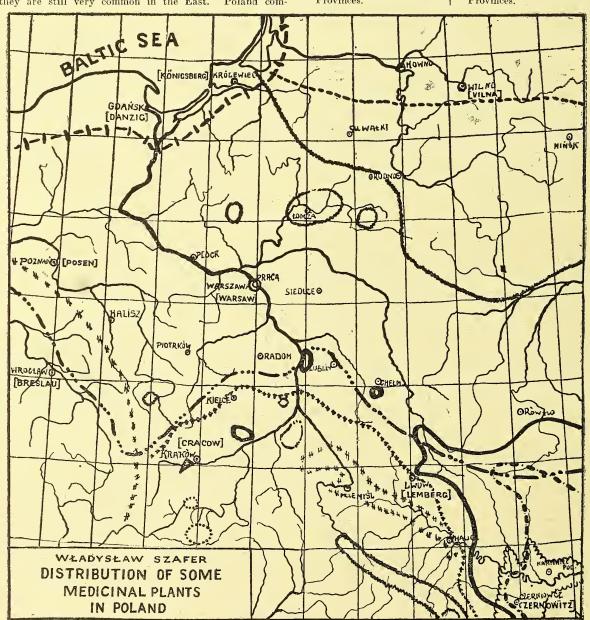
prises an area of 450,000 square kilometres, inhabited by a population of 28,000,000 souls. Of her total area, 45 per cent. is under cultivation, 25 per cent. is covered by forests, 15 per cent. is pastoral land, while 15 per cent. is uncultivated. Across Poland runs the demarcation line between the northern and southern European flora; therefore we find in Poland representatives of North and also of South European plants. Many medicinal plants occur naturally in great abundance in Poland in a number of districts, especially in the North-Poland in a number of districts, especially in the North-Eastern Provinces, and the large supplies available promise the development in the future of an extensive drug industry. Approximately 150 different kinds of medicinal plants used in orthodox and also in popular medicine are found growing in Poland. The map prepared by Professor Wladyslav Szafer indicates the distribution in Poland of the more important drugs. Poland is capable of supplying the following drugs in large quantities :-

Ergot—throughout the country.

Lycopodium — North - East Provinces.

Black alder — North-East Provinces.

Provinces.



Bearberry-North-East Provinces. Arnica — North-East Provinces. Calamus-East and Central Provinces. Elder-Central and Southern

Provinces.

try.

Juniper—Southern and Cen-tral Provinces. Lime—Throughout the coun-

Convallaria - North - East Provinces

Soapwort-Throughout country. Taraxacum-Throughout the

country. Valcrian—Throughout country.

Blackberry - North - East Provinces.
Adonis — South-East Pro-

vinces (Podolia).

***** Atropa Beiladonna. Arnica montana. Veratrum lobellianum. Gentiana punctata.

NW Adonis vernalis.

N Scopolia carniolica,

Digitalis purpurea.

Colchicum autumnale.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.

Carex arenaria.

Helleborus purpurascens.

N indicates North limit; S, South; E, East; and N.W., Northwest limit. (See map on p. 26.)

All these drugs can be exported in truckloads. However, as yet the collection of medicinal plants is scarcely organised, and still awaits development. The most important houses which engage in the collection of crude drugs are: Planta; Eastern Chemical Co.; Spiess; and Gobiec, all in Warsaw. The bulk of the drugs collected in Poland is exported to France and Germany, and these exports consist principally of :-

Flor. Chamomillae Herba Absynthii Tanaceti ,, Adonis vern. Gemmae Pini Populi Tanaceti Verbasci Folia Betulae Centaurii Fruct. Juniperi Urticae Droserae ,, Trifolii Equiseti Hydropiperis ,, Farfarae Myrtillorum ,, Uvae Ursi Rubi Idaei Hierochloae Hepaticae Lichen islandicus Herniariae Lycopodium Rhiz. Calami ,, Filicis Flor. Tiliae Polygoni Sambuci avicul. Meliloti Acaciae ,, Rad. Saponariae Valerianae Millefolii Arnicae Cyani Violae tricol. Ergota Scrpylli Millefolii

The cultivation of medicinal plants in Poland is still in its infancy. The Ministry of Education has taken steps to promote a knowledge of medicinal herbs in schools. Some plantations exist in the vicinity of Warsaw, Vilna, Poznan (Posen) and Lwow (Lemberg). The pharmaceutical faculties in the Universities of Warsaw, Vilna and Poznan (Posen) maintain special gardens in which medicinal plants are grown. The new generation of Polish pharmacists educated in these purious generation of Polish pharmacists, educated in these universities, will assist in developing in Poland an important new industry—production on a large scale of medicinal plants and drugs.

First-Aid in Factories

THE following is Section 29 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which came into force on January 1:—

First-aid and Ambulance and Safety Orders.—(1) In every factory the following requirements shall have effect :-

(a) There shall be provided and maintained so as to be readi'y accessible a first-aid box or cupboard of the prescribed standard, and, where more than one hundred and fifty persons are employed, an additional box or cupboard for every additional one hundred and fifty persons.

The number of first-aid boxes or cupboards required under this provision shall be calculated on the largest number of persons employed at any one time, and fractions of one hundred and fifty shall be reckoned as one hundred and fifty. Where the persons employed are employed in shifts, the calculation of the number employed shall be according to the largest number at work at any one time: to the largest number at work at any one time:

(b) Nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or cupboard:

(c) Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours. A notice shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the first-aid box or cupboard provided in respect of that room:

(d) If an ambulance room is provided at the factory and such arrangements are made as to ensure the immediate treatment there of all injuries occurring in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by certificate exempt the factory from the requirements of this section to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate;

and, if in respect of any factory such requirements are not complied with, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the Factory and Workshop Act,

In view of the fact that there are 150,000 factories in Great Britain, this is an opportunity for chemists to cater for the supply of first-aid cabinets, especially in view of the fact that only registered chemists can legally supply the cocaine eye drops required. Some of our advertisers this week call attention to the fact that they have special facilities for the supply to chemists-of suitable cases.

At the Counter

RECENT EXAMPLES FROM A LONDON SUBURB: Anti-macadum tablets; Tarramaganthy powder; box of Instant Release.

PELMANISM .- " I am sending for 2 pennyworth of spirits of nitre, I think that what I had some few year ago. . . . (25/8).

A COAL-TAR PREPARATION?—An order for a well-known winter remedy was addressed to a chemist in a South Wales mining village in the following terms: "bottle of lignight coff mixture."

At the veterinary chemist's.—"I was in your shop one day when a Lady was asking you about her dog," ours a missive received by a Middlesex chemist, "as you done her cat good, so hope you can do the same for me.

A LESSON IN "PRESCRIPTION" READING.—The following, scribbled on the usual scrap of paper, was recently presented to a Yorkshire chemist:—"Salviraty 2 drams; gentry 2 drams; corrithr. 1 dram. Please oblige Mrs. P., very ill."

WHEN parents are tired of giving children biblical names or those of outstanding figures in the war, varied selection might be procured from pharmacy, as the following illustrations sent in by a subscriber (15/10) show:— Girts: Syrip sqails, paragarici, sal of prunella, ucaliptas, epecacuana; Boys: Champhorated, ikripikrie, krunchen.

New parcel-post rates to Germany, Latvia and Liberia are given in "The London Gazette" of December 28, 1923.

Ceylon Citronella Oil

AT a recent meeting of the Ceylon Board of Agriculture Mr. M Kelway Bamber, in a paper on citronella oil, made some suggestions regarding the prevention of adulteration. He points out that citronella oil has generally been sold on "Schimmel's Test," which can detect adul-teration with either mineral or fatty oils. Under this test citronella oils can contain up to about 5 per cent. of kerosene and still pass, but anything above this amount is indicated by a marked opalescence when the oil is dissolved in 10 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol, and usually a separation of minute oily globules occurs on prolonged standing. The addition of spirit to the citronella oil as an adulterant enabled such oils to pass Schimmel's test even with some additional kerosene present. This adulteration could be detected by the lighter specific gravity of the oils, but this was not included in Schimmel's test. The demand for citronella oils this year has greatly increased, and prices have risen to about Rs. 2.50 per lb., or about Rs. 22.50 per gallon, which would give a large profit to the producer without any adulteration. Pure methylated spirit, containing about 0.5 reasons also be instructed in a Contact of the contact of t taining about 95 per cent. alcohol, is imported into Ceylon from the United Kingdom, India, Federated Malay States, and Java, and is valued at Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.18 per gallon, plus duty 10 per cent. ad valorem, so that the addition of this spirit, with or without additional kerosene, means a greatly enhanced profit to the producer or middle-man. The monthly imports of methylated spirit and pure rectified spirit this season show a very marked increase of the former from March to August and a falling off in September. Rectified spirit of wine also show a large increase in September, but practically all of this increase was imported by Government. The value of the spirits of wine (rectified) appears to vary monthly from Rs. 9.90 to Rs. 18.70 per gallon, the average for seven months being about Rs. 14.20 per gallon, compared with Rs. 22.50 per gallon of citronella oil. This adulteration with spirit has caused a considerable amount of trouble and financial loss to exporters, besides tending to ruin the name of the Ceylon citronella oil industry. It can be rapidly checked if all exporters will reject any consignment of citronella oil that does not pass Schimmel's test, or shows adulteration with spirit. The trouble and expense involved in removing the spirit from the oil and adding sufficient pure citronella oil to enable the rejected oil to pass Schimmel's test would soon reduce the profits from such adulteration. In his opinion it is advisable that no citronella oil should be exported unless it passes Schimmel's test and is free from adulteration of any kind, and that a certificate should be granted by Government or a qualified chemist to this effect. It is generally understood that buyers do not object to the presence of about 5 per cent. kerosene in the oil, and will not pay a higher price for the perfectly pure article; but even this adulteration should be stopped f a certificate for a pure oil is to be granted for export. The Hon. Mr. Stockdale said Mr. Bamber had sent him further notes as a result of the inquiries made by him. From that it was clear that it was not the producer who was to be blamed for adulterating the oil but the middle-man to whom it was sold and who exported it. Within the last year there had been a considerable extension in the cultivation of citronella in the Tangalla district. Extension in the cultivation of citronella was also taking place in that Pattu. It was possible that some of that oil would give slightly different results. Mr. Bamber had said that that might be due to the variety that is planted or to some soil condition. There had been difficulty in that question of adulteration of 5 per cent, kerosene, but by adopting some measure they might prevent the adulteration. Mr. Bamber had might prevent the adulteration. Mr. Bamber had suggested that there were two possible methods by which they could obtain it-either by having some Government inspection and test of the oils or by asking the exporters to protect themselves by taking steps to have their oil analysed. That was the question to be considered. He knew that question had received the attention of the Low Country Products Association, who had appointed a

committee to consider the matter. The question was whether steps should be taken by Government to protect the industry or whether the matter should be left in the hands of the exporters. The Hon. Sir Marcus Fernando said that this subject was threshed out years ago by the Agricultural Society. Pure oil, they said, did not command a better price. At present the adulteration was of a more serious character. He thought the board should not ask for Government control of the export before getting the opinion of the trade. Mr. T. A. de Mel said that the adulteration was done by the middlemen. As a matter of fact producers got a price which was above the market prices. There was a subcommittee of the L.C.P.A. appointed to deal with the matter, but their report has not been received. There is a suggestion to call some dealers and obtain evidence. His Excellency said it would be advisable to await the report of the subcommittee of the L.C.P.A., after which, if necessary, the Government would take adequate steps. This was agreed to.

Indian Eucalyptus

It frequently happens that, when a plant is introduced into a district to which it is not indigenous, it takes kindly to the new soil, and flourishes, spreading with such rapidity as to oust the native vegetation. This is what has happened in the Nilgiris, a block of mountainous country in Southern India, where the introduced blue gum trees have largely taken the place of the evergreen woods which once clothed the valleys of the undulating plateau that forms the summit of the hills. The groves of eucalyptus trees, however, with their aromatic scent, and their graceful stems from which the bark peels off in patches, reminding one of the planes in the London squares, make amends for the local flora which they have replaced. The leaves on the shoots of young trees are sessile, ovate, and cordate at the base; but the upper



DISTILLERY NEAR COONOOR,

and outer leaves of older trees, which alone are used for the extraction of oil, are shortly stalked, longer, and curved like a boomerang. A peculiarity of these leaves is that, by a twisting of the leaf-stalk, the blades are placed not horizontally, like those of our forest trees, but vertically. This arrangement checks excessive transpiration, because the leaf-blades, being set on edge, offer only a small surface to the rays of the mid-day sun. Needless to say, there is not much shade in a wood of blue gums. The illustration shows a distillery near Coonoor, at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. The still is in the shed in the background, and coolies are raking out the spent leaves, which are smoking hot. Note the overseer with his badge of authority—an umbrella. Many of the tea and coffee planers in the Nilgiris find that the distillation of eucalyptus oil is a profitable side-line. When the writer visited the hills in 1918 the oil, which was of good quality and aroma, was being sold at two rupees for a 24-oz. bottle—about 1s. 9d. per lb.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before whoiesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 3.

THE Mincing Lane produce markets have not yet got into working order after the Christmas holidays and the usual stocktaking operations, so that a revival of active usual stocktaking operations, so that a revival of active business conditions is not expected until the middle of January. Price changes have of necessity been unimportant. Among crude drugs there is a genuine scarcity of Cartagena ipecacuanha, and in the absence of supplies the price is nominal; only Matto Grosso appears to be available. Pepper is attracting more attention from speculators, and prices, particularly of black Singapere and white Muntok, are firmer. Ginger is steady, and although Japanese has advanced considerably in price, Cochin of good sound quality can be had at previous rates. Cochin of good sound quality can be had at previous rates. Slippery elm bark is rather cheaper at the source. Areca Slippery elm bark is rather cheaper at the source. Areca has arrived more freely in London and is the turn easier. Shellac is firmer, particularly for forward delivery. Menthol is easier on the spot, but 5s. per lb. dearer for January-March shipment. Japanese dementholised mint oil is firmer and in fair demand. Japanese slab camplior is extremely dull. Cochineal has been in stronger request and good quality is ½d. per lb. dearer. The Indian rupee, which is nominally 2s., has shown distinct signs of improvement of late, and now stands at 1s. 5½d. This tends to make Indian produce dearer by about 9 per cent. in value, and it is anticipated that the rupee will touch 1s. 7d. ere long. The advance has had the effect of compelling Mysore distillers of sandal wood oil to withdraw forward selling contracts at present prices. No business of importance has been done in indusprices. No business of importance has been done in industrial chemicals owing to the holidays. A number of coal-tar products are, however, cheaper, these including pitch, carbolic acid crystals, naphthalene and toluol. Blcach-ing powder is 5s. per ton cheaper from the makers, and ammonia alkali has been reduced. Methyl alcohol is also cheaper. Pharmaceutical chemicals show no alteration, but the tone is fully maintained. but the tone is fully maintained.

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|--|---|---|---|
| Cochineal Ginger (Jap.) Ground nut oil Lead acctate Menthol (JanMarch) Palm oil Rape oil | Hexamethylene Mint oil (Jp.) (c.i.f.) Pepper (Wh. Muntok) Rosemary oil (Sp.) Shellac Soda hypo Spike oil (Sp.) Thyme oil (Sp.) Wood oil (Ch.) | Acetanilide Acetle acid ('a)uput oil Eucalyptus oil Glucose Hexamine Petitgrain oil (Para.) Rnbber Toluol | Ammonla, alkali (makers) Ben zonaphthol Bleaching powder makers) Carbolic acid crystals Cassia oil Mcthyl alcohol Naphthalene Pitch Potash carb. Potash prussiate Pyridin Soda, caustle (dealers) |

The first drug auction of the year will be held on January 24.

Revue des Marchés

Sommaire des principaux mouvements des prix des drogues, essences, produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques sur le marché de Londres.

Abréviations d'usage employées pour indiquer les mesures de poùls et de capacité:—Ton = 1016 kg.; Cwt.=50,8 kg.; lb.=453 gr.; oz.=28,34; Gal.=4546 e.c.

L'ipéca de Carthagène fait défaut sur le marché et les approvisionnements manquent. Des spéculateurs se sont intéressés pour le poivre et un raffermissement des prix a été constaté. Tandis que la cote du gingembre japonais est en hausse sensible, celle du gingembre de Cochinchine de

bonne qualité est restée stationnaire. Le prix du menthol disponible a marqué un léger fléchissement, d'autre part on cote embarquement janvier/mars avec une majoration de 5s. la livre. La hausse de la roupie a pour effet d'augmenter les prix des produits indiens d'environ 9 p. 100, et les distillateurs d'essence de santal du Mysore ont décidé de ne plus accepter de commandes pour livraison éloignée aux cotations actuelles. Plusieurs dérivés du goudron sont en baisse, notamment l'acide phénique cristallisée, la naphtaline, le toluol, et le brai. Les prix des produits chimiques plarmaceutiques sont inchangés; toutefois, le marché est seutenu. scutenu.

Cablegram

NEW YORK.—Business is quiet. Menthol is dearer at \$10.35 per lb., and belladonna root has advanced to 11½ c. Elecampane root is higher at 8½ c., likewise belladonna leaves at 19½ c. per lb. Gentian has declined to 8 c., and short buchu to 85 c. per lb.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

| Placs | Method of Quoting | Par of Ex- change | December 24 | January 2 |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Calcutta Christiania Constntnple Greecs Italy Kobe Lisbon Madril Montreal New York Paris Singapore Switzerland Vienna | FI. to £ M to £ Fr. to £ Fr. to £ Per rup. Kr. to £ Pst. to £ Dr. to £ Lire to £ Per yen Escu, Pts. to £ \$ to £ \$ to £ Fr. to £ Per dol, Fr. to £ | 12,107 20,43 25,22½ 24d, 18,153 110 25,22½ 24,58d, 53¦d, 25,22½ 4,86% 4,86% 25,22½ 4,86% 25,22½ 24,22½ 24,22½ 24,22½ | 11.45½—11.46 17-20 billions* 95.85—95.95 17 ¼ d.—17¼d. 29.30—29.35 810—830 220—230 100½—100¾ 25¾ 1.—25¾d. 1¾d.—1¼d. 33.40—33.45 4.45¼—4.45¾ 4.34¾—4.34¾ 85.40—85.50 28 kd.—28¾d. 24.91—24.93 305,000—310,000 | 11,35½—11,35½ 18-20 billions* 96,70—96,80 173½1,—17½1, 29,92—29,94 805-820 210—215 99½—100 25½1,—25½1, 1½½1,—1½31, 33,57-33,59 4,40—4,40½ 4,28½—4,29½ 85,80—86,85,85 28¾1,—28½4,0 24,68—24,70 30,000—308,000 |

* Nominal,

Crude Drugs, etc.

Aloes - The "Maloja" has brought 32 kegs from

Antmony.—Small lots of Continental regulus are occasionally coming in and still offering, with French held for £34 c.i.f., and there is a steady demand, which under the prevailing scarcity of supplies, keeps the market firm. Chinese refined in warehouse is quoted £36, English regulus of high purity ranges from £44 10s. to £45.

ARECA has been arriving more freely, and spot sales are reported at 45s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are dull of sale at 3s. 8½d. per lb. on the spot, and for November-December shipment 3s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted; ¼ oz. tablets can be had at 4s. 6d. per lb., and foreign B.B. flowers at 4s. 5d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains firm, with new bark offering at 120s., two-year-old at 125s., and three-year-old at 130s. per cwt. on the spot. The "Bessemer City" has brought 450 sacks from Pacific coast ports to London.

CASTOR OIL.—Some of the French expressors are unable to accept further business for the present. The market is firm at 69s. per cwt. for medicinal in cases, ex wharf, London.

CIVET.—Shippers quote for first quality 1,500 fr. per kilo. free delivered (10s. per oz. approx.) and 1,350 fr. for second quality (approximately 9s. per oz.).

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, there are buyers of January-March 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. The weekly wharf statistics show 100 bales landed and 747 delivered, leaving a stock of 19,377 bales against 1,692 bales in 1922 and 5,127 bales in 1921.

Comments in symptomer demand and prices are fully

COCHINEAL is in stronger demand, and prices are fully delta, per lb, higher for good rosy blacks on the spot, but

there is plenty of very ordinary greys.

ELM BARK.—Fair grinding quality can be had at 11d.

per lb., and slabs at about 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot; fair quantities are obtainable.

GINGER.—Japanese is very firm and dearer with 90s. per cwt. asked on the spot, but good sound Cochin is still obtainable at 85s. African is 82s. 6d.

GLTCOSE.—American water white for January February delivery is quoted at 51s. per cwt. duty paid landed

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena appears to be practically unobtainable on the spot both in first and second hands, with several inquiries about. The few bales in the drug warehouse have been sold but not delivered. Matto Grosso is obtainable at from 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM .- There is a fair demand at steady rates, current quotations for sticks being about 5s. 3d. to 4s. per lb. according to quality as quoted by home makers, but Continental material is being offered at about 3s.

MENTHOL.—Several small sales of case lots have been made at 57s. 6d. to 55s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. The recent cheap sellers of Manuary-March shipment appear to have withdrawn, and sales have been made at 42s. 6d. to 45s. per lb. c.i.f., being about 5s.

higher.

MERCURY has remained very dull and featureless over end of the year, but quotations have been about mainend of the year, but quotations have been about maintained, due to the absence of any selling pressure on the part of dealers. There is, however, not much faith in the retention of prices at around £9 15s. per bottle, which is considered a fair quotation. Arrivals to London comprise 101,250 lb. via Portugal and 7,500 lb. from Italy. In regard to the statement made in our issue of December 22 (p. 867), we are informed on good anthority that the discounts of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash navment, delivered at the mines, and the additional payment, delivered at the mines, and the additional 6 per cent. disconnt on purchases of 1,000 bottle lots, was abolished by the Council of Administration of the Almaden mines several months ago.

OPIUM.-The following report has been received from

Turkey:

Turkey:—
Constantinople, December 25.— During the period December 11 to date, arrivals consisted of: druggists', 1,558; "softs," 88: and Malatia, 85 cases. The stock amounted to: Druggists: 339; "softs," 61; and Malatia, 24 cases. During the past formight only 10 cases of druggists' opium wate sold here, at 2,825 piastres, and at Smyrna 5 cases, at 3,260 piastres, per oke. Owing to the holidays and the close of the year, the market is very quiet, there being no purchases for Europe. It is expected that Germany will shortly adhere to the Genera Convention concerning narcotics. We are authoritatively informed that Japan intends to purchase 400 to 500 cases, to be shipped during the first two months of 1924. Should this be confirmed, the decline in price will immediately be arrested, and we shall have even higher prices than those previously quoted, in spite of the fact that, for reasons known only to herself, Germany continues to delay making purchases, and that the weather has been so favourable for gathering the crop. It is necessary to emphasise the fact that only limited stocks are available in Turkey at present, and that these are held by two persons, who have every interest in maintaining their prices until the new crop."

PLATINUM.—Business has been distinctly slow, while demand has fellen of

PLATINUM.—Business has been distinctly slow, while demand has fallen off, and buyers and sellers are rather wide apart, while the nearest value for refined metal is £23 per oz. Snpplies continue very restricted.

PEPPER is firmer, with sellers quoting fair black Singapore at 4½d, per lb. spot; fair Muntok has been sold up to 7½d, per lb.; Jannary-March shipmeut has been done up to 7½d, c.i.f., and February-April at 7½d, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Since the holidays the market has been quiet, and in spite of the lack of interest the price has not given way. In some quarters a decline was expected on account of the supposed heavy January liquidations, but we find very little rubber has been forced on to the market by weak holders. It is true that a certain amount was liquidated last week in New York by the firm who recently failed, but this said to have ceased. Arrivals and deliveries have been held up during the past fortnight, so that the statistical position is hardly an accurate one. The final London stocks for the week ending December 29 amounted to 59,958 tons, against 72,295 tons last year, a reduction of 12,245 tons on the year. A further heavy reduction is

expected to take place within the next three months. The spot demand has been slow, but inquiry from New York has been active. Quotations (Weduesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 1s. 2½d.; February, 1s. 2½d.; March, 1s. 2½d.; April-June, 1s. 2¾d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Importers state that it is difficult to buy in Spaiu. The price has advanced again after a slight decline. Spot quotations for Valencia range from 135s.

to 145s. per lb. as to quality.

SEEDS.-Last week being holidays, there was little or no business, and prices remain about the same as preno business, and prices remain about the same as previous week. Spanish anise, 75s. to 80s., and Russian 62s. 6d.; Canary seed, Mazagan, 22s.; Caraway seed, Dutch 122s. 6d., Morocco 84s.; Coriander seed, sound 47s. 6d., wormy 35s.; Cumin seed, Malta 115s., Morocco 115s.; Dill seed, 22s.; Fennel seed, Indian, 35s. to 45s.; Fenugreer seed, Morocco 25s., Indian 24s. 6d.; Hemp seed, Manchurian, 28s.; Linseed, Morocco 25s. 6d.; Mustard seed, English, 35s. per cwt.

Shellac is firmer, with sellers of insual standard TN grange at 30s. per cwt. on the spot; good to

SHELLAC is firmer, with sellers of usual standard I N orange at 305s. per cwt. on the spot; good to fine second orange is 330s. to 380s., AC cakey 290s., and GAL 270s. per cwt. Futures are dearer, the sales including March at 300s. to 302s. 6d., and May at 295s. to 297s. 6d. per cwt., closing on Wednesday with buyers in the latter position. To arrive, the sales include TN for December-Jauuary shipment at 295s. to 297s. 6d. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Dutch farina is quiet at 2Is. per cwt. on the spot, and at 20s. per cwt. f.o.b. for Januaryrebruary shipment. American maize starch powder is unaltered at 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and dextrin is 27s. per cwt. for superior Dutch and 26s. for No. 2 on the spot. Best rice starch crystals offer at 40s. for English and 35s. 6d. per cwt. for Continental on the spot. Turmeric.—The sales include a large quantity of

Madras finger at £89 per ton c.i.f. Antwerp.

VANILA.—Importers anticipate still higher prices within the next four months. For Bourbon beans 225 îr. (=24s. per lb. approximately) per kilo is quoted, ex warehouse. Paris, and Tahiti beans, white label, have been sold at 190 fr. (=20s. 6d. per lb. approximately) and sellers. On the spot, holders quote up to 26s. 6d. and 25s. respectively.

WAX (JAPANESE) is quiet at 95s. per cwt. on the spot, 87s. 6d. afloat, and 83s. c.i.f. for January-March

shipment.

Essential Oils

Business generally has been quiet since the holidays, but Japanese dementholised mint oil has been in fair demand for forward shipment and is dearer. Spanish oils show a firmer tendency, with spike selling at higher rates. Cajuput and eucalyptus are easier. Paraguayan petitgraiu is also weaker. Cassia, which is scarce ou petitgrain is also weaker. Cassia, which is scarce on the spot, continues to decline for forward shipment without attracting much business. There is no change in Sicilian oils.

ANISE (STAR).—" Red Ship" is unchanged on the spot at 1s. 9d, per lb. and 1s. 8d. c.i.f. to arrive.

Bois de Rose (Femelle) is quiet on the spot at 13s. 6d.

CAJUPUT is cheaper at 3s. 4½d, per lb.

CASSIA has declined on the spot, with sellers of 80 to 85 c.a. at 9s. 6d. per lb. The c.i.f. quotation is again lower, with sellers at 5s. 7½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.-English distillers quote 9s. 6d. per lb. on the

EUCALYPIUS is cheaper at 2s. 41d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol.

GERANUM.—There is practically no spot Bourbon obtainable and supplies in Paris are also said to be short. For shipment afloat, 30s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. There has been some inquiry for Algerian, which is offered at 270 fr. per kilo, c.i.f. London (=51s. per lb. approximately).

JUNIPER BERRY .- B.P. oil is quiet at 4s. 6d. per lb. LAVENDER.—French 38 to 40 per cent. is steady on the spot at about 25s. per lb. Sales were made at cheaper rates towards the close of the year, but the market is very firm and not likely to decline.

LIME.—West Indian hand-pressed is obtainable at 6s. per lb. Distilled has been in demand, from 4s. to 4s 1d.

per lb. being asked.

MINT.-Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is firmer; after sales at 12s., 12s. 3d. per lb. is now asked on the spot. January-March shipment is advancing at 9s. 7½d. to 9s. 9d, c.i.f., following a fair demand.

Orange.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged at 11s. per lb. West Indian sweet is obtainable on the spot at from 9s. to 9s. 6d. as to seller. The c.i.f. price to arrive is un-

changed at 8s. 6d. Bitter is 8s.

PALMAROSA is unchanged on the spot, with sellers at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. in original pots. The price for afloat is 17s. 6d. c.i.f. Seventeen pots have arrived at London from Bombay per the "Maloja."

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is rather higher for forward shipment. Spot is still obtainable at 15s. 6d.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is quiet and weaker on the

spot at 8s. 6d. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is firmer at 1s. 11d. per lb. Sandalwood.—Mysore Government B.P. oil is firm on the spot at 25s, per lb. In other directions 24s. 6d. is quoted. Instructions from India have been received that forward contracts at present prices can no longer be made. This decision is influenced by the increasing value of the rupee.

SPIKE.—Spanish is firmer with spot sales at 3s. 6d. per lb.; up to 3s. 9d. is now asked.

THYME.—Spanish is 6d. per lb. dearer at 4s. 9d. for 28 to 30 per cent. phenols.

harmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Over the holidays and stocktaking at the end of the year, business has been more or less at a standstill. Prices show but little alteration since our last report, but the tone throughout is fully maintained. The posi-tion as regards importations of German chemicals is unchanged. The Government of that country continue to default in paying the Reparation levy of 26 per cent. to their exporters, and in consequence the latter are refusing the ship goods unless payment is made by the importer in full. The latter has then to pay the levy himself.

ACETANILIDE has declined to 3s. per lb., but supplies are still short. Dealers are asking up to 3s. 9d. per lb. AMIDOPYRIN meets with little demand, and dealers quote at the nominal rates of about 13s. 6d. to 14s.

per lb.

AMMON. BENZOATE.—British makers' price is unchanged

at 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Dealers find plenty of outlet for the stocks available, and prices are being well maintained in the region of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.

BARBITONE has been idle over the holidays. Dealers

quote at about 17s. to 19s. per lb.

Benzaldehyde (.03) is well maintained at the recently improved rates of 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for spot in dealers' hands.

BENZOIC ACID.—B.P. is nominal at 4s. to 4s. 3d. Plenty of inquiry on the market, but supplies are practically nil. Imports are still held up by the Board of Trade refusing to grant the necessary import permits.

Bromides.—The better tone recently reported is still in evidence, and any move will probably be towards higher rates for spot of good quality. Supplies are now imited, while the demand continues satisfactory. Ammonium, 9d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 8d. to 8½d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., crystals and granular, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, with dealers' prices at about 2s. 6d. per lb., and fully maintained.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has been much quieter, but dealers' prices for duty paid is well maintained at about 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID. -B.P. crystals continue to drag, with dealers offering on a weak market at 1s. 4d. per lb., less 5 per cent. on the spot.

CREOSOTE, B.P., is steady, with business slow; dealers' prices at about 2s. 6d. per lb. are very steady.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is nominal on an idle market:

quoted in the region of 6s. 6d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is firm on spot, with supplies apparently on the short side, while Continental offerings are small and very dear. Dealers' prices are close up to 13s. to 14s. per lb.

HEXAMINE is about steady, with a fair volume of business being done at about the dealers' quoted prices

of 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is offering on spot by dealers at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. Business has been quieter of late.

METHYL SALICYLATE is well maintained on spot, with supplies running low. Dealers quote firmly at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is in short supply on spot, and fresh imports must be dearer than the quoted price of

about 22s. to 24s. 6d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is generally quoted close up to
3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot. Business has been slow.

PARALDEHYDE seems to be inclined to go slightly firmer, and some dealers are now looking for 1s. 7d. to

1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for spot goods. PHENACETIN is a firm market and spot supplies meet with plenty of inquiry, with dealers holding for about

7s. 6d. per lb.

PHENAZONE shows no sign of weakening from its present level of 8s. 6d. per lb. for spot. Supplies are

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—The little available is mentioned at about 8s. 6d. per lb., with the market firm.

Potassium Permanganate.—Dealers offering Continental are having difficulty in quoting against British makers prices. Dealers ask close up to 9½d. per lb. for B.P.

Potassium sulphogualacolate is still neglected and

quoted nominally at about 7s. per lb.

RESORCIN is irregular on quotation, with some holders of spot looking for as much as 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. It may be possible to buy at 5s. 6d.

SALICYLIC ACID holds very steady, with spot restricted.

Dealers' price firm at 2s. 6d. per lb.

SALOL has oeen quiet over the holidays, and quotations are unchanged at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATZ remains nominal on account of lack of spot supplies. Quoted rates are at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Licences to import benzoic acid are still withheld by the Board of Trade.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE has been idle over the

past week or so. Dealers continue to quote at about

19s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE is well maintained on spot, with plenty of inquiry for all available supplies. Crystals, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; powder, about 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb. for B.P.

SULPHONAL has been idle and is quoted nominally at about 17s. 6d. per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC is ouoted at 1s. 4d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—B.P. crystals show little sign of life. Spot is plentiful and offered at about 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., less 5 per cent., but parcels could be obtained at below this figure.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady, but rather quiet, spot

holders quoting about 1s. 9d. per lb.

THYMOL has been very quiet and quotations are un-changed at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

During the past week, owing to the holidays and stocktaking During the past week, owing to the holidays and stocktaking and balancing, no business of any importance has been transacted. The general tone of the market is fully sustained, and little in the way of alteration in prices is recorded. Some of the more important coal-tar products are lower, including carbolic acid. Bleaching powder is 5s. per ton cheaper, and ammonia alkali has been reduced 15s. per ton. Acetic acid from dealers is offering at slightly easier, rates for some grades. At these new levels the market is very steady and may show an advance early on. 80 per cent. technical, about £46; £0 per cent, pure, about £50; 93 per cent. glacial, £73, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London. Acetone is a good market, with supplies rather on the

ACETONE is a good market, with supplies rather on the short side. Dealers' quotations are now round about £123 per ton for British Government specification, in drums.

AMMONIA ALKALI has been reduced by the makers from

£7 10s. to £6 15s. per ton.

ABSENIC .- There has been no appreciable change in the market, which continues to remain under the influence of scarcity. Cornish agents have very little really available for sole, and their terms are nominally about £66 10s., f.o.r., while the terms delivered London range upward of £68 10s per ton. American quotations are reported steady at around 13½c. per lb.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is unchanged, with dealers quoting imported at £14 10s. to £15 per ton. Little doing this week.

BLEACHING POWDER has been stagnant of late. Dealers quote steadily on Contineutal quotations at about £10 to £10 10s, per ton for 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine. English makers have reduced their prices by 5s, per ton on

COPPER STLPHATE.—Business has been very slow, but the tone is steady at £25 to £25 5s., f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. There are some makers, however, who are asking stiffer terms up to about £25. The near future should certainly set the prostriction of more important orders for the tainly see the negotiation of more important orders for the export trade, although the home industry cannot adopt any thing like an independent attitude in view of the command ing position of Italian makers.

CREAM OF TARTAR is said to be available on spot down to 83s, to 85s, per cwt., less 2½ per cent, in one-ton lots or more of B.P.

EPSOM SALTS has been of no interest of late; dealers offer

spot at about £4 15s. per ton, in bags.

FORMALDEHYDE is rather steadier this week, and there is now very little offering for 40 per cent, volume very little offering on spot below about £63 per ton

GLAUBER'S SALT is offered by dealers at about £3 10s, per ton, in bags. Any business would possibly be at cheaper

LEAD ACETATE shows a further advance on spot owing to shortage of supplies both here and on the Continent, where very high prices are being asked for shipment. On spot, trown £42, white £45 per ton.

LIME ACETATE is in active demand; brown is £14 10s. per

ton, delivered, and grey £22.

LITHOPONE continues one of the steadiest of markets, and dealers continue to receive plenty of inquiry. Their quotations are well held at £23 to £23 10s. per ton for 30 per cent. Continental red seal.

OXALIC ACID is dull and weak. The market has been on the decline for some time, and the present value seems to be about $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for good quantities.

POTASH CAUSTIC is fully maintained at the increased price notified just before the holidays. Spot supplies seem small. and holders are firm when offering close up to £33 per ton for 83 to 92 per cent, solid, in drums.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE shows no change.

POTASSICM BICHROMATE SHOWS NO CHange. British makers price is 52d, per lb. Dealers offer at slightly less.

POTASSICM CARBONATE from dealers is cheaper this week, with the market quiet. 90 to 92 per cent., about £25; 95 to 93 per cent., about £27 to £27 l0s. per ton. Business has been much quieter.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is offered by some dealers at the low figures of 23d. to 3d. per lb. for large lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE of commercial quality from dealers is quoted at about 9d. per lb. This is not a competitive figure at present.

POTASSIUM PRESSIATE of British make is now mentioned at the still lower price of 10d. per lb. by dealers; business remains quiet.

SAITCAKE from British makers is steady for home trade at about £4 5s. to £4 10s. per ton, delivered.

SODA CAUSTIC.—Dealers have reduced their prices as follows: 70 to 72 per cent.. £15 10s.; 76 to 77 per cent.. £18 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, shipping port. British makers' rices for home trade only are unchanged at: 70 to 72 per cent., 217 17s. 6d.; 76 to 77 per cent., 219 7s. 6d. per ton. in Irums, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain. Their prices for export vary according to destination.

SODIUM ACETATE from dealers is a good item, with some inquiry. Ofered close up to £25 10s, per ton.

SODIUM BICHROMATE continues to be offered by British makers for home trade only at 42d, per lb., carriage paid

SODITM HYPOSULPHITE from dealers shows a further slight hardening in price. Pea crystals. up to £15: commercial quality, about £10 per ton. in casks. Continental prices have advanced.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is offered by dealers at about 5½d, per lb., but business has shown no sign of livening up. This is Eritish make, and foreign cannot quote against this price.

ZINC-PRODUCTS.—The feeling as regards raw zinc has become firmer again, but there has not been much doing in allied products. Zinc oxide is quietly steady on the basis of about £38 to £45, according to percentage of purity,

delivered free on trucks. Zinc ashes have hardened to about £12 10s. per ton, based on 70 per cent.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—A number of cheaper prices are recorded this week. Pitch has been reduced again by a very big cut in price. Carbolic acid crystals have also dropped big cut in price. Carbolic acid crystals have also dropped heavily. Naphthalene is a cheaper item. Over the holidays big cut in price. Carbolic acid crystals have also dropped heavily. Naphthalene is a cheaper item. Over the holidays business has been of no importance. ANILINE OIL, naked, ex works, is still quoted by makers at 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; business nil. ANILINE SALT has been idle; makers' price is unchanged at 9½d. to 10d. per lb., naked, ex works. BETANAPHTHOL shows but little life, quoted at about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. BENZOL.—There is no change in British makers' prices. Crude 65's, 8d. to 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; pure, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, ro.r. makers' works, in buyers' packages, XYLOL is dull, with prices quoted unchanged; pure 2s. 3d., commercial 1s. 6d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL is steady, with dealers quoting f.o.b. at 9¼d. per gallon, naked, in limited inquiry. CABOLIC ACID crystals show a further big cut in price down to about 10d. per lb, in large bulk packing; market is still very dull. CRESYLIC ACID is steady at the recently improved price of 2s. 1d, per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is now quoted by dealers offering Continental at about £18 per fom spot supplies at about 18s. per gallon. The market is now firm. HEXAMETHYLENE is somewhat firmer, with very little available on spot below the overded price of 4s. per pallon. is now firm. HEXAMETHYLENE is somewhat firmer, with very little available on spot below the quoted price of 4s. per Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is now offered by dealers, wharf, London at the much reduced price of £80 per ton, in drums. PIICH has been a falling market for some weeks, in drums. First has been a railing market for some weeks, with hardly any business about. A further big drop in quoted values is recorded this week, the price being 92s, 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. A revival of business should have the effect of steadying this market. Wood tar is unchanged on a dull market at £4 15s. to £6 per ton, according to quality.

Fixed Oils, etc.

MORT items in this market have been very quiet over the MOST items in this market have been very quiet over the holidays. The tone of the market is quite steady, with a number of products holding firm. A revival of business is expected early on. ACID OLS.—Quoted rates show but little variation, with the market firm. Coconut and palm-kernel, 4is. 6d.; groundnut, 38s. 6d.; soya, 37s. 6d., all spot. CASTOR.—The high prices reached prior to the holidays are maintained. Pharmaceutical, 65s.; first pressings, 60s.; second pressings, 50s. all spot. in her rate in part less than conton. tained. Pharmaceutical, 65s.; first pressings, 60s.; second pressings, 59s., all spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. Cocconut has been quiet, but prices are maintained. Decodorised, 52s., spot; Ceylon, 47s.; Cochin, 59s. 6d., c.i.f. CCTTON.—A firm tone continues, with quoted rates fully maintained. Decodorised, 51s.; common edible, 49s.; soapmaking, 47s.; crude, 43s. 6d., all spot. Groundut.—A further advance in prices is recorded here, with the market firm. Decodorised, 61s., spot; crude Oriental, 55s., c.i.f. Linseed (raw, naked).—Prices show but little change over the holidays. Business has, of course, been very restricted. The tone of the market at the close was quiet, but inclined to be firm. On spot, 43s.; January, 42s.; January to April, 39s.; May to August, 36s. Hull: On spot, 42s. 9d.; January, 41s. 3d.; January to April, 39s. 3d.: May to August, 36s. 3d. Paim-kernel.—Rather higher prices are being asked, but the market is almost lifeless. Decodorised, 50s.; crude, 44s., all spot. Paim.—Just prior to the holidays prices advanced sharply, and these higher levels are fully maintained, with all spot. Palm.—Just prior to the holidays prices advanced sharply, and these higher levels are fully maintained, with plenty of inquiry. Lagos, 39s. 6d.; softs, 39s.; mediums, 39s. 9d.; hards, 39s. 6d.; bleached, 42s., all spot. Rape is firm, with slightly dearer rates quoted. Refined, 49s.; crude, 45s. 6d., all spot. SOTA has been neglected since the holidays with high prices ruling. Deodorised, 47s. 6d.; crude, 44s. 6d., all spot. TURPENTINE.—The position is much as it was prior to the holidays, trade buying being still on the slow side, with ample stocks on hand, but holders seem content to wait for developments. Deliveries on old contracts, however, lave been maintained on a fair scale. Prices have remained nominally unchanged. On spot, 72s.; January to April, 73s. Total London stocks are returned as 29.475 barrels American spirit. Wood.—Hankow, in barrels, on spot is firm at the better price of 94s. per cwt. better price of 94s. per cwt.

The London Drug Auctions

THE dates fixed for the London drug-auctions at the Commercial Sale Rooms during 1924 are as follows: January 24, March 27, May 29, July 24, September 25, and November 27,



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Profits on Advertised Proprietaries

SIR,-We have just received an invoice from a firm of patent-medicine manufacturers on which the price charged for the goods was 3s. per dozen more than that previously charged. We wrote pointing out the difference, and requested amended invoice. We have received the following reply:-

We are duly in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply thereto the wholesale prices of . . have been brought into line with the requirements of the P.A.T.A., and the price given on our invoice of the 20th instant is, accordingly, the correct price. We return the invoice herewith a requested the invoice herewith, as requested.

We should be glad to hear from the P.A.T.A. as to whether our subscriptions are used in this manner to whether our subscriptions are used in this manner to maintain a minimum profit and at the same time to restrict a maximum profit. Surely if this is the policy there is something wrong with it. We may say the retail price of the above article remains the same.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Espley.

Accrington.

Bruno (28/9) writes: - Some soap makers (especially of shaving soaps) formerly charged 8s. per doz. for the 1s. sticks; now they are advanced to 9s. 3d. This policy of greed, I am told, emanates from firms who have amalgamated with the soap combine. Let every chemist look into the matter himself and decide what to do in his own interest.

Fairplay (14,7) writes:—Some fifteen years ago the sales of Vinolia goods were killed by the retail trade, as-far as possible, owing to the meagre profits allowed. A wise sales manager realised the value of the retailer's goodwill and instituted the Royal Vinolia depot scheme. The benefit to the retailer was a guaranteed 331 per cent. on all Vinolia and Blondeau lines, and Vinolia secured the goodwill of the retailer. A year ago an announce-ment was made that all Vinolia goods would be invoiced to all traders alike, whether depot holders or not. prices showed approximately the same discount as before. We have lately received revised price lists for these goods; the profit margin has been cut down on the majority of the lines, while the best sellers show a margin which does not cover overhead expenses. Within reference to another company of soap and dentifrice manufacturers, the same tendency is being shown, goods which have had the full support of the retailer being advanced in cost and now showing 38 per cent. profit instead of 50 per cent. Is this a commencement of a general profit reduction by proprietary manufacturers?

Santoperonin and Santonin

SIR,-When we introduced Santoperonin to the English Sir,—When we introduced Santoperonin to the English market we quite expected that the Eastern and Russian Trading Co., Ltd., who state they are the controllers of santonin for the world's market, would not altogether welcome a competitor. We-claim that Santoperonin will supersede santonin because: (1) To put it at its lowest, it is equally efficient for all the purposes for which santonin is used; (2) it is about one-tenth of the price of that article; and (3) it is a remedy against tapeworm, which santonin is not. Moreover, with reference to their statement concerning the copper content of Santoperonin, any fears in this direction should be speedily allayed when we point out that, accepting your correspondents' statement that Santoperonin contains 37 per cent. of copper. as the dose for the child is I gr., the patient would get a maximum dose of 1/18 gr. to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. of copper, whereas, as every pharmacist knows, the B.P. gives from 2 gr. to 10 gr. Dealing further

with the chemical composition from a scientific point of view, their letter is very ably dealt with in the same issue of your journal in its leading article, wherein is stated: "The question of chemical composition is not of supreme importance. . . . It is actually a matter of national importance to get a safe anthelmintic." have highly satisfactory reports now in the Press from Dr. F. Linden (eight snccssful cases). Dr. Meyer (seven cases), and Dr. Wolfheim, who reports four, selected from a great number, of his successful cases. Similar correspondence, inspired primarily by financial interests in the extremely high-priced santonin, has taken place on the Continent recently. It finally ended, however, with Santoperonin being placed on the prescriptionbook of German Sick Societies, Dresden, the operations of which were closely studied by the officials responsible for our National Health Insurance Act. The main question at issue has virtually been settled by veterinary and medical opinion, and by the repeated ordering of Santoperonin by distributors and consumers.
Yours faithfully,

MATTHEWS & WILSON, LTD.

London, S.E.

Unemployment

SIR,—The suggestion that the State should adopt war-time methods (on, of course, a smaller scale) to deal with the present nnemployment emergency is, at the least, likely to be considered. No ordinary schemes of public works such as are generally put forward are of much use for shop assistants, clerks and chemists. If the governing powers pass unemployment measures-of relief they can also make provision for work to be kept on. Business men and men in business take very little active interest, I fear, in these matters. It would make a wonderful difference if every one of ns had had practical experience of being, for a period, out of work and apparently unwanted. Thirty years ago I had to go through something of the kind—not for long, but bad enough while it lasted .- Yours, etc.,

VETERAN (1 1).

Interviewing Travellers

SIR.—"A. J. K.." contributing to "Ideas" (C. & D., December 29, 1923, p. 911), suggests that it would save time if assistants did not vanish when the chemist was interviewing a traveller; but he forgets that an assistant is not always a persona grata at such moments. During twenty years' experience as an assistant, I learned that it is wisest not to be too much in evidence at such times. Many men have matters to discuss with travellers, such as the purchase of branches, engaging new staff, or the purchase of bulk quantities at competitive prices, which they do not wish their assistants to hear; again, other men look on it as an impertinence for an assistant to stand by when they are talking business. On one occasion, my then employer was ordering from a traveller a line of goods which had sold out very quickly, and I respectfully suggested increasing the order to a larger quantity; he turned round and snapped, "Remember it is my money I am spending, not yours." I retired, squashed. After all, the employer can always summon the assistant to the front when a customer enters, or he can take the traveller inside, leaving the assistant he can take the travellet like yours. behind the counter.—Faithfully yours. Vanassist (31, 12).

First-Aid Problems

SIR.—In reply to "Anti-HCN" (C. & D., December 29, 1923, p. 921). I would say that hydrocyanic acid is an old remedy for intoxication, and big doses appear to have no more than a sobering effect on "soakers" of long standing. I remember one doctor in my younger days who used to visit the pharmacy regularly each morning for a dose before starting his rounds. Strangely, he did not use his own supply, and as time went on he demanded larger and larger doses. Eventually he became suspicious that we were not giving him what he ordered, and insisted on seeing it measured.

Yours truly, CYANOTIC (31/12).

Legal Queries

Doubtful (13/12).—Mercury is not a scheduled poison, and it can be sold by unqualified persons without restrictions.

- H. A. W. (15/12).—The use of the label and carton for the laxative cachets would not involve liability to medicine-stamp duty.
- G. V. T. (13/12).—" Chilblain Liniment, C. & D. Diary, 1904" is not a sufficient reference to the formula as there are many chilblain liniments in that work.

Lincs (18/12).—The label for chilblain lotion would render the preparation to which it is attached liable to medicine-stamp duty, unless the article is an "entire" drug.

J. E. (8/11).—There are no regulations prohibiting the advertising of quinine pessaries, but the practice of some newspapers is to refuse to insert announcements referring to these and similar articles:

Japhet (17/12).—The use of such a title as "Jones's Ointment" constitutes a claim to proprietary right in a medicinal preparation, which would in consequence require to pay medicine-stamp duty.

- W. L. F. (4/39).—"Children's Cough Mixture" is a dutiable title. Cough lozenges are sold loose unstamped from larger packages, by a special concession, but it should not be assumed that the same regulation applies to other cough remedies.
- J. D. M. (29/10).—The Shops Act is still in force, and this limits the articles which a chemist can supply on half-holidays and after hours, to medicines and medical and surgical supplies. We should regard camphorated oil and seidlitz powders as medicines.

Burslem (5/11).—Copies or extracts of wills of deceased persons can be obtained from Somerset House on personal application or through a solicitor. This is purely a routine matter, and no reference is made by Government officials to any parties concerned in the will.

- H. F. D. (29/12).—The draft label you send would not involve liability to medicine-stamp duty, but we do not see how people will know that the article is a chilblain remedy. If you use the word "chilblain" it would make the article liable, but the use of the medicine stamp is not always a disadvantage.
- J. C. (22/23) is an unqualified person contracting with the Insurance Committee for the supply of surgical dressings and appliances. Can he supply belladoma plaster without infringing the Pharmacy Acts? [No; the supply of statutory poisons for insured persons by contractors to Insurance Committees can only be through qualified chemists.]
- M. & Co. (27/12).—The Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, gives power to the British authorities to prosecute offenders against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, even though the offences were committed outside the country. We agree that this is an unparalleled power to give a Government department, but Parliament has willed it so.
- M. R. (29/12).—Licences to deal in patent medicines are granted by the Inland Revenue to any trader. The only restriction to the sale of proprietary medicines is when these contain statutory poisons, when the articles can only be sold by chemists or limited companies carrying on the business of a chemist in accordance with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.
- W. & P. (27/10).—Provided that the necessary disclosure of composition is made either on the label or by a reference to a recognised work of reference, a "known, admitted and approved" remedy such as a cough mixture can be advertised by a chemist without the necessity of affixing medicine stamps to the article. Care must be taken that liability is not incurred by claims to proprietary rights.

- J. K. G. (31/12).—It is not permissible to use methylated spirit in compounding the hair cream unless the Board of Customs and Excise have been informed, and then if suitably compounded so that the article could not be used as a beverage, industrial spirit could be used which is not so objectionable as ordinary methylated spirit. We recommend you, however, to use iso-propyl alcohol in place of the spirit ordered in the recipe.
- E. D. (9/11).—LIMITED COMPANY CARRYING ON A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—We presume that the limited company carries on business in accordance with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908, that is, employs a qualified chemist as superintendent and bona fide manager (and notifies this fact to the Pharmaceutical Society), also if the company used the title "chemist" has a qualified chemist as one of its directors. As a director you are responsible for a share of the management of the company and should receive notices of board meetings, otherwise the resolutions of the Board would not be effective.

Duty (18/12) asks how he can put into the joint names of his wife and himself a house which is at present in his own name alone. By so doing will the payment of succession duty be avoided? [The property can be transferred by "Duty" to his wife and himself jointly; but the transaction should be effected by a solicitor. If "Duty" gives a half share in the property to his wife, estate duty will still be payable upon the whole property if he dies within three years. No legacy or succession duty is payable by a husband or wife of a deceased person if the total value of the estate is under £15,000, and in certain other cases.]

- P. J. W. (16/11).—Medicines "in bulk" are not liable to medicine-stamp duty, but so soon as they are placed in packages ready for sale to the public they become liable to duty. Medicines that are consigned to an agent in a foreign country, such as France, are not out of the manufacturers' possession—i.e., they are not sold in the legal sense. Large makers of proprietary medicines consign their products to agents abroad, and the articles are there packed for sale to the public, the necessary labels and handbills being generally supplied from this country. In regard to the export of unstamped medicines we are making further inquiries, and will communicate further with you.
- K. Y. N. (18/12).—The rights of medical men who keep open shop for the sale of medicines are reserved by (1) Sec. 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as regards apothecaries, and (2) by Sec. 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1869, as regards (a) legally qualified medical practitioners at the time of the passing of the Act, or (b) any person "who may hereafter be registered as a legally qualified practitioner and who, in order to obtain his diploma for such registration, shall have passed an examination in pharmacy." A medical practitioner supplying medicine to his patient must label it with his name and address and enter the ingredients and name of the person to whom it was sold or delivered in a book kept for the purpose. A medical practitioner cannot be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, and if he was so registered at the time of obtaining a medical diploma or degree, his name is removed from the register "during the time that he is engaged in practice..."

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their crigin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Poison (6/11).—Poisoning crows.—Squill extract mixed with wheat is a preparation used for poisoning crows. This is not a scheduled poison, but according to the Protection of Animals Act, 1911, your customer (in Ireland) must post a notice that poison has been laid and must give notice in writing to the nearest constabulary station. Liquid extract of squill is employed, and the corn is moistened with it and then spread out to dry.

(2) BLACKHEADS CURE.—The usual treatment is to squeeze out the hardened secretion of the sebacious gland by means of the tube of a watch-key, and then apply spirit of camphor or a sulphur lotion. The following from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" has been highly spoken of:

Crystallised alum,
Salt,
Sublimed sulphur ... aa 3j.
Sugar-candy,
Spermaceti ... aa 2ij.
Elder-flower water,
Distilled water ... aa 3iij.
Brandy ... 3\lambda.

Reduce the solids to fine powder and rub with the mixed liquids. The lotion is applied at intervals during the day upon linen rags, which should frequently be changed.

Rognab (3/11).—Headache and neuralgia powder.—This is a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in water, giving the reactions of both acetanilide and aspirin. Microscopic examination reveals only the two kinds of crystals, and hence the powder is probably merely a mixture of the two synthetic chemicals named. We suggest a proportion of acetanilide 2 gr. and aspirin 5 gr. in each powder.

W. W. (12/11).—TESTING AIR OF PETROL TANKS.—The method used for ensuring that the air in petrol tanks is safe for workmen entering to do repairs is to lower mice or birds into the tank and note the effect upon them. It is obvious that the process of lowering a candle, as used in testing wells, is not applicable owing to the danger of explosion.

Marcus (11/12).—Colouring maggots.—We are not acquainted with a feeding method of staining maggots, but perhaps if iron was administered in the food after a course of tannin material the well-known black colour of iron tannate may be developed in the bodies.

L. W. L. (17/12).—TALCUM POWDER.—The following recipe for a first-class article is a modification of one in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Powdered talc. ... 22 lb.

Magnesium carbonate ... 2 lb.

Powdered boric acid ... 1 lb.

Zinc stearate 3 lb.

Mix.

The perfume for this is as follows:—

Carnation pink blossom ... 2 oz.
Ext. of trefle 2 dr.

To 12 dr. of this mixture add:—

Neroli 1 dr.

Vanillin ½ dr.

Alcohol to 3 oz.

Sufficient for 25 lb.

Theses (18/12).—EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.—It is probably correct to state that an effervescing preparation such as health salt, compounded with citric acid as the acid ingredient, would be more liable to become damp on keeping A mixture of tartaric acid 5 parts and citric acid 4 parts seems, however, to be in use in some of the most popular salines. These proportions may therefore be considered safe. It is desirable that a series of experiments should be carried out to determine the relative hygroscopicity of various mixtures of citric and tartaric acids.

F. H. (21/12).—DISPENSERS ON LINERS.—The largest steamship companies carrying passengers employ dispensers to assist the ships' surgeons. The position of a sick berth assistant corresponds roughly to that of a male nurse. Information regarding these positions is obtainable from the various steamship companies.

K. Y. N. (18/12) —(1) INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.—The following meets your requirements:—

Magnes. carb. Tr. asafetidæ ... Ess. menth. pip. ... nixx. • • • r(xx. Tr. rhei. co. ... 5ij. • • • Tr. card. co. ... Mannæ ad ξvj. Aquam. Dose: From half to a teaspoonful.

(2) Mr. E. Saville Peck, Cambridge, has not yet filled the position of President of the Pharmaceutical Society, but was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1915 and 1921.

Turquorsette (17/12).—Butter flavour.—A note regarding the ingredients of butter flavour was given in the C. & D., April 21, 1923, p. 570; we have no exact formula for the essence. In the case of coconut fat it is necessary first to destroy the flavour of the coconut by heating.

J. A. S. (20/12).—Brazing recipe.—We have submitted the brazing recipe you send to experts, who are unable to render it intelligible. Some of our readers may be able to suggest what are intended by the following:—"Raw quinaninance" (a solid); "pure calvernate" (a liquid); and "pure fluortix" (a liquid).

Cinema (10/12).—REPAIRING CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.— The composition of the cement used for cinematograph films varies according to the kind of film. As a rule, the liquid glue made with acetic acid is successful, especially with the non-inflammable variety of film.

H. H. (5/11).—LIQUOR PRO SYRUPO EASTONII.—There seems no practical method of preventing deterioration on keeping of an Easton's syrup liquor if the iron and alkaloid are in one solution. A method adopted in some dispensing businesses is to mix quin. phosph. gr. viij., liq. strych. 3ss., liq. ferri phosph. pro. syr. 3j., with sufficient syr. simp. to make 3j.

S. G. (27/10).—MIXTURE FOR KEEPING DOWN SWELLINGS AND RELIEVING PAIN.—This sample is a smoky yellow liquid, smelling of chloroform. The sp. gr. is 1.005, and it yields 2.5 per cent. of total solids when first dried at 100° C., although practically the whole of this disappears on continuing the "drying" in the water oven. The liquid gives the principal reactions for hexamethylenetetramine, and the mixture is probably a simple solution of this in chloroform water, except that the yellowish colour is indicative of a little tr. bellad. rad. or tr. aconiti. The sample is, however, too small to determine whether the last-named ingredients are actually present.

L. H. T. (22/10).—Worms on Golf Greens.—A report on the examination of one of the preparations used for this purpose was published in the C. & D. November 24, 1923, p. 738. As we stated there, the worm-destroying properties of the powder are probably due to saponin. A sample we examined some years ago was apparently finely-ground mustard bran, and depended, we think, upon the presence of a small proportion of mustard oil.

G. W. B. (4/11).—ACIDITY OF WINE.—All wines contain some free acid which is natural and varies according to the variety of grapes from which the beverage has been produced. Wine from matured grapes contains the mininum of acidity. The fixed acids (tartaric, citric, malic, etc.) vary from 0.25 to 0.75 per cent. in good wines, whilst volatile acids (reckoned as acetic acid) is from 0.075 to 0.25 per cent. The maximum amounts referred to give acid flavour which is unmistakable unless disguised by the sugar. Dupré gives the following table showing the acids in wine:—

Claret 65 to 75 gr. Port 49 to 62 gr. Hock 57 to 70 gr. Marsala ... 39 to 46 gr. Sherry ... 54 to 61 gr. All wines, Variation 44 to 130 gr.

Optic (14/12).—Cockleshell ointment, according to a correspondent in the C. & D., January 20, 1912, was originated in Sunderland, and is the proprietary article of the business successor of the late Mr. John Lettie,

L. W., Ltd. (6/10).—Solidified Brilliantine.—The base for the solid variety of brilliantine is a mixture of soft paraffin with hard paraffin or beeswax. Soft paraffin can be used alone if it is of high melting point, but the addition of beeswax is generally found to give the nicest product if soft paraffin requires to be hardened. For colour, either chlorophyll or gamboge is added. The per-fume determines the price of the article. We have recommended on several occasions for a pound of base a mixture of bergamot oil 2 dr., palmarosa oil 1 dr., and geranyl acetate 30 drops, but the choice of perfumes is very large.

Magnesia (3/9).—HAIR DYES.—Owing to the individual idiosyncrasies which have led to severe skin injuries after using p-phenylenediamine, diamidophenol and similar products there is a reversion to the older silver dyes for the tair. These are dealt at in some length in "Pharma-ceutical Formulas." Hair bleaching is best accomplished by using hydrogen peroxide or solution of potassium permanganate alternately with solution of sodium hyposulphite.

- F. M. M. (15/10).—NAIL VARNISH.—Referring to our previous replies, we find that the transparent varnishes employed for the finger nails are made on the model of employed for the finger nails are made on the model of spirit varnishes. One toilet specialist informs us that a dilution of white hard spirit varnish answers well, the diluent being spirit. Another variety we find consists of a solution of benzoin in a mixture of equal parts of spirit and ether. If you will experiment upon these lines we think you will be able to produce a varnish equal to any of these you mention. of those you mention.
- T. W. C. (15/10).—CLEANING IVORY.—The processes employed for this purpose consist of first removing any, grease from the surface by means of benzene or by boiling in solution of carbonate of soda. The bleaching is then carried out by immersion in warm hydrogen peroxide solution that has been made alkaline with ammonia. Other methods consist in the use of consecutive baths of (1) potassium permanganate and oxalic acid solutions or (2) breaching powder and vinegar, but we understand that the peroxide process is now generally preferred.

Hardwood (22/10).—Artificial wood.—Considerable use is made of artificial wood in certain cases, such as for jointless flooring, where it is considered to have advantages over floor boards of wearing longer and being more resilient. The industry requires large supplies of sawdust or wood flour, the process consisting of incorporating this with colouring matter (natural earths, such as bole armcman) and binding the wood together with a cement formed by mixing magnesium chloride solution and magnesia. In other forms plaster of Paris is employed as the binding agent. Your customer is evidently referring to the production of floor tiling from artificial wood made by one of the above processes.

J. B. (6/10).—Fur dressing.—We cannot state for certain from your description what the liquid dressing was that your customer employed for giving a gloss to furs. We suggest, however, that it may have been Turkey-red oil (sulphonated castor oil), which is much employed as a finish in the textile industry. It is non-greasy and comparatively cheap.

S. S. & Co. (10/10).—Non-inflammable rubber solvent. The addition of one part of carbon tetrachloride to seven parts of benzene is usually found sufficient to prevent danger from the inflammable nature of the benzene.

Wich (9/10).—HERBAL BOOKS.—Potter & Clarke, Ltd., the publishers of Potter's "Cyclopædia of Botanical Drugs," also supply other herbal books.

J. G. N. (26/11).—Tricresol-formalin.—We are not able to add to the information we gave you in our previous reply. The difficulty of mixing aqueous formalin may, we think, be overcome by passing formaldehyde into the cresol.

Tolesco (27/12).—MUD PACKS.—See C. & D., I, 1923,

Agricola (28/12).—So far as we are aware there is no book published on the manufacture of sheep-dips.

P. B. (21/11).—Household ammonia.—The silky appearance in this preparation is ensured by using a definite quantity of lime. Martindale ("Extra Pharmacopœia") recommends the following:—

Dissolve castile soap 1.3 in water 60 and add strong solution of ammonia 27, lime water 0.6, and water to

T. J. F. (13/11).—(1) STICKING LABELS ON SHOP-ROUNDS. The adhesive in this case should be fish glue or acetic acid solution of gelatin. When dry the labels are sized with a solution of gelatin and next day hard spirit varnish is carefully painted over the label and allowed to dry.

(2) Books on optics.—Lionel Laurance's "Visual Optics and Sight-testing" (School of Opties, Ltd., 2 Guilford Place, London, W.C., 21s.) and Dr. M. Von Rohr's "Eyes and Spectacles" (Hatton Press, Ltd., 123-4 Fleet Street, London, E.C., 6s.). "The Chemist-Optician," which we published some years ago, is out of print.

E. W. (16/12).—Books on optics.—See reply to T. J. F.

G. V. J. (8/12).—CHEAP VANISHING CREAM.—The formula you send is not a vanishing cream in the sense usually understood. This class should disappear when rubbed on the skin, the base being generally sodium stearate. Such a preparation would not, however, keep for long in tin hoxes. The cream from your recipe could be sold as 'skin cream.

A. S. T. (26/11).—Vanishing cream.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Stearic acid (m.p. 56° C.) Sodium carbonate gr. elv. ... 3ss. ... 31. Powdered borax ... Glycerin ... a.s. Perfume Spirit ... 3i. Distilled water Зvііј.

Place the stearic acid, sodium carbonate, borax, glycerin and water in a water bath and heat until effervescence ccases. Remove from the source of heat and stir at intervals until the mixture begins to set. Then add the perfume dissolved in the spirit and beat up with an eggwhisk.

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"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1874

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At a dinner of the South London School of Pharmacy of following toast was proposed by Mr. Williams:—

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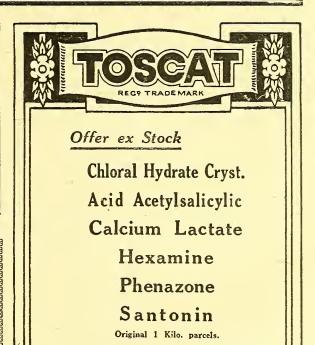
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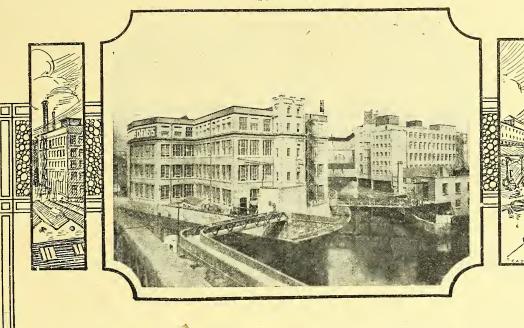
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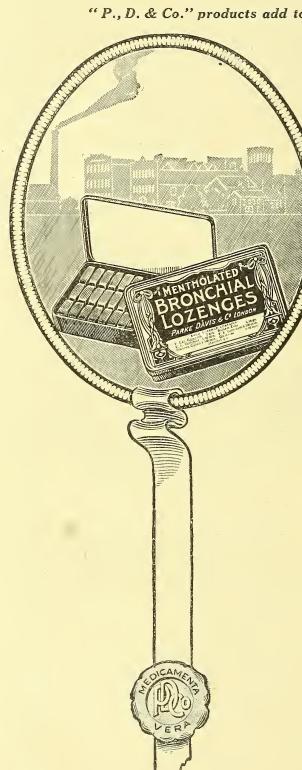
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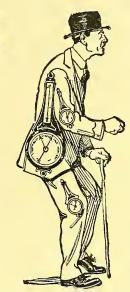
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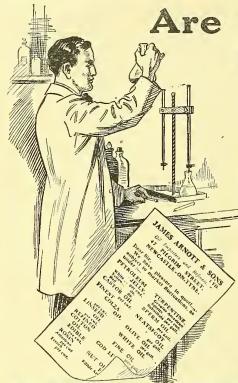
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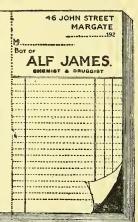
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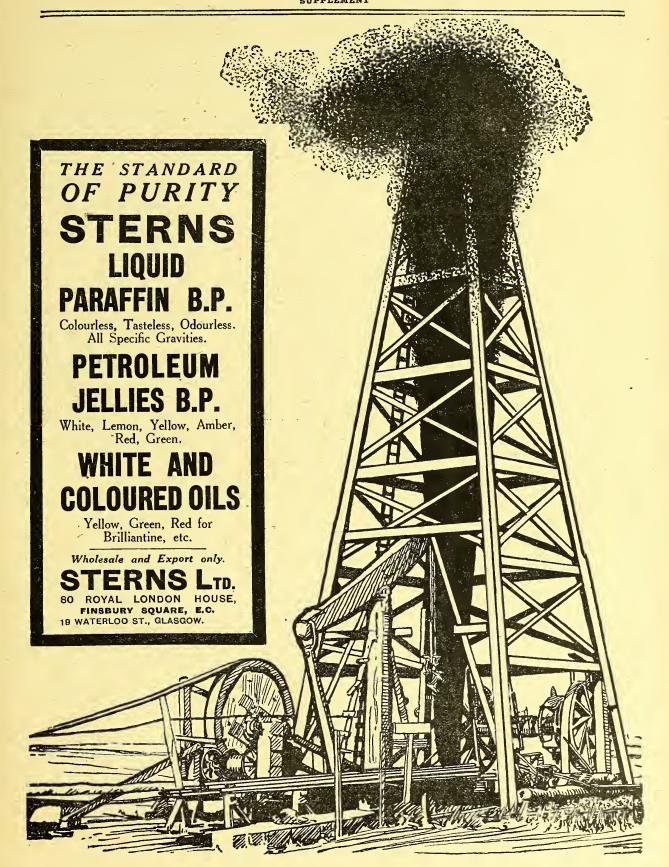


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ALUMINIUM BOXES OINTMENT

Fill the gap between the chip box and the porcelain pot. Try an assorted dozen.

You will find them just what vou want.







1 oz. 1 oz. TALL.

FLAT SHAPE NESTED

PRICES (Either shape, tall or flat.)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12/-Per gross: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9/-2 oz. 27/-1 oz. 16/6

The 2 oz. tall shape is similar to the 1 oz. size but twice the height.

Chemists everywhere are taking up the use of these for their preparations. Their light weight as compared with porcelain pots makes for much saving in regard to carriage, the nested ones being specially suited for export.

For large contracts special rates will be quoted.

Still further reductions in the prices of

Ch Th Fo how A W B CLINICAL OMETERS

ENGLISH MAKE GUARANTEED PRICES:

The "EMPIRE" The "DUO-IN-UNO." Brand. (Ordinary Pattern.) (Quick Shake-Down.) 12 14 15 17 17 Hospital pattern 20 22 23 24 24 27 lens front ... lens front 60-seconds, plain ...
n lens front
go-seconds, plain ...
n lens front 60-seconds, plain ... lens front 30-seconds, plain 0

Each one in metal case, and packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid. Customers can have their names engraved on any of the above Thermometers free of charge.

The above prices are for gua anteed best London Made Thermometers, but which are NOT STAMPED at the National Physical Laboratory. If they are required so stamped (N.P.L.) the price will be 3/- per dozen more in each case.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of rol- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. LONDON, E.C.1.



based on definite costing principles,

THE SELLING PRICES in this list are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest decimal. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. In arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in the specific gravity of liquids. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotation by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. The asterisk in the grain (selling price) column denotes that the price is for 20 grains.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the list may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16-oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for

ADJUSTING PRICES.-While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the lb. selling price add half to the cost price (yielding 333 per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the 1-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the cost price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1924 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follow:

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

C. Part II. of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the list are: B.P. (British Pharmacopoxia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopocia); B.P.C. (British Pharmacoutical Codex); P.F. ("Pharmacoutical Formulas"); V.C.P. ("Veterinary Counter Practice"). The Price List Formulary is given in The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1923.

| | Cost | Sell | ing Pric | e (solid o | r liquid) | | | Cost | Sel | lling Pri | ice (solid | or liquid |) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| A—Ac | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Ac | | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Aceta—(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d | s. d. |
| Α | s. α. | s. a. | δ. α. | ε. α. | 's. α. | δ. α. | Acet, cantharidini C | 2 9 | - | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | |
| A.C.E." mixture C | 6 4 | 10 0 | 2 6 | | - | _ | Acet. cantharidis C | 4 0 | - | 1 10 | 0 7 | 0. 1 | _ |
| bsinthium | 0 11 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 2 | | - | Acet. colchici C | 1 11 | _ | 0 101 | 0 3 | - | _ |
| caciæ gummi alb. elect | 4 0 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 | — | - | Acet. dest. alb | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 | 0 1 | - | _ |
| caciæ gum. alb. parv. opt. | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 41/2 | _ | - | Acet. fusc gal. | 2 8 | gal. | 3 8 | pint | 0 7 | _ |
| caciæ gum. alb. parv. sec | 2 9 | 4 2 | 1 2½ | 0 4 | - | - | Acet. fusc. (Beaufoy) | 0 7½ | pint | 1 0 | | - | |
| caciæ gum. alb. pulv. opt | 3 9 | 5 8 | 1 8 | 0 6 | - | - | Acet. ipecac | 2 6 | _ | 1 3 | 0 5 | - | - |
| caciæ gum. alb. pulv. sec | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 41 | _ | - | Acet. odoratum B.P.C | 12 0 | _ | 5 2 | 1 6 | | — |
| caciæ gum. var. opt. | 2 0 | 3 0 | 1 0 | 0 4 | | | Acet. opii B, F | 6 0 | | 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 2 | _ |
| cetamidosalol oz. | 4 3 | - | <u> </u> | 6 5 | 1 3 | 0 6* | Acet. rubi idæi | 1 11 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | - 1 | _ |
| cetanilidum oz. | 0 5 | - | - | 0 10 | 0 2 | - | Acet.scillæ | 0 8 | | 0 4 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | | _ |
| cetannin oz. | 2 0 | 1 - | - | 3 6 | 0 7 | _ | Acet. scillæ '98 | $0.7\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 0 4 | $0 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - 1 | _ |
| cetomorph. hydrochlor. (v. | | 1 | | | | | Acet. staphisag C | 0 11 | | 0 6 | 0 1½ | - | _ |
| "Diamorph.hydrochlor.") | 120 | 1. | 4 40 | 0 0 | | | Acet. vini Gall gal. | 6 0 | pint | 1 2 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - | _ |
| cetonum | 2 8 | 4 0 | 1 10 | 0 6 | _ | - | Acida | 0 71 | 4 0 | 0 01 | 0 4 | } | |
| ceton.coml | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 ·3½ 2 8 | 0 6 | _ | Acidum aceticum | 0 73 | 1 0 | $0 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 | 0 2 | _ |
| cetophenon oz. | 1 9 | 1 - | _ | 2 6 | 0 6 | _ | Acid. acetic. arom. B.P.C. | 5 6 | 0.0 | 0 2 | 0 1 | UZ | _ |
| | 10 0 | 1 | | . 3 | 0 4 | | Acid. acetic. dil | 0 4 | 0 6 | | 0 1 | _ | |
| cetum aromat. P.F.I. | 19 0 | - | | | 0 4 | _ | Acid. acetic. glacial | 1 6 | _ | 0 9 | 0 3 | 0 0 | _ |
| cet, arom. P.F.I. (synth. ol.) | [11 9 | 1 - | - 1 | - | 0 3 | ' | Acid.acetylsalicyl | 6 61 | | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 2 | |

| | Cost | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | 1 | Cost | Se | elling P | rice (soli | d or liqui | d) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ac | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. | AcAl | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Acida—(cont.) Acid. arsenios A, B Acid. arsenios. coml. (v. "Ar- | s. d. 2 0 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Acida—(cont.) Acid. pyrogallic. sublim. oz. Acid. pyrogallic. cryst. oz. | s. d. 0 10 0 10 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | a.d. 0 3 0 3 | s. d. |
| senic. alb. coml.") Acid. benzoic. nat oz. Acid. benzoic. synth Acid. boric. cryst Acid. boric. pulv. subtil | 2 6 8 6 0 10 1 0 | - 1 3 1 8 | 3 9 0 5 0 7 | 3 9 1 0 0 2 0 2 | 0 9 0 2 — | | Acid. pyrolig dr. Acid. quinic dr. Acid. salicylic. pulv Acid. salicylic. "phys. pur." Acid. salicylic. nat oz. | 0 7 3 0 4 6 5 6 2 10 | 0 10½ — — — — | 0 3 2 0 2 5 | 0 7 0 9 4 3 | 4 6 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 10 | 0 2 |
| Acid. boric. pulv. pkd | 73 0 0 9 2 3 2 3 | 7 lb. 1 2 — 3 6 | 0 7 6 8 0 4 — 1 1 | 0 2½ | _ _ 0 8 | _ _ _ _ | Acid. salicylsulphonic. oz. Acid. stearic. coml Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. oz. Acid. sulphuricum | 1 0 1 2 0 9 0 11 6 6 | 1 9 - 2 6 | 0 7 - 0 10½ 3 0 | 1 9 0 2 1 1 0 3 0 10 | 0 4 - 0 3 - 0 2 | 1.1.1.1 |
| Acid. carbolic. liq. B.P. C Acid. carbol. "miscible" C gal. Acid. carbol. "straw" C gal. Acid. carbol. (disinf.) pkd. | 2 l 5 3 6 4 | 3 5 pint 1 4 3 viij. | 1 1 | 0 4½ - 0 2 | | _ _ _ | Acid. sulph. dil | 0 6½ 0 7½ 0 7 5 9 | 1 9 1 0 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 9 | 0 2 - - 0 1½ | |
| Acid. chromic oz. Acid. chromic. coml Acid. cinnamic oz. Acid. citricum | 0 5 2 3 1 3 2 4 2 5 | 3 6 4 9 | 1 0 1 1 | 0 10 0 4 2 6 0 3½ 0 4 | 0 2 - 0 6 | | Acid. tartaric. cryst. mag Acid. tart cryst. parv Acid. tart. pulv Acid. trichloracetic oz. Acid. tungstic. pur. oz. | 1 9 1 10 1 9 1 9 0 7 | 2 8 2 10 2 8 — | 0 10 0 10 0 10 — | 0 3 0 3 0 3 3 1 1 0 | - - 0 7 0 3 | |
| Acid. cresylic. pur. (vap.) C Acid. cresylic. coml. C Acid. diethylbarbituric. (v. "Barbitonum") Acid. formic. cryst oz. | 2 2 0 7 | 0 10½ | _ | 0 4 0 2 2 10 | 0 6 | _ | Acid. uricum oz. Acid. valerianic oz. Aconitinap. fol. exot. pulv. B Aconitina B gr. | 3 3 2 2 2 6 0 9 | | _ 1 2 | 5 0 3 6 0 4 | 1 0 0 9 0 1 — | 1 6 |
| Acid. formic. 50% | 1 6 0 5½ 0 9 3 3 3 10 | 2 6 - - - - | 0 10 | 0 3 0 10 1 10 5 0 6 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$ | | Acriflavin gm. Acriflavin. sol. l in 1,000 pt. Adalin oz. Adalin tabs. gr. 5 25 Adeps benzoatus | 1 5 1 6 10 0 3 3 1 9 | pint doz. | 2 3 - 2 6 0 9 | 0 2 - 0 3 | 9 0 2 10 — | 0 3 - - - |
| Acid. hydrodic. dil | 3 9 0 11 0 11 0 5 0 6 | 1 9 | 1 10 0 7 0 7 0 4 0 3 ¹ / ₂ | 0 6 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 | 0 1 0 1 0 1 - | | Adeps præp Adeps lanæ Adeps lanæ hydrosus Adrenalin gr. Adrenalin chlor, sol. 1-1,000 | 1 4 1 4 1 3 2 6 | 2 0 2 0 2 0 - | 0 8 0 8 0 7 — | 0 2½ 0 3 0 2 — | | . — — 5 0 |
| Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) Boz. Acid. hydrocyan. dil. Boz. Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.) Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C. | 0 5 0 4½ | 2 9 1 8 | 0 10 0 6 3 2 | 0 9 0 9 0 3 0 2 0 10 | 0 2 0 2 - - 0 2 | | (P.D.) oz. fl. Adrenalin inhal. (P.D.) oz. Ærugo æris (v. "Cupri oxyacet.") | 3 5 3 5 | 4 6 | _ | 5 0 5 0 | 0 9 0 9 | = |
| Acid. hypophos oz. Acid. lactic oz. Acid. lactic. dil Acid. malic. cryst oz. | 2 6 0 6 1 10 3 6 | 3 0 | 1 0 | 4 6 1 6 0 4 6 3 | 0 11 0 3 0 1 1 0 | | Ether meth. 0.730 Ether purif. 0.720 (by wt.) Ether purif. (exs.v.r.)(by wt.) Ether aceticus | 3 0 2 8 3 10 2 6 8 3 | 4 0 5 9 14 9 | 1 4 1 3 1 8 3 9 3 6 | 0 5 - 1 0 | 0 2 | |
| Acid. meconic oz. Acid. molybdic oz. Acid. nitricum . E Acid. nitric. dil Acid. nitric. coml E | 3 6 1 0 1 5 0 7 1 0 | 3 2 - 2 3 | - 0 11 0 5 0 8 | 6 0 1 9 0 3 0 2 0 3 | 1 0 0 4 - - | | Æther formic oz. Æther œnanthic oz. Æther ozonic oz. | 1 6 2 3 1 10 2 0 0 8 | <u>-</u> - - - | | 3 0 3 5 2 9 — 1 2 | 0 7 0 8 0 7 3 6 0 3 | |
| Acid. nitric. fumans | 1 6 0 7½ 1 0 6 6 1 5 | 2 0 - 2 1 | 0 4 0 7 - 0 7½ | 0 3 0 1 0 3 10 6 0 2 | _ _ 2_0 _ | - 0 9* | Æther petroleum coml l Agar-agar shredded l Agar-agar pulv l | 2 0 1 7 0 9 3 9 6 8 | 2 10 2 0 — — | 0 10 0 8 4 8 6 0 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 \end{array}$ | - - 2 0 | |
| Acid. osmic. cryst gr. Acid. osmic. I per cent.sol. oz. Acid. oxalicum recryst. C Acid. oxalic. coml C Acid. phosphates (Horsford) | 2 9 9 10 2 6 1 2 | - - 1 9 | - | 14 9 0 4 0 2 | 2 10 0 1 — | 5 6 - - - | Agotan tabs 50 Agropyrum Ang Agropyrum exot | 5 9 1 11 1 4 4 2 7 9 | doz. 2 0 | 2 2 0 10½ 0 7 | 0 3 0 2 - | - 1 3 2 3 | |
| unstamped 8 oz. Acid. phosph. comc. B.P. Acid. phosph. dil. Acid. picric oz. Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol. | 2 8 1 5 0 7 0 6½ 1 2 | 4 0 1 0 - 1 9 | 2 3 1 3 0 5 - 0 7 | 0 7 0 5 0 2 0 10 0 2½ | 0 1 0 1 0 2 | | Albumen (egg) pulv ! Albumin. (blood) pulv ! | 9 0 3 6 0 6 | - 1 | 1 8 | 1 2 0 6 0 10 | 0 2 0 3½ | = - |

| | Cost | Sel | ling Pr | ice (soli | d or liqu | id) | | Cost | 2 | elling P | rice (sol | id or lic | juid) |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Al—Am | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Am | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M |
| ohol abs. (sine rebate) ohol ammon. fort. hol amylic | 25 3 11 6 5 6 4 6 7 0 27 3 1 6 7 1 2 11 1 9 4 7 2 10 3 0 1 7 6 0 0 11 2 8 5 10 1 9 2 2 3 0 1 2 | doz. — — — — 2 8 — 4 3 4 6 1 6 2 6 9 0 — — — 2 8 3 4 4 6 | 5. d. 0 4 6 2 2 0 2 2 5 10 6 0 4 5 3 - 0 10 1 4 1 5 0 0 9 2 8 - 2 7 0 8 1 1 0 6 | s. d. 2 8 1 3 0 9 0 7 1 0 8 2 9 | s. d. 0 5 0 3 0 2 0 5 0 3 0 2 0 2 ½ 0 2 ¼ 5 0 1 1 2 0 3 | \$. d | Ammonium—(cont.) Ammon. chlorid. coml. Ammon. chlorid. "lumps" Ammon. citras Ammon. hippuras Oz. Ammon. hypophos Oz. Ammon. hypophos Oz. Ammon. iodidum Oz. Ammon. molybdas cryst Oz. Ammon. molybdas cryst Ammon. nitras coml Ammon. presulph Ammon. presulph Ammon. phosphas Ammon. phosph. coml Ammon. sulphas pur Ammon. sulphas pur Ammon. sulphas pur Ammon. sulphas coml. Ammon. sulphas. coml. | s. d. 0 10 1 0 6 6 4 0 1 2 0 10 2 6 0 11 4 0 1 0 3 6 3 2 3 1 8 4 0 0 8 9 0 1 0 0 6 37 0 5 10 1 11 8 0 8 0 | 5 d 1 3 1 7 - 2 0 6 9 - 1 6 - 5 0 2 6 0 9 7 lb doz. | s d 0 5 - 2 9 - 2 0 8 - 2 0 7 1 5 5 0 9 1 9 - 2 7 - 2 4 | s. d. 0 1½ 7 lb. 0 10 7 6 0 3 1 6 0 7 4 0 1 9 0 6 0 2 0 6 0 6 0 5 0 3 0 6 1 2 13 9 0 2 - 0 5 0 9 3 6 | s. d. - 9 3 0 1 1 1 3 3 - 0 4 0 1 1 0 9 0 4 4 0 2 2 - 0 1 1 0 3 2 8 - 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 8 2 4 - | - |
| m. purif. pulv m. coml | 1 5 0 4½ 28 0 0 4 | 2 2 0 7 7 lb. | 0 8 0 2½ 2 8 0 2 | 0 2½ 0 1 | _ | _ | Ampullæ | | | Cost per 12 doz. | Sell per doz. | Cost | Sell per doz. |
| m. coml. pulv cwt. m. chrom. recryst. m. chrom. coml | 30 0 1 3 0 9 | 14 lb. 1 2 1 2 | 5 4 0 7 0 5 | 7 lb. 0 2 0 1½ | 2 8 | _ | | | - | s. d. | s. d | doz. | s. d. |
| m. exsic | 1 5 1 6 0 11 0 5 0 8 5 8 | 2 3 1 5 - | 0 8 0 5 — | 0 2½ 0 2½ 0 1½ 0 9 1 4 0 8 | - 0 3 0 3 0 1½ | | Apomorph. hydroch. gr. ½0 Atropin, sulph. gr. 700 Benzamin. hydroch. gr. ½ adrenalin. gr. 7000 Cocain. hydroch. gr. ½ gr. ½ gr Cocain. hydroch. gr. ½ | | B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B | 1 | 3 6 3 6 3 6 | 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 | 5 3 5 3 5 3 |
| 111 | 3 6 1 6 1 4 1 10 26 6 | 5 3 5 | - | 0 6 0 3 2 0 2 9 | 0 1 0 5 0 7 | - - - 0 2 | adrenalin. gr. 1000 Cocain. hydroch. gr. 6 adrenalin. gr. 600 Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3 Digipurati 1 c.c | | B, F } B, F } | 1 9 1 9 2 3 | 4 6 | 3 0 3 0 3 0 — | 5 3 5 3 - |
| idol oz. idopyrin oz. idopyrin salicyl oz. moniaci pulv moniacum opt (gtt.) mmonium | 1 3 2 0 2 6 4 9 6 0 | | | 3 6 4 0 0 8 0 9 | 0 5 0 8 0 9½ 0 1½ 0 1½ | 0 3* 0 3½* - | Emetin. hydroch. gr. ½ Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½ Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½ Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½ Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. 100 | | B B B | 1 9 2 6 4 3 1 9 1 9 | 3 6 5 0 7 6 3 6 | 5 0 3 0 4 0 7 6 3 0 3 0 | 8 9 5 3 6 0 11 3 5 3 5 3 |
| mon. acetas pur oz. mon. benzoas nat. oz. mon. benzoas synth | 0 3 3 0 8 6 1 6 1 9 1 9 | 2 8 0 | 3 9 0 9 0 10 | 4 6 | 0 1½ 0 11 0 2 - - | | Iodi, boxes of 6 Mercurial cream M 10 Morph. hydroch. gr. \(\frac{1}{6}\), gr. \(\frac{1}{4}\), gr. Morph. hydroch. gr. \(\frac{1}{6}\) atropin. sulph. gr. \(\frac{1}{2}\) Ol. cinerei (grey oil) \(\frac{1}{2}\) c.c. | • • | B, F B, F | 1 9 3 | 3 6 | 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 | 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 |
| mon. carb. (Howards) mon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) mon. carb. coml | 1 9 1 11 0 11 0 9 0 11 | - 0 - 0 1 5 0 1 3 1 5 | 0 10 0 10½ 0 6 | 0 3 0 3 0 2 7 lb. 7 lb. 1 | 7 6 | | Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. 100 morph. acet. gr. 12 | | 1 | 1 9 3 | 3 6 | 3 0 3 0 3 0 | 5 3 5 3 5 3 |
| mon. carb. coml. pulv mon. carb. arom. P.F. oz. mon. chloridum pur. | 0 11 1 10 1 3 | 1 5 0 1 10½ 0 | - 1 | 0 2 2 9 0 2 | 0_6 | = | Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ o Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ o gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ Thiosinaminsodsal. 2.3 c.c. | •• | | 1 9 3 | | 3 0 3 0 6 0 | 5 3 5 3 9 0 |

| | Cost | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | | Cost | Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| Am—An | | | | | 1 | | · An—Ar | | | 1 | 1 | , inquito, | | |
| AIII—AII | I lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | · All—Al | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | |
| Amygdala amara | s. d. 3 0 5 0 3 0 4 11 | s. d. 4 6 7 6 4 6 7 6 | s. d. 1 3½ 2 2 1 5 2 2 | s. d. 0 4½ 0 7 0 4½ 0 7 | s. d. - - 0 1 | s. d. | Antim. tartaratum pulv. B Antiphlogistine 17½ oz. Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) Antitoxine tabs., unstd. oz. | s. d. 2 6 3 9 5 6 3 7 | s. d. 3 9 — 8 3 doz. | s. d.· 1 4 - 2 6 0 9 | 5. d. 0 5 0 4 0 8 | 5. d. 0 1 - 0 2 - | *. d. | |
| Amygd. cont. ("Almond meal") Amyl acetas pur | 2 0 5 0 4 0 1 1 0 10 1 6 | 3 0 - 6 0 - doz. | 0 10½ 2 2 1 10 — — 3 0 | 0 3 0 9 0 7 1 10½ 1 5 | - 0 5 0 4 | | Antitoxins (v. "Serums") Apii grav. sem Apiol oz. Apomorphinæ hydroch. B gr. Aquæ | 2 0 3 0 0 4 | 3 0 — — | 0 10½ — — | 0 3 4 6 — | 0 11 — | 0 8 | |
| Amyl vaterianas oz. Amyleni hydras oz. Amyli pulv. (maize) cwt. Amyli pulv. (maize) | 1 11 3 6 35 0 0 5 0 8½ | — 7 lb. 0 8 1 2 | - 3 3 0 3 0 4 | 3 6 6 2 - 0 1 0 1½ | 0 8 1 0 - - | | Aqua anethi | 0 8 13 9 0 7 12 6 1 5 | 1 0 0 10½ - 2 3 | 5 8 0 8 | 1 7 0 3 | 0 3 0 3 0 3 | | |
| Amyli pulv. (wheat) | 0 9 0 6 4 3 6 6 1 4 0 11 | 1 3 0 10 — — 2 0 1 6 | 0 4 0 3 - 0 7 0 5½ | 0 1½ 0 1 - 9 9 0 3 0 2 | 1 3 1 10 — | | Aqua aurant. flor. conc. 1-40 Aqua bromi Aqua camphoræ Aqua camph. conc. 1-40 Aqua carui Aqua carui conc. 1-40 | 15 9 1 6 0 6½ 5 3 0 6½ 13 0 | 2 0 0 10 - 0 10 | $ \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} $ | 1 11 0 1 0 8 0 1 1 6 | $\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ - & & \\ 0 & 1 \\ - & & \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | 11111 | |
| Anethi fruct, E.I. Anethi fruct, pulv. Anethel Oz. Angelicæ rad. Angel, rad. pulv. | 1 8 1 0 2 5 3 6 | 2 6 - 3 8 5 3 | 0 8 - 1 2 1 7 | 0 2 1 6 0 4 0 5 | - 0 4 - - | _ _ _ | Aqua carui conc. 1-40 Aqua caryophylli Aqua caryoph. conc. 1-40 Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 Aqua chloroformi Aqua chlorof. conc. 1-40 | 0 7 15 0 13 6 0 6 6 9 | 0 10½ — — 0 9 | 0 3½ 6 5 5 9 0 3 3 1 | 0 1 1 8 1 7 0 1 0 10 | 0 3 0 3 0 3 — | | |
| Aniline Colours Black, nigrosine oz. Blue, methylene oz. Brown, Bismarck | 1 7 3 0 7 0 1 3 | | 3_0 | 2 4 4 6 0 10 1 10½ | 0 6 0 10½ 0 3 0 5½ | | Aqua cinnamomi | 0 9½ 15 6 1 3 | 1 3 0 4 gal. | 0 5 6 10 0 2 3 0 | 0 1½ 2 0 — | 0_4 - | | |
| Eosin | 4 0 2 6 2 6 3 0 | - - - - | | 7 0 5 0 5 0 4 6 | 1 2 0 9 0 9 1 0 | | Aqua Floridensis P.F.1 | 15 0 8 6 0 7 15 0 | 0 10½ | 6 4 3 6 0 3 ¹ ₂ 6 6 | 1 10 | 0 3 - - 0 4 | | |
| Orange II oz. Scarlet red oz. Tartrazine oz. Violet, nerviyl B oz. | 2 4 4 2 1 6 1 6 2 3 | _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ | 3 6 6 3 2 3 2 3 3 5 | 0 8 1 3 0 5½ 0 5½ 0 8 | | Aqua lavandulæ P.F. III Aqua lavandulæ P.F. VII Aqua lavand. opt. (isoprop.) | 1 3 35 0 19 9 24 6 | 2 0 - - - | 0 8 14 0 8 0 10 4 5 2 | 0 2 3 8 2 3 2 9 1 6 | 0 8 0 4 0 5 0 3 | _ _ _ _ | |
| Yellow, fast oz. Anilini hydrochlor oz. Anilinum coml. opt Anisi fructus | 0 5 2 0 1 6 | 3 0 2 4 | 0 11 0 9 | 0 9 0 3 0 3 | 0 2 | | Aqua lavand. sec. (isoprop.) Aqua mellis P.F. 111. Aqua mellis (isoprop.) Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. | 14 6 6 9 0 10 | 1 3 | 6 5 2 10 0 4 | 1 9 0 9 0 1½ | 0 3 - - | | |
| Anisi fruct. pulv | 2 3 2 0 1 3 3 2 | 3 6 | 1 0 0 11 - 1 5 | 0 4 0 3 1 10½ 0 5 | - 0 4½ - | 1 1 1 1 | Aqua menthæ pip. exot. Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40 | 1 | _ 0 10⅓ _ | 5 3 | 1 4 | 0 3 | _ _ _ | |
| Annatto (liquid) Anthem. flor. exot. Anthem. flor. exot. pulv. Anthem. flor. exot. sec. Anthem. flor. nov. | 3 10 7 0 8 0 6 6 8 9 | 10 6 - 9 9 13 2 | 1 9 3 0 3 6 2 9 3 10 | 0 6 0 10 1 0 0 9 1 1 | 0 2 0 2 - | | Aqua menthæ viridis Ang Aqua picis P.F | 1 0 1 2 0 7 14 6 0 7 | 1 6 1 9 0 10½ — 0 10⅓ | 6 2 | 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 8 0 1 | 0 3 | | |
| Anthrasol oz. Antiformin substitute Antikamnia powder, unstd.oz. Antikamnia tabs., unstd. oz. | 2 9 1 4 5 0 5 0 | 2 0 doz. 2 3 | 0 7 - 1 1 0 8 | 4 2 0 2 7 6 — | 0 10 — 1 1 — | | Aqua rosæ Aqua rosæ trip. opt | 1 0 1 5 18 0 0 7½ 14 0 | 1 6 2 3 — 1 0 | 0 5 0 8 8 1 0 3½ 5 10 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$ | - 0 4 - 0 3 | | |
| Antim. crocus pulv | 0 9 54 0 | each | 5 6 | 0 2½ 1 4 | _ 0 3 _ | _ | Aqua sambuci | 0 10 1 7 19 0 | 1 3 2 5 — | 0 4½ 0 8 8 2 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$ | _ 0 4 | = | |
| (M'dale), gr.ij.(boxof 10) 12 Antim.nig. pulv | 72 0 0 8 3 8 3 3 | each 1 0 — 5 0 | 7 6 0 3½ 1 9 1 5 | 0 1 0 6 0 5 | - 0 1 0 1 | ======================================= | Araroba oz. Arbutin dr. Archii Arctii rad | 0 7 4 0 1 6 1 7 | - 2 4 2 5 | - 1 1 0 8½ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ - \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | 0 3 7 0 - - | 2 6° | |

| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | l or liqui | d) | Bandages Cost per doz | Sell each |
|---|---|---------|----------|------------|------------|------------|---|--------------|
| Ar—Ba | 1 lb. or as | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Bandages (Ministry of Health Standards)— | |
| | stated | 10 oz. | 4 02. | I oz. | l ar. | or M | Grey, open wove, B.P.C.: | s. d. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s d. | 1 inch × 3 yd 0 8 1½ inch × 4 yd 1 2 | 0 2 0 2½ |
| Arctii rad. pulv | 2 8 | 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | _ | 2 inch × 4 yd | 0 3 |
| Areca Arecæ pulv | 1 2 | 2 9 | 0 10% | 0 3 | _ | | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 4 yd 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 |
| Arecolin.hydrobrom. gr. | 0 4 | | - | _ | -13 | 0 8 | 3 inch × 4 yd 2 0 4 inch × 6 yd 4 1½ | 0 4 |
| Argenti bromidum oz. | 4 10 5 9 | - | _ | 10 2 | 1 6 | 0 6* | $6 \text{ inch} \times 6 \text{ yd.}$ | 1 1 |
| Argenti cyanid B oz. Argenti iodid oz. | 4 0 | | _ | | 1 8 1 2 | 0 5* | White, open wove, B.P.C.: | |
| Argenti nitras cryst oz. | 3 2 | - ; | - 1 | 5 0 | 1 0 | 0 41* | 1 inch × 3 yd 0 84 1½ inch × 4 yd 1 24 | 0 2 0 3 |
| Argenti nit. (points in glass) Argenti nit. ind. (points in | _ | ea. | 1 4 | _ | - | _ | 2 inch × 4 yd 1 7½ | 0 31 |
| wood) | _ 1 | ea. | 0 6 | _ | - 1 | _ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 4 yd | 0 4 |
| Argenti nit, mitigat. (sticks) oz. | 4 0 | ea. | 0 10 | | _ | - | 3 inch × 4 yd | 0 5 0 9 |
| Argenti nucleinas oz. Argenti oxid oz. | 4 2 6 4 | | _ | 7 4 | 1 3 1 10 | 0 8* | $6 \operatorname{inch} \times 6 \operatorname{yd}$ 6 $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 2 |
| Argenti phosphas oz. | 4 10 | _ | - (| _ | 1 6 | 0 6* | Calico, bleached, B.P.C. : 2 inch × 4 yd | 0 41 |
| Argenti proteinat oz. | 1 6 | - | - | 2 8 | 0 6 | - | 2 inch × 4 yd | 0 6 |
| Argenti vitell oz. Argentum colloid oz. | 5 6 | _ | _ | 8 6 | 1 8: | 0 11* | 3 inch × 4 yd 3 44 | 0 7 |
| Argentum colloid oz. Argyrol oz. | 9 3 | _ | _ | | 2 8 | 1 0* | Calico, unbleached, B.P.C. : 2 inch × 4 yd | 0 41 |
| Arheol capsules 40 | 3 10 | doz. | 2 0 | - : | _ | _ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 6 |
| Aristochin, oz. Aristolochiæ rad | 24 9 | 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 4 | 7 0 | 0 2 | 3 inch × 4 yd 3 1 | 0 7 |
| Aristolochiæ rad. pulv | 3 4 | 5 0 | 1 7 | 0 51 | - : | _ | Crepe, 2½ / 2¾ yd.: 2 inch | 2 2 |
| Arnicæ flores | 1 3 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 0 21 | - 1 | - | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch 15 3 | 2 7 |
| Arnicæ rhizoma Amicæ rhiz. pulv | 3 3 4 3 | _ | 1 5 | 0 6 | 0 11/2 | | 3 inch 17 9 | 3 0 |
| Arsenic alb. coml A, B | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 9 | 0 3 | | _ | 3½ inch | 3 6 |
| Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. A, B | 1 3 | 1 10½ | | - ' | _ | - | Domette, B.P.C. : | 2 0 |
| Arsenic alb. coml. pulv. cwt. Arsenii iodid B oz. | 125 0 | 7 lb. | 11. 3 | 4 7 | 0 9 | _ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 6 yd 7 9 | 1 4 |
| Arsenii oleas B oz. | 1 0 | _ | _ | 1 6 | 0 4 | _ | 3 inch × 6 yd 9 3 Flannel (wool): | 1 7 |
| Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B | 1 9 | 3 9 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | ' - | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch × 4 yd 10 0 | 1 8 |
| Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B Arseno-triferrin B oz. | 2 0 | J 9 | 1 2 | 6 0 | 1 2 | _ | 3 inch × 6 yd 17 3 | 3 0 |
| Arseno-triferrin tabs. B gr. 530 | | doz. | 1 0 | _ | - | _ | Muslin, bleached : 2 inch × 6 yd | 0 5 |
| Asafetida opt. (gtt.) | 8 0 | - | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - | $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 6 yd $2 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 |
| Asafetid. coml Asafetid. pulv | 2 10 6 9 | _ | 1 3 | 0 4 | 0 2 | | 3 inch × 6 yd 3 6½ Plaster of Paris, in tins : | 0 8 |
| Asbestos opt | 8 2 | _ | 3 6 | 1 0 | | · — | 2 inch \times 5 yd each 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 0 |
| Asbestos coml | 2 5 | 3 8 | 1 0 | 0 31 | _ | - | 3 inch × 5 yd each 1 11 | 3 10 |
| Asparagin oz. | 6 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 10 6 | 1 9 | | 4 inch × 5 yd each 2 4½ Ambulance, fast edge : 2-inch each — | 4 9 |
| Aspirin tabs. (Bayer) gr. 5 100 | 2 10 | doz. | 0 7 | | _ | _ | Ambulance, fast edge: 2-inch each 0 101 | 1 5 |
| Asthma powder P.F. I | 3 2 3 4 | - | 1 6 | 0 5 | - | - | 4-inch each — | 2 4 |
| Asthma powder B.P.C Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar. | 3 4 | _ | 1 5 | U D | _ | <u> </u> | 6-inch each — Ambulance, loose edge : 2-inch | 3 6 0 5 |
| Atophan pulv oz. | 6 7 | _ | _ | _ | 2 0 | - | Ambulance, loose edge: 2-inch each 0 2½ 2½-inch each 0 3 | 0 6 |
| Atophan tabs., gr. 7½ 20 | 2 6 | doz. | 2 3 | - | - | - | 4-inch each 0 4½ | 0 9 |
| Atropina B dr. Atropin. sulph B dr. | 5 4 3 5 | _ | | _ : | _ | 0 3 | 6-inch each 0 6½ Binders, 11-inch × 6-yd each 6 6 | 1 1 9 9 |
| Aurantii cortex Ang. | 5 9 | _ | 2 6 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | | Binders, 8-inch × 6-yd each 6 6 8 | 6 10 |
| Aurant. cort. exot | 1 3 | 1 102 | 0 7 | 0 2 | | | Rubber (pure): 7½ ft.×2½ in. plain, gauge 21 each 3 3 | 6 0 |
| Auri bromidum gr. Auri chlorid. $(7\frac{1}{2} \text{ gr. tubes})$ ea. | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ | ea. | 2 3 | | | 1 1 | 5 ft. \times 2½ in. plain, gauge 21 each 2 2 5 ft. \times 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21 each 2 2 | 4 0 |
| Auri chlor. sol. (2%) oz. | 2 2 | - Ca. | _ | 3 3 | | _ | 5 ft. \times 2½ in. perforated, gauge 21 each 2 2 3 ft. \times 2½ in. N.H.I. plain each 1 3 | 4 0 2 6 |
| | | , | | | | | 3 ft. \times 2½ in. N.H.I. perforated each 1 3 | 2 6 |
| В | | ٥ | | ; | | | $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. perforated, gauge 21 each 3 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. N.H.I. plain each 2 3 | 6 0 4 2 |
| Baking powder P.F. I | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 71/2 | 0 2 | | _ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. N.H.I. plain each 2 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. N.H.I. perforated each 2 5 | 4 2 4 3 |
| Baking powder P.F. VIII | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 5½ | 0 11/2 | - | _ | Elastic web: 3 inch per yd. 0 83 | 1 6 |
| Balsamum anisi P.F. I. Balsamum canadensis (v. | 1 10 | _ | 1 0 | 0 31 | | - | 2½ inch peryd. 0 7½ | 1 3 |
| "Canada balsam") | | . 11 | 1 | | 1 | | Elastic web, N.H.I.: 3 inch each 0 8 2½ inch each 0 6½ | 1 4 |
| Balsam. Peruvian oz. | 1 0 | _ | - | 1 10 | 0 5 | - | Suspensory, silk each 4 0 | 7 0 |
| Balsam. sulphuris Balsam. tolut. | 1 11 18 0 | 3 0 | 1 0 8 0 | 0 4 2 4 | 0 5 | | Suspensory, cotton, best each 2 8 | 4 8 |
| Duisdill, Diul. | 10 0 | | 0 V | 2 4 | 0 0 | | Triangular, plain each 0 2½ | 0 9 |

| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solic | or liqui | d) | | Cost | S | elling P | rice (sol | id or liqu | id) |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---|--|--|-------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| BaBl | 1 lb. | | | | | | Bl—Ca | 1 lb. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 24 21 | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M | DI—Ca | or as | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Or M |
| | 1 7 9 | , 1 | 1 | 1 , | 7 | <u>.</u> | | 1 | , | 1 | 1 , | | |
| Barbitonum Boz. | s. d. 2 | s. d. | 5. d | s. d 4 5 | s. d. 0 9 | s. d. | Blistering tinct., vety.P.F. II C | s. d. | . s. d. | s. d. | s. d. 0 10½ | s. d. | s. d. |
| Barbiton., sodium Boz. | 2 9 | | _ | 5 0 | 0 10 | _ | Blue, Chin., pulv | 6 8 | 9 4 | 2 6 | 0 81/2 | 0 2 | - |
| Barii carb. pur. præc | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 10 | 0 3 | _ | _ | Blue pill (gr. 4) and black | 1 | | | | | |
| Barii carb. coml | 0 10 | 1 3 2 3 | 0 5 0 9 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | _ | _ | draught (3 iss. bot.), sell 9d. | | 0 0 | 2 0 | 0 9 | 0 2 | |
| Barii chlorid. pur | 2 0 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Blue, Pruss., pulv Boldo folia | 6 6 | 9 9 4 11 | 1 7 | 0 5 | 0 1 | |
| Barii nitras pur. cryst. | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 104 | 0 3 | _ | _ | Bole Armen | 0 8 | 1 0 | 0 3 | 0 1 | | |
| Barii nitras coml | 1 2 | 1 9 | 0 7 | 0 2 | - | _ | Boraldehyde (D.F.) | 3 6 | 5 9 | 1 6 | 0 5 | - | - |
| Barii peroxid. anhyd | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 101 | 0 3 | - | - 1 | Borax calcinat | 1 9 | 2 -9 | 0 9 | 0 3 | - | - |
| Barii sulphas puriss | 2 4 | _ | 0 11 | _ | _ | . — | Borax purif. cryst | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 0 3 ¹ | 0 1 0 1 | - | - |
| Barii sulphas puriss. pkd Barii sulphidum oz. | 0 4 | | 1 3 | 0 7 | 0 2 | | Borax cryst. (Howards) Borax coml. cryst | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | 0 1 | | |
| Bath-powder P.F. I | 0 8 | 1 0 | _ | | | _ | Borax coml. cryst | 0 61 | 0 101 | | 0 1 | _ | _ |
| Battery solution P.F. III | 0 8 | 1 0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | Boracis purif. pulv. pkd. | _ 1 | _ | 0 41/2 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | _ |
| Bay rum (industrial) P.F.IV.A | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 3 | . — | _ | Boracis pulv. (Howards) | 0 7 | 1 0 | 0 31 | 0 11 | _ | - |
| Bay rum, indust. pkd | | Ziij. | 1 0 0 2½ | | | | Boracis coml. pulv | 0 5½ 38 0 | 0 8 7 lb. | 0 2½ 3 6 | 0 1 | - | - |
| Bay salt cwt. | 0 4 | 0 6 7 lb. | $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 9 \end{array} $ | 14 lb. | 5 0 | | Boracis coml. pulv cwt. Bordeaux mixture, C. & D. | 38 0 | / Ib. | 3 6 | 14 lb. | 6 9 | _ |
| Bay salt gran | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 3 | - | _ | | Diary, 1919, I. or II. | 1 0 | 1 6 | | _ | _ | _ |
| Beberinæ sulphas dr. | 2 0 | _ | _ | - | 3 9 | 0 1 | Bornyl valerianas oz. | 6 0 | _ | _ | 10 6 | 1 9 | _ |
| Benzaldehydum pur. | 5 6 | · — | 2 6 | 0 9 | 0 2 | - | Boroglycerinum B.P.C | 2 9 | 4 3 | 1 3 | 0 4 | 0 1 | - |
| Benzaminæ hydrochlor. dr. Benzamin. lactas dr. | 2 6 2 6 | | _ | _ | 4 3 4 3 | 0 2 0 2 | Bougies (v. "Cereoli") | 14 6 | | 5 6 | 1 4 | | |
| Benzenum | 1 6 | 1 11 | 0 7 | 0 3 | 4 3 | 0 2 | Brilliantine, separable, P.F Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) | 14 6 10 6 | _ | 5 6 | 1 4 | _ | |
| Benzoinum Sumat | 4 6 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | <u> </u> | | 15 0 | _ | 5 8 | 1 6 | _ | _ |
| Benzoini pulv | 4 0 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.) | 7 6 | _ | 3 3 | 1 0 | - | _ |
| Benzol coml | - | _ | 0 8 | 0 21 | _ | - | Bromaurum (B. & C.) | , , | 2-oz. | 8 6 | 4 6 | - | - |
| Benzonaphthol oz. Benzyl benzoas oz. | 0 10 0 7 | | | 1 8 | 0 4 0 3 | _ | Bromidia unstd ¢ 4 oz. Bromo Adonis, unstd. 3vi. | 4 7 | _ | 6 10½ 4 8 | 1 9 1 2 | 0 3 0 2 | - |
| Berberidis pulv | 2 9 | 4 3 | 1 3 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ | Bromoformum oz. | 0 8 | _ | _ | | 0 7 | |
| Berberinæ sulph dr. | 2 9 | - | _ | - | 4 10 | 0 2 | Bromum oz. | 0 3 | | _ | 1 6 | 0 4 | |
| Betol oz. | 3 4 | _ | _ | 5 0 | 1 0 | _ | Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) doz. | 3 9 | ea. | 0 6 | _ | _ | · — |
| "Bipp" (v. "Past. bis. et iodof.") | | | | | | | Bromural oz. Bromural tabs.gr. 5 20 | 10 0 | doz. | 3 7 | _ | 3 0 | |
| Bird-lime (Ang.) | 2 3 | 3 5 | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Brucina oz. | 4 6 | <u> </u> | | 6 9 | 1 4 | |
| Bird-lime (Ang.) 7-lb. tins | 16 8 | _ | _ | _ | - | _ | Brucinæ sulphas oz. | 4 6 | _ | _ | 6 9 | 1 4 | _ |
| Bisedia (Schacht) C | 10 6 | | 4 0 | 1 0 | 0 2 | , — | Bryoniæ alb. rad | 1 3 | 1 101 | 0 7 | 0 2 | - 1 | - |
| Bismulait (D. F.) Bismulait c. salol (D. F.) | 3 4 | 5 6 6 9 | 1 5 2 5 | 0 5 0 8 | _ | _ | Buchu folia Burgundy mixture, C. & D. | 6 8 | _ | 3 0 | 0 10 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | _ |
| Eismuthum | , | 0 3 | 2 0 | 0 0 | | | Diary, 1919, I. or II. | 0 9 | 1 2 | _ | _ | _ | |
| Bismuthi benzoas oz. | 2 2 | _ | _ | 3 10 | 0 8 | _ | Butyl-chloral hydras oz. | 1 4 | | _ | 2 2 | 0 5 | - |
| Bismuthi betanaphthol. oz. | 2 6 | _ | - 10 | 4 4 | 0 9 | _ | Butyn gm. | 4 10 | | - | | - | 0 8 |
| Bismuthi carbonas Bismuthi citras oz. | 16 3 | _ | 6 10 | 1 10 2 0 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$ | _ | Butyn solution 2% cz. Bynin (A. & H.) 20 oz. | 6 0 | _ | 1 2 | 7 0 0 4 | _ | |
| Bismuthi et ammon, citras oz. | 1 10 | _ | _ | 3 2 | 0 7 | _ / | Byno hypoph., etc. C 20 oz. | 4 101 | | 1 2 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | _ |
| Bismuthi hydroxid oz. | 2 1 | _ | _ | 3 3 | 0 7 | ė <u> </u> | | | - 0 | | | | |
| Bismuthi lactas oz | 2 0 | _ | - | 3 0 | 0 7 | _ | | 1 | | | - 1 | | |
| Bismuthi nitras cryst. oz. Bismuthi oleas oz. | 1 0 | _ | | 2 0 1 10 | 0 4 0 4 | _ | c | | | - | | | |
| Bismuthi oxidum oz. | 1 11 | _ | _ | 3 0 | 0 7 | _ | Cactina pellets 100 | 2 8 | doz. | 0 6 | _ | | |
| Bismuthi oxychlorid. oz. | 1 8 | _ | - | 2 6 3 3 | 0 6 | _ | Cadmii bromidum oz. | 0 9 | - | - | 1 6 | 0 3 | - |
| Bismuthi oxychlor, puriss. oz. | 2 0 | _ | 11 0 | 3 3 | 0 8 1 2 | | Cadmii chloridum oz. | 0 9 | - | _ | 1 6 | 0 3 0 7 | _ |
| Bismuthi oxyiodogallas oz. Bismuthi phenas oz. | 3 3 2 8 | | _ | 5 9 4 2 | 1 2 0 10 | | Cadmii iodidum cz. | 1 9 | | | 3 2 3 | 0 7 0 6 | |
| Bismuthi salicylas | 15 0 | _ | 6 5 | 1 9 | 0 31 | _ | Caffeinæ benzoas oz. | 19 | | _ | 3 2 | 0 6 | _ |
| Bismuthi subgallas oz. | 1 4 | - | - | 2 6 | $0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$ | - | Caffeinæ citras oz. | 1 2 | - | _ | 2 1 | 0 4 | - |
| Bismuthi subnitras | 14 0 | - | 6 0 | 1 7 | 0 3 | - | Caffeinæ citras efferv | 4 0 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 3 6 | 0 7 | |
| Bismuthi tannas oz. Bismuthi tartras solub. oz. | 1 8 | | | 2 9 2 7 | 0 7 0 6 | _ | Caffeinæ hydrobrom oz. | 2 0 | | _ | 3 6 7 0 | 0 7 1 4 | _ |
| Bismuthitribromophen. oz. | 2 2 | _ | _ | 3 10 | 0 8 | _ | Caffeinæ salicylas oz. | 1 9 | _ | _ | 3 2 | 0 6 | _ |
| Bismuthi valerianas oz. | 5 0 | _ | _ | 7 9 | 1 6 | _ | Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas oz. | 1 8 | - | - | 3 0 | 0 6 | - |
| Platering aint VCD I | 5 0 | 0.0 | 2 5 | 0 0 | | | Caffeinæ sodio-iodid. oz. | 2 8 1 7 | _ | _ | 4 8 2 8 | 0 10 0 6 | _ |
| Blistering oint. V.C.P. I. C Blistering ointment, biniodide | 5 8 | 8 6 | 2 5 | 0 8 | _ | - | Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas oz. Caffeinæ valerianas oz. | 1 7 | | | 6 2 | 1 0 | _ |
| V.C.P C | 3 6 | 5 3 | 1 7 | 0 6 | - | _` | Calami aromatici rad | 1 6 | _ | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - |
| Blisteringtincture, vety. P.F. IC | 2 10 | - 1 | 1 4 | 0 41 | - 1 | - | Calami arom. pulv | 2 2 | 3 3 | 1 0 | 0 4 | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Cost | Sel | lling Pr | ice (solid | or liqui | d) | Cost Selling Price per box of |
|---|--|--------------|--------------------|--|--------------|-------------------|---|
| , Ca | l lb. | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr or M | Capsulæ vel Perles |
| | stated | | | | | s. d. | |
| Calamina artif. P.F | 2 8 | s. d. 4 0 | 8. d. 1 3 | 3. d. 0 4½ | 5. d. 0 1 | s. u. | Apiol. M 3 |
| Calamina præp. opt | 2 4 | 3 6 2 0 | 1 0 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | | Apiol. II 5 |
| | 4 | 20 | 0 7 | 0 4 | | - | Apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) |
| Calcium Calcii acetas | 4 0 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Benzyl benz. M 3 |
| Calcii acetylsalicyl oz. | 1 4 | | | 2 6 | 0 5 | | Blaudii pil. gr. 5 |
| Calcii bromidum oz. | 0 7 | - | _ | 1 2 | 0 21/2 | — | Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{50})$ B 11 6 1 5 1 |
| Calcii carbonas præcip Calcii chloridum fusum | 0 5 | 0 8 2 3 | 0 3 | 0 1 | _ | - | Blaud. pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych |
| Calcii chloridum fusum | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 8 0 3 | 0 21 | _ | | Blaud. pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1) 13 6 1 6 1 7 1 2 Casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20 14 6 1 7 1 2 |
| Calcii chlorid. cryst | 0 10 | 1 3 | 0 5 | 0 2 | _ | _ | Casc. sag. ext. liq. II 20 |
| Calcii chlorid. gran | 1 9 | 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - | Casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60 26 6 2 7 1 9 |
| Calcii citras oz. Calcii formas oz. | 0 7 | | _ | 0 10½ 0 7 | 0 3 0 2 | _ | Cinnam, et quin |
| Calcii glycerophos oz. | 0 10 | _ | | 1 6 | 0 4 | _ | Colchicin, salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ |
| Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas oz. | 9 0 | - | - , | 13 6 | 2 7 | - | Copaibæ (Maran.) M 5 12 0 1 6 1 1 |
| Calcii hippuras oz. | 4 6 | 1 6 | $-$ 0 5\frac{1}{2} | 7 10 0 1 | 2 4 | _ | Copaibæ (Maran.) M 10 17 6 1 10 1 4 |
| Calcii hydras coml | $0.8\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | $0.5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1½ 0 1½ | | - | Copaibæ (Maran.) M 15 |
| Calcii hypophos oz. | 0 7 | _ | _ | $0.10\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 | _ | Copaib. et cubeb. et ol. santal. M 10 |
| Calcii iodid oz. | 2 3- | - | | 3 8 | 0 9 | _ | Creosoti in oleo M ! |
| Calcii lactas Calcii lactophos oz. | 3 9 0 8 | 5 3 | 1 8 | 0 6 1 2 | 0 1 0 3 | \equiv \times | Creosoti in oleo M 2 |
| Calcii nitras oz. | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 0 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | _ | _ | Creosoti in oleo M 3 C 14 0 1 8 1 2 Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 B 21 6 2 2 1 6 |
| Calcii oxalas oz. | 0 4 | | _ | 0 6 | 0 2 | _ | Filicis maris M 5 |
| Calcii peroxid oz. | 1 3 | _ | _ | 2 2 | 0 5 | _ | Filicis maris M 10 28 6 2 8 2 0 |
| Calcii phosphas | 1 6 0 10 | 2 3 1 3 | 0 8 0 5 | 0 3 0 1½ | - | _ | Filicis maris M 15 38 6 3 4 2 4 |
| Calcii phosph. coml | 1 5 | 2 2 | $0.7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 2 | | | Filicis maris M 20 |
| Calcii phosph. di-acid | 5 0 | - | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Guaiacol. in oleo M |
| Calcii phosph. mono-acid | 5 3 | | 2 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Guaiacol. in oleo M 3 18 0 1 8 1 4 |
| Calcii saccharas | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | 3 0 7 | 0 11 0 2½ | 0 3 | | | Guaiacol. in oleo M 5 |
| Calcii sulphocarb oz. | 0 5 | | — L2 | 0 9 | 0 2 | _ | Hæmoglobin. gr. 3 |
| Calcii superphos. coml | 0 31 | 0 5 | 0 2 | _ | _ | - | Ichthyol. M 3 |
| Calx Calx chlorinata | 1 1 | 1 7½ 0 10 | 0 6 | 0 2 0 1 | | - | Ichthyol. M 5 17 0 1 10 1 4 |
| Calx chlorinata oz. | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | U 10 | U 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | | Lecithin. gr. 2½ 32 6 3 0 2 0 Lecithin. (1½) et paraf. lig. (30) 50 0 4 2 2 2 10 |
| out out prairies | | | | | | | Menthol. valer. 10 5 |
| Calendulæ flor | 4 10 | - | 2 1 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Ol. cajuputi M 2 13 6 1 6 1 2 |
| Calf lymph (v. "Lymph") Calf scour mixture V.C.P. C | 1 8 | 2 6 | _ | | | | Ol. caryoph. M 2 |
| Calf scour powder V.C.P | 3 6 | 5 6 | _ | | _ | | Ol. cinnam. M 1 |
| Calumbæ radix | 1 2 | 1 9 | 0 7 | 0 2 | - | _ | Ol. morrhuæ M 10 |
| Calumbæ rad. pulv | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | _ | Ol. morrhuæ M 15 |
| Cambogia Cambogiæ pulv | 8 4 | | 3 7 4 6 | 1 0 1 3 | 0 2 0 3 | _ | Ol. morrhuæ M 20 |
| Camphora (flores) | 6 3 | 9 5 | 2 9 | 0 9 | 0 2 | _ | Ol. morrhuæ 30 |
| Camphora (1-oz. tab.) | 6 6 | - | - | 0 9 | _ | _ | Ol. morrh. (30) et creosot. (2) 24 0 2 3 1 8 |
| Camphora (1-oz. tab.) Camphora monobrom. oz. | 7 0 | | _ | 0 9 2 2 | 0 5 | _ | Ol. olivæ M 15 17 6 1 10 1 4 |
| Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot. | ן ד | | _ | 4 4 | 0 0 | _ | Ol. olivæ M 30 |
| Camph. salicyl oz. | 2 8 | _ | - | 4 0 | 0 9 | - | Ol. ricini M 30 22 6 2 2 1 7 |
| Canada balsam | 12 6 | _ | 5 6 | 1 6 | - | - | Ol. ricini M 60 30 0 2 8 2 9 |
| Canary seed Canellæ cortex | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 2 4 | 0 8 | _ | _ | Ol. santal. M 5 |
| Canellæ cort. pulv | 6 4 | _ | 2 9 | 0 10 | 0 11 | | Ol. santal. M 74 |
| Cannabin. tannas oz. | 6 0 | | - | 9 0 | 1 9 | _ | Ol. santal. (5) c. copaiba (5) 48 0 3 7 2 8 |
| Cantharidinum B gr. | 0 6 | - | 2.40 | - | - : | 1 0 | Ol. tereb. rect. M 5 12 6 1 6 1 1 |
| Cantharis Chinensis B Cantharidis Chin. pulv. B | 9 0 11 0 | 16 6 | 3 10 4 9 | 1 0 1 3 | 0 21 | _ | Ol. tereb. rect. M 10 15 6 1 8 1 4 Picis M 5 12 6 1 6 1 1 |
| Caoutchouc | 18 0 | | 8 0 | 2 2 | | _ | Syrup. Eastonii M 30 |
| Capers | 3 6 | _ | 1 5 | $0 	 4\frac{1}{2}$ | - | _ | Syrup. Eastonii 3j B 22 0 2 2 1 6 |
| Capsici fructus Capsici fruct. pulv. sec | 1 9 2 6 | 2 8 3 9 | 0 10 1 2 | 0 3 0 4 | | | Syrup, glyceroph. co. M 30 C 21 0 2 0 1 7 Syrup, glyceroph. co. 3j C 30 0 2 8 1 11 |
| Capsicin oz. | 2 6 2 0 | | | - | 0 7 | | Syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j C 30 0 2 8 1 11 Syrup. hypoph. co. M 30 C 18 0 1 10 1 4 |
| 72. | | | | | | | |

| 8 | s | UPPLE | MENT | то | T | HE C | CHEMIST AND DRUG | GIST | | J | anuar | y 5, 1 | 924 |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Cos | Sel | lling | Price x of | | Cost | Sel | ling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid |) |
| CaCe | • | | per 1,0 | | oer bo | 24 | CeCi | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Capsulæ vel Perles—(cont Syrup. hypoph. co. 3j Tereben Tinct. quin. am. M 30 Tinct. quin. am. 3j | •• | | c 24 16 17 | d. 2 0 2 0 1 6 1 6 2 | 9 | s. d. 1 8 1 4 1 4 1 7 | Cereoli (Bougies) Cer. acid. tannic. gr. 2 doz. Cer. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B doz. Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F doz. Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F doz. Cer. iodoformi gr. 5 doz. Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. | s. d. 1 6 1 6 1 6 2 3 1 9 | s. d. doz. doz. doz. doz. | s. d. 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 6 3 6 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d |
| | Cost | Sellir | g Price (| olid or l | liquid |) | B, ex F doz. Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ | 1 9 | doz. | 3 6 | _ | _ | |
| | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. 1 | oz. 1 | dr. | Gr. | B, F doz. Cer. ol. eucal. (M 5) et iodof. (gr. 5) doz. | 1 6 | doz. | 3 0 | _ | | _ |
| Caramel sicc | s. d. 1 5 5 3 | 2 3 0 | d. s. 0 8 0 2 5 0 | 3 - | s. d. | s. d. | Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F doz. Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F doz. Cer. protargol 2% doz. | 1 6 1 9 1 6 | doz. doz. doz. | 3 0 3 6 3 0 | - - - | _ _ _ | _ _ _ |
| Carbo animalis punif. Carbo animalis gran. Carbo animalis gran. Carbo animalis pulv. Carbo ligni Carbo ligni acaciæ Carbo ligni acaciæ Carbo ligni salicis pulv. Carbon disulphidum Carbon disulphidum Carbon tetrachlorid. Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. Carminum opt. Caron oil P.F. Carui fruct. pulv. Carui fruct. pulv. Carui fruct. pulv. (coarse) Caryophyllum opt. Caryophyllum opt. Caryophyllim opt. Caryophyllim sec. Cascara aperient arom. (v. "Elix. cascaræ") Cascarilla Cascin. (solub.) Cascin. alb. lev. Cassiæ cort. pulv. Cassiæ fructus Catcchu Catcchu nigrum Catcchu nigri pulv. Catcheters, gum-elast., sell Is. ea Catheters, soft rubber (to size l Caulophyllin . oz. Cellulose wadding Cera alba in massa Cera alba in massa Cera alba in massa Cera flav. exot. Cera flav. exot. Cera flava Ang. Cera flava Call. Cera flava Gall. Cera Galla in Gall. Cer | 1 6 1 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 9 1 2 8 1 5 1 9 12 6 6 5 9 8 3 2 2 6 4 0 6 2 3 2 10 6 4 6 4 9 1 6 6 4 9 1 6 6 4 9 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 2 3 6 6 6 6 6 5 2 6 6 1 9 3 0 1 4 6 1 3 6 | 0 8 0 5½ 0 0 5½ 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 | 2½ - 1½ - 1½ - 1½ - 1½ - 1½ - 1½ - 1½ - | 3 8 0 | | Ceresin coml. alb. Ceresin coml. flav. Cerii oxalas Cerii oxidum Cetaceum Cetaceum Cetacei pulv. Cetaria Islandica Charta epispast. (11 in.×8 in.) Cheshire red bot. V.C.P. Chinosol Choral camphorat. B.P.C. Chloral formanidum Oz. Chloral formanidum Oz. Chloral formanidum Oz. Chloral hydras Coz. Chloral hydras Coz. ChloralminT. Oz. ChloralminT. Chloralose Oz. Chlorbutol Oz. Chlorotom (Burgoyne) 8 oz. Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P. B, F Chlorodynum vet. V.C.P. Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.) Chlorof. (ex s.v. meth.) Chlorof. (ex s.v.n.) Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. B Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. Chlorof. camphorat. B.P.C. Chlorof. camph | 1 1 4 5 4 0 0 0 0 1 3 4 2 0 0 1 1 0 9 2 1 1 1 1 4 3 6 6 12 8 3 6 8 3 3 9 4 0 0 2 4 3 10 11 0 6 6 0 0 9 9 6 6 0 0 6 3 3 1 3 7 0 1 1 3 2 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 7 0 1 3 2 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 7 0 1 3 2 4 5 5 4 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 3 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 5 4 6 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 7 0 1 3 2 4 6 7 0 1 3 2 4 7 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 0 - 4 6 6 0 3 0 each 1 10½ - 3 0 | 0 8 0 7½ | 7 0 7 0 5 3 4 0 | 1 2 1 2 1 1 0 9 | 0 7 5 5 0 5 5 0 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 |

| January 3, 1721 | | | | | | | | 1 _ 0 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (soli | d or liqui | d) | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (soli | d or liqui | id) |
| Ci—Co | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | | I lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| nnamic aldehyde . oz. nnamomi cort. opt. nnamomi cort. sec. innamomi cort. parv. innam. pulv. opt | s. d. 1 6 4 0 3 4 1 9 3 0 2 6 5 0 | | s. d. 1 8½ 1 5 0 9 1 4 1 2 | s. d. 3 0 0 6 0 4½ 0 3 0 5 0 4½ | = | s. d. | Collosoliodine in oil 3iv. Collosol manganese (inj.) 3j. Collosol quinine 3iv. Collosol sulphur 3viij. Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.), 4-oz. sell 4s. 6d.; 8-oz. 8s.6d. | 3 9 3 0 | s. d. — — — | s. d. 5 7½ — 4 6 2 0 | s. d. 1 5 5 7½ 1 2 0 6 | s. d. 0 3 0 10 0 2 0 1 | s. d. — — — |
| linical Thermometers: ½-min. lens, sell 3s. 9d. ea.; ea.; ½-min. round, 2s. 9d. e 2-min., 2s. 3d. ea. | | | | | | | Colocynthidis pulpa Colocynthidis pulpæ pulv Colocynthidis '' Turc.'' pulv. Colofine (Oppenheimer) ½ lb. Composition essence P.F | 4 9 2 6 | - 7 2 - | 2 0 2 9 2 0 3 9 1 5 | 0 6½ 0 9 0 6½ 1 0 0 4½ | 0 11/2 | _ _ _ _ |
| bbalti chlorid oz. bbalti nitras oz. bbalti sulphas oz. bcaina | 0 8 0 7 0 7 5 8 5 9 4 10 5 9 5 9 4 8 2 2 2 6 0 5 4 | - - - - - 6 5 7 0 3 3 3 3 - - | | 1 3 1 2 1 2 | | 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 | Composition powder P.F Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. Conf. opii | 4 0 3 5 4 6 12 0 2 6 3 9 3 3 3 0 4 0 5 6 8 0 1 10 3 6 4 0 1 8 | - 5 2 - 3 9 2 9 5 3 6 0 | 1 8½ 1 6 2 0 — 1 1 1 8 1 6 1 4½ 1 8½ 2 5 3 6 0 11 1 7 1 9 — | 0 6 0 5 0 8 1 9 0 4 0 6 0 6 0 4½ | 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | |
| odeine jelly (v. "Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.") odeonal | 2 6 3 6 3 3 0 7 | | 4 6 1 7 1 5 | 0 5 0 5 - | 4 7 — 0 1 — | - - - 1 2 1 2 | 2 oz., 3 oz 0 2 12 | | 0 | $ \begin{array}{c cccc} d. & & & & \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & & \\ 3\frac{1}{2} & 3 & & & \\ \end{array} $ | 20 oz 32 oz 10 oz | | Sell s. d 0 4; . 0 5; . 0 8 |
| old cream (v. "Cremor frigidum") Collodia ollodium | 5 0 7 0 3 2 6 6 | doz. | | 0 9 0 4 0 9 | 0 1½ | | Sell | Stoppered oz. oz. oz. oz. oz. | 0 0 0 | ell d. 7 ½ 8 2 2 9 4 | Powder | | Sell s. d. |
| ollodium anodyn. B.P.C. B | 14 6 | _ | 5 6 4 2 | 1 6 1 2 | 0 3 | _ | | | 6.17 | | , 1.1 | | |
| ollodium callosum P.F ollodium flexile | 12 6 7 10 3 6 6 6 7 9 8 6 7 0 1 9 1 5 2 2 | | 3 1 1 8 2 9 — 3 3 — — — — — — | 1 4 0 10 0 6 0 9 1 0 1 0 1 9 2 9 2 3 3 0 | 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 6 0 5 0 7 | | Copaiba opt | Cost 1 lb. or as stated s d. 3 4 0 8 3 2 2 8 1 2 1 9 9 | s. d. 5 0 4 9 4 0 1 9 2 8 | 4 oz. 4 oz. 1 5 1 2 0 6 0 10 | s. d. 0 5 1 0 0 4½ 0 4 0 2 | 1 dr. | Gr. or in |
| Collosol argentum (Crookes) 3iv. Collosol arsen.(Crookes) 3iv. Collosol bismuthum(Crookes) 3iv. Collosol hydr. (Crookes) 3iv. Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur (Crookes) . wt. 3 oz. Collosol iodine (Crookes) 3iv. | 4 2 | | 4 6 6 9 6 9 5 2 7 4 2 10 | 1 2 1 9 1 9 1 4 1 10 0 8½ | 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 2 | | Coriand. fruct. pulv. (crs.) Corn solvent (v. "Collod. callos.") Cornu cervi rass Coryfin oz. Coster's paste Cotarninæ hydroch. B dr. Cotarninæ phthalas B dr. Cotoin dr. | 2 5 | 1 10½ — — — — | 0 9 0 6½ - - - | 0 8 - | 4 7 0 2 3 7 3 7 10 6 | 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 |

| |] | Opt, | | Sec. | | | | Cost | Se. | lling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid | 1) |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-----------|----------------|
| Co—Cu | Cost | Sell | Sell | Cost | Sell | Sell | Cu—Di | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Co—cu | per lb. | per pkt. | per carton | per doz. | per pkt. | per carton | Cu Di | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Cotton-wool: lb. | s. d. 1 6 1 6 | s. d. 2 9 1 6 | s. d. — | s. d. 14 0 8 0 | s. d. 2 4 1 4 | s. d. | Curcumæ rhizoma Curcumæ rhiz, pulv | s. d. 1 6 1 10 | s. d. 2 3 2 9 | s. d. 0 9 0 10 | s. d. 0 3 0 3 | s | s. t |
| 4 oz | 1 6 | 0 10 0 6 0 4 | 1 0 9 | 4 6 2 6 1 6 | 0 9 0 5 0 3 | 0 11 0 7 0 5 | Curcumæ rhiz. pulv. (crs.) Currie powder P.F. I Currie powder P.F. II | 1 4 3 2 2 0 | 2 0 4 9 3 0 | 0 7 1 4½ 0 10⅓ | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | _ _ _ |
| | Cost | Se | lling P | rice (soli | d or liqui | (d) | Cydoniæ semina | 8 0 0 9 | _ | 3 7 1 2 | 1 0 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| | 1 lb. | | - | | | | Cyllin (Jeyes) C 4 fl. oz. | 0 9 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | 7 |
| | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | | | | | | | |
| Coumarinum oz. | 3 0 | _ | _ | 6 0 | 0 11 | _ | D | | | | | | |
| Creme d'amandes, scented Creme d'amandes, unscented | 6 0 | 9 0 7 6 | 2 7 2 | 0 9 0 7 | _ | _ | Dakin's solution (v. "Liq. sod. chlor. cac. bor.") | | | | | | |
| Cremor bismuthi P.F | 4 6 | 6 9 | 2 0 | 0 7 | _ | _ | Dale's plaster P.F C | 2 6 | _ | 1 1 | 0 4 | | _ |
| Cremor frigidum P.F. II | 3 8 | - | 1 7 | 0.6 | - | _ | Dammar gum | 3 5 | 5 2 | 1 7 | 0 5 | | |
| Cremor frigidum P.F. VII Crem. frig. "American" P.F. | 2 0 2 0 | | 0 10½ 0 10½ | 0 3 | _ | | Daturæ tatulæ pulv | 5 0 2 0 | _ | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | 4 0 |
| Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.F | 1 10 | 2 9 | 0 10 | _ | _ : | _ | Daturinæ sulph B gr. | 2 0 | _ | | - | - | 4 0 |
| Crem. frigid. 1-oz. jar sell 1s. Creosoti carbonas oz. | 1 3 | | _ | 2 6 | 0 5 | _ | Decocta | | | , | | | |
| Creosotum C | 4 5 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 11/2 | _ | Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 | 3 6 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ |
| Cresineo! oz. C | 2 6 | 2 2 | 0 71/2 | 3 9 0 2½ | 0 9 | _ | Dec. agropyri recens Dec. aloes co | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 0 10 | 0 2 0 3 | _ | _ |
| Creta cum camphora, 12½ p.c. | 2 2 | 3 3 | 1 0 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 | 3 0 | | 1 4 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ |
| Creta c. camph. 10 per cent. | 1 7 | 2 5 | 0 9 | 0 3 | - | _ | Dec. aloes co. recens | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Creta Gallica (tab.) | 0 10 30 0 | 1 3 7lb. | 0 4½ 2 9 | 0 1½ 14 lb. | 5 6 | _ | Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 | 4 6 5 3 | | 2 1 2 4 | 0 7 0 8 | 0 1 0 13 | |
| Cretæ Gall, pulv | 0 41 | 0 7 | 0 21/2 | 0 1 | _ | _ | Dec. cuspariæ conc. I to 7 | . 4 8 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Cretæ Gall. pulv. subtil | 0 6 | 0 10 | 0 3 | 0 1 | _ | - | Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 | 3 2 | _ | 1 5 | 0 5 0 3 | 0 1 | . — |
| Creta præcip. (v. "Calcii carb. præcip."). | | | | | | | Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7 | 2 0 4 5 | 3 0 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | 0 3 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Creta præparata | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 | 0 1 | | | Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 | 2 10 | _ | 1 3 | 0 5 | 0 1 | - |
| Creta præparata rub Oz. | 0 7 | 0 101 | 0 3 | 0 1 5 3 | 1 0 | _ | Dec. hæmatoxyli recens Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 | 1 2 4 6 | 1 9 | 0 7 2 0 | 0 2 0 7 | 0 1 | |
| Crocus Valent oz. | 6 0 | | _ | _ | 4 8 | 1 7* | Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 | 3 6 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | , — |
| 0 1 1 0 0 | 17 0 | 6 9 | 2 0 | 0 7 | 4 10 | 1 8* | Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 C Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 C | 3 10 4 0 | _ | 2 0 1 9 | 0 7 0 7 | 0 1 0 1 | |
| Croup embrocation P.F Cryogenine 10 gm. | 3 0 | _ | _ | | 2 6 | _ | Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 | 4 3 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Cryogenine tabs. gr. 4 10 | 1 6 | doz. | 2 9 | _ | _ | - | Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 | 3 2 | _ | 1 5 | 0 5 | 0 1 | - |
| Cubebæ fructus | 5 0 | _ | 2 3 2 8 | 0 8 0 9 | 0 13 | _ | Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. | 7 6 | _ | 3 7 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ |
| Cucumber cream P.F.V | 3 3 | | 1 5 | 0 5 | - | -) | Dec. sars. Jam. co. conc. 1 to 7 | 7 9 | _ | 3 7 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - |
| Cucumber paste Cucumber pomade | 4 6 | 6 9 | 2 0 5 7 | 0 7 1 6 | | | Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 | 4 6 2 10 | _ | 2 0 1 3 | 0 7 0 5 | 0 1 0 1 | |
| Cudbear | 1 10 | _ | 0 10 | 0 3 | - | _ | Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 | 6 0 | _ | 2 8 | 0 9 | 0 1 | - |
| Cumini fructus | 2 6 | 3 9 4 6 | 1 2 | 0 4 0 5 | _ | _ | Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 | 3 6 5 0 | _ | 1 6 2 2 | 0 5 0 7 | 0 1 0 1 | - · |
| Cumini fruct. pulv | 3 0 2 9 | 4 6 4 3 | 1 4 1 3 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | _ | Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 | 2 7 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| Cuprum | | | | | | | | ŀ | | | 4.0 | 0.10 | |
| Cupri ammon. sulph | 1 9 | 2 7 6 0 | 0 9 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 0 6 | _ | _ | Dermatol oz. Devonshire oils V.C.P | 2 10 0 10 | = | 0 41 | 4 3 0 1½ | 0 10 | |
| Cupri chlorid. pur | 2 11 | 4 6 | 1 31/2 | 0 4 | _ | - | Dextrin. alb | 0 9 | 1 3 | 0 4 | 0 11 | _ | - |
| Cupri nitras | 3 5 | 5 6 5 7 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Dextrin. flav | 0 7 | 0 11 | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $ | 0_1 | | _ |
| Cupri oleas oz. | 0 6 | | _ | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | Dial tabs. orig. tube B 12 Dial tabs B 100 | 8 0 | doz. | 1 6 | _ | | _ |
| Cupri oxid. coml | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | _ | Diamidophenol.hyd oz. | 1 3 | | - | 2 0 | 0 5 | |
| Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo) Cupri sulphas | 3 0 | 4 6 2 6 | 0 83 | 0 5 0 2½ | _ | = | Diamorphin. hyd. B, F dr. Diapente P.F | 5 9 | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 21 | 10 2 | 0 4 |
| Cupri sulphas coml. opt | 0 7 | $0\ 10\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 | 0 1 | | _ | Diastasum oz. | 2 9 | | _ | 4 6 | 0 11 | - |
| | 48 0 | 7 lb. | 4 4 | 14 lb. | 8 6 | = | Dichloramin. — T oz. Digalen C 15 c.c. | 2 0 3 2 | _ | _ | 3 0 8 6 | 0 7 1 4 | _ |
| Cupri sulph. coml. pulv | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 6 \end{array} $ | 1 1 3 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$ | 0 4 | _ | = 1 | Digalen C 15 c.c. Digifoline tabs 25 | 2 6 | doz. | 1 10½ | _ | _ | _ |
| Cuprum (filings) | 4 6 | - | 2 0 | 0 7 | - | - | Digipuratum liq 10 c.c. | 1 9 | _ | - 1 | - | 1 4 | |
| Cuprum (foil) | 3 9 3 5 | 5 2 | 1 8 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Digipuratum pulv. gr. 15 Digipuratum tabs. 1½ gr. 12 | 1 3 | doz. | 2 3 | | | 0 2 |
| Cuprum (turimiss) | , , . | 0 4 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | | 2 51, 12 · | | uozi i | | | | |

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions, as follows:

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 9.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

| Size. | Dose 3j. | Dose 3ij. | Dose 3iv. | Dose Zj. |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 3j | s. d. 1 0 1 6 — — | s. d. 0 10 1 2 1 6 1 10 | s d. 0 9 1 0 1 3 1 6 2 0 2 6 | s. d. 0 8 0 10 1 0 1 2 1 6 1 10 |

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures etc., should be priced by Method 2.

| ۰ | | | | | | 5. | a. |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|------|-------|----|----|
| ı | Gargles, lotions, injections | | | | 8 oz. | -1 | 6 |
| ı | Pills and powders | | • • | | 12 | -1 | 6 |
| ı | Catchets and dry-filled capsules | ·• | | | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| ı | Ointments, mixed | | 1 oz. 1s. | 3d., | 2 oz. | -1 | 6 |
| ı | Suppositories, bougies, pessaries | | | | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| ı | Small shaped blisters | | •• | | each | 1 | 0 |
| ı | Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in | | | | each | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | |

When this method is employed, the first dispenser of the prescription should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M e l b o r a c i s

is the one that should be adopted.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The selling prices in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of containers are given in the list. (See p. 9.)

C. Special "oncost" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special establishment charges of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

| | | | s. d. |
|--|-----|--------|------------|
| Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature | • • | | 0 6 |
| Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections | ٠ | | 0 8 |
| Emulsions | | | 0 10 |
| Pills and weighed powders | | doz. | 0.10 |
| Ointments, confections, etc. | | | 0 9 |
| Blisters | | | 0 8 |
| Cachets | | .doz. | 1 3 |
| Bougies, suppositories, pessaries | • | doz. | i 4 |
| Plasters | •• | 402. | i 8 |
| Granules, pastilles, lozenges, capsules | •• | . doz. | 2 0 |
| Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills | | | 3d. extra. |
| billyething, varinishing, and otherwise coating pins | • • | aoz. | oa. extra. |

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the basis given above.

| | | , | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Cost | S | elling P | rice (soli | d or ligui | d) |
| Di—El | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M |
| Digitalin. amorph | 1 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s d. | s. d. 1 0 10 2 |
| Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle) | 2 3 2 5 4 6 | doz. | 1 2 1 2 1 0 | 0 5 - | 0_1 | = |
| Dimol syrup 4 oz. fl. Dionin B oz. Diosene Prunier tabs | 3 5 23 6 | doz. | 1 2 | 1 4 | 0 3 7 0 | 1 5 |
| Diuretin pulv oz. Diuretin tabs. gr. 7½ 20 Dolichos pubes oz. | 4 0 1 10 3 0 | doz. | 1 8 | 6 0 - 4 6 | 1 2 | = |
| Dog Pills, etc. Astringent V.C.P. I. B,F | | doz. | 1 8 | _ | _ | - |
| Astringent V.C.P. II. B,F Condition V.C.P | | doz. doz. doz. | 1 8 1 8 1 8 | | - | _ |
| Distemper V.C.P. I Distemper V.C.P. II | 1 | doz. doz. doz. | 1 8 1 8 1 8 | | _ | _ |
| Purgative V.C.P. II Tonic V.C.P. I | | doz. doz. doz. | 1 8 1 8 2 0 | _ _ | _ _ | _ |
| Tonic V.C.P. II | | doz. doz. | 3 0 2 6 | _ _ 0 4 | _ _ _ | = |
| Worm powder V.C.P. Dog soap, eucalypt Dog soap, eucalypt. C. & D., | 1 4 | 2 0 | 0 7 | U 4 ~ | - | _ |
| II., '11, p. 88 Dog soap ut supra, pkd | 1 0 | 1 6 — | 0 6 1 0 | _ | _ | = |
| Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) oz. Douglass mixt. (poultry) V.C.P | 0 8 | 1 0 | 0 31/2 | 0 1 | 3 4 | _ |
| Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1, Cost 2s. 4d. Sell 6d. ea. No. 2, Cost 3s. 4d. Sell 7d. ea. | | | | | 4 | |
| Duboisinæ sulph | 1 0 1 9 | = | _° 0 9 1 3 | 0 3 0 4 | = | 2_0 |
| Dusting powder I. P. Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.F.II. Dymaloz. | 2 2 1 2 | - | 1 0 | 0 3½ 1 9 | 0 4 | = |
| E Eau de Cologne opt. P.F II. Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.) | 25 0 13 6 | 34 6 | 10 0 5 9 | 2 10 | 0 6 0 4 | . _ |
| Eau de Cologne sec Eau de Cologne sec Eau de Cologne sec pkd Eau de Cologne (sec. isoprop.) | 18 0 | 23 0 | 6 0 8 6 4 6 | 1 9 2 6 1 4 | 0 5 3ij 0 3 | 4 6 |
| Eikonogen oz. Elaterinum gr. | 1 2 0 6 | _ | | 1 9 | 0 4 | 1 0 |
| Elaterium Ang dr. Elemi | 7 6 2 6 | - | 1 1 | 0 4 | - | 0 4 |
| Elixir aletridis B.P.C Elix. aromat. B.P.C Elix. aurantii B.P.C | 5 9 7 9 7 9 | _ | 2 7 3 8 3 8 | 0 9 1 0 1 0 | 0 1½ 0 2 0 2 | |
| Elix. aurant. comp. B.P.C Elix. bismuthi B.P.C Elix. bromoformi B.P.C | 8 0 4 3 4 0 | _ | 3 5 2 0 2 0 | 0 11 0 7 0 7 | 0 2 | = |
| Elix.calc. lactat. (Gerrard) pt. Elix.casc, et euonym. B.P.C. Elix. cascar. sag. P.F. I. | 3 3 9 9 5 9 7 9 | 4 0 - 7 6 | 0 11 4 8 2 3 | 0 3 1 3 0 8 | _ | |
| Elix. cascar. sag. B.P.C | 7 9 | -] | 3 8 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - |

| | Cost | Sell | ling Prio | ce (solid | or liquid |) | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | l or liquid |) |
|---|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|
| El—Em | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Em-Es | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. ,_d. | s. d. | s. d. | Flt () | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Elixir—(cont.) Elix. cinchonæ B.P.C. | 6 6 | _ | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 1½ | _ | Emplastra—(cont.) Emp. calefaciens 98 C | 4 3 | _ | 1 10 | 0 6 | _ | _ |
| Elix. cocæ B.P.C C | 5 6 | - | 2 4 | 0 8 | - | | Emp. cantharidini C | 10 6 | - | 4 7 | 1 3 | _ | - |
| Elix colloid (Squire) fld. Elix. diamor. et ter, B.P.C. C | 9 0 5 6 | _ | 3 6 3 6 | 0 11 | 0 2 0 2 | | Emp. canthar. exten. C, 36×7 Emp. canthar. '98 C | 3 10 7 8 | 12×7 | 2 8 3 3 | 0 10 | - | - |
| Elix. enzymes (Armour) | 5 8 | _ | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Emp. canthar. 98 C | 2 11 | | 1 4 | 0 102 | | |
| Elix. ferri et quin. et strych. | | | | | | | Emp. ferri exten36×16 | $2 2\frac{1}{2}$ | sq. ft. | 1 6 | _ | - | |
| phosph. U.S.P C Elix. ferri, quin, et strych. | 7 0 | _ | 3 0 | 0 91/2 | 0 1½ | _ | Emp. galbani | 4 10 4 5 | _ | 2 1 2 0 | 0 7 | _ | |
| phos. B.P.C | 5 4 | _ | 2 10 | 0 9 | _ | _ | Emp. hydrarg. exten36×16 | 3 1 | sq. ft. | 2 2 | - | | |
| Elix. formatum B.P.C | 5 0 | _ | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | _ | Emp. melilot | 3 4 | - | 1 5 | 0 5 | - 1 | - |
| Elix. formatum co Elix. form. c. strych. B.P.C. C | 5 6 | _ | 3 0 2 2 | 0 10 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Emp. mentholis | 20 0 | | 8 6 3 6 | 2 6 | _ | - |
| Elix. Idim. c. strych. B.F.C. C | 12 0 | | 5 2 | 1 5 | | | Emp. opii exten. B , ex F 36 \times 16 | 3 1 | sq. ft, | 2 6 | | | _ |
| Elix. guaranæ B.P.C | 8 4 | _ | 3 9 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | Emp. picis | 2 5 | - | 1 1 | 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Elix, ipecac. B.P.C Elix. kolæ B.P.C | 3 0 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 0 1 | | Emp. picis exten36×16 Emp. plumbi | 1 11½ 2 2 | sq. ft. | 1 4 | 0 4 | - | |
| Elix. lactated pepsin (Ar- | 2 9 | | 1 0 | US | UI | | Emp. plumbi exten. C, 36×16 | 1 8 | sq. ft. | 1 2 | - | | _ |
| mour) 4 oz | 1 10 | _ | 2 9 | 0 9 | 0 11/2 | _ | Emp. plumbi iodid | 6 6 | _ | 2 10 | 0 9 | - 1 | - |
| Elix. lactopeptin fl.: | 5 10 | _ | 2 3 2 9 | 0 8 | 0 1½ 0 1½ | \equiv | Emp. resinæ C Emp. resinæ exten, C, 36×16 | 2 1 1 8 | sq. ft. | 1 0 1 2 | 0 4½ | | _ |
| Elix, papaini B.P.C | 6 4 | | 3 3 | 1 0 | — 1 ₂ | | Emp. roborans C | 2 8 | sq. 11. | 1 2 | 0 4 | | |
| Elix. pepsini B.P.C | 7 3 | _ | 3 1 | 0 10 | 0 2 | _ | Emp. robor. exten. C , 36×16 | 1 11 | sq. ft. | 1 4 | | - 1 | - |
| Elix. pepsiri cc. P.F Elix. peps. et bism. B.P.C | 6 6 | _ | 2 9 2 9 | 0 9 | _ | _ | Emp. saponis | 3 3 | _ | 1 5 1 4 | 0 5 | _ | |
| Elix. peps. et bism. co. B.P.C. | 5 9 | _ | 2 10 | 0 9 | _ | _ | Emp. saponis fuscum. 36×16 | | sq. ft. | 1 4 | - | | _ |
| Elix. phosphori B.P.C | 5 4 | _ | 2 10 | 0 9 | _ | - | | | | | | | |
| Elix. pini comp C Elix. pruni virg | 5 9 2 4 | _ | 3 4 1 2 | 1 0 0 | _ | _ | Emulsiones Emulsio chlorof. B.P.C. | 1 6 | | 0 8 | 0 3 | 0 1 | |
| Elix. pruni virg. co | 2 2 | - | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | - | Emuls. iodoformi 10% | 6 11 | _ | 3 9 | 1 0 | | _ |
| Elix quin. ammon. B.P.C | 6 4 | _ | 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 1½ | - | Emuls, magnes, B.P.C. | 1 6 | 3 0 2 2 | 0 10 | 0 3 | - | _ |
| Elix. quin. amm. co. B.P.C Elix. rhei B.P.C. | 7 4 4 2 | _ | 3 3 2 0 | 0 10½ 0 7 | 0 11 | _ | Emuls. olei morrhuæ B.P.C. Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd. | 1 5 | ₹vj. | 0 8 | 0 3 Zxij. | 2 9 | _ |
| Elix. secretogen (Carnrick's) | | | | | | | Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. | | | | | | |
| unstd 16 oz. Elix. sennæ fruct. B.P.C | 7 6 | | 3 3 2 8 | 0 10½ | 0 11/2 | | B.P.C Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. | 2 3 | 3 .6 | 1 0 | 0 31 | - | _ |
| Elix. simplex B P.C | 2 8 | _ | 1 8 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | B.P.C | 4 2 | 6 3 | 2 0 | 0 7 | _ | _ |
| Elix. terperoin. (Squire) fl. C | 9 0 | - | 3 6 | 0 11 | 0 2 | - | Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et | 4 0 | 7 0 | | 0 7 | | |
| Elix thyroid. (Squire) | 7 4 9 0 | _ | 4 0 3 6 | 1 3 | 0 2 | _ | malti B.P.C | 4 8 2 2 | 7 0 3 8. | 2 3 1 2 | 0 7 | | _ |
| Elix. viburn. prunif. B.P.C. | 7 8 | _ | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C | 5 6 | 9 0 | 2 7 | - | _ | <u> </u> |
| Elix. viburn. prun. co. B.P.C. | 9 6 | - | 4 2 | 1 2 | 0 21/2 | - | Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C. | 1 5 | 2 2 | 0 8 1 3 | 0 3 | — Zviij. | _ |
| Emetina B gr. | 0 6 | _ | | _ | _ | 1 0 | Emuls. petrolei pkd. | | | | | 3v11J. | 1 9 |
| Emetin. bismuth. iodid. B gr. | 0 3 | - | _ | _ | - | 0 6 | Erythroltetranitras dr. | 8 6 | - | | _ | - | 0 4 |
| Emetin. hydrochlor B gr Emplastra | 0 4 | _ | - | _ | _ | 0 9 | Esbach's solution B gr. | 1 6. 0 10 | 2 0 | 0 7 | | _ | 1 8 |
| Emp. adhesiv. exten. 36×16 | 1 6 | sq. ft. | 1 0 | - 1 | - | _ | Eserinæ salicylas B gr | 0 7 | _ | _ | _ | _ | 1 2 1 2 |
| Emp. adhesiv., spools: | 2 3 | | 0 5 | Ì | | | Eserinæ sulphas B gr. | 0 7 | _ | _ | _ | - | 1 2 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 1 yd doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 5 yd doz. | 9 0 | ea. | 1 6 | _ | _ | _ | Ess. ambræ griseæ oz. | 4 9 | _ | _ | 8 5 | 1 5 | _ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times 10 yd doz. | 15 0 | ea. | 2 6 | _ | - | _ | Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16 | 26 6 | _ | 9 9 | 2 6 | 0 5 | _ |
| 1 inch × 1 yd doz. 1 inch × 5 yd doz. | 3 0 | ea. ea. | 0 6 2 1 | _ | | | Ess. amygd (exot) 1 in 16 | 22 3 20 3 | | 8 8 7 10 | 2 4 2 0 | 0 4 ₂ 0 4 | _ |
| $1 \operatorname{inch} \times 10 \operatorname{yd}$ doz. | 22 0 | ea. | 3 8 | _ | - | _ | | 25 0 | _ | _ | 3 1 | 0 6 | |
| 2 inch × 5 yd doz. | 19 6 | ea. | 3 4 | | | - | Ess. apricot oz. | 2 4 | - | _ | 3 6 | 0 8 | |
| Emp. ammoniaci Emp. ammon. c. hydrarg | 11 6 | | 5 4 3 5 | 1 5 | _ | = | Ess. camphoræ B.P.C oz. | 9 6 1 10 | _ | 3 9 | 1 0 | 0 8 | _ |
| Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16 | 3 0 | sq. ft. | 1 6 | - | _ | | Ess. chocolate | 28 0 | _ | _ | 3 2 | 0 6 | _ |
| Emp. belladonnæ C | 5 4 | _ | 2 6 | 0 9 | - | - | Ess. cinnamoni oz. | 3 0 | | _ | 4 6 | 0 11 | - |
| Emp. bellad. exten. C, 36×16 Emp. bellad. (porous) ea. | 3 0 | sq. ft. | 1 6 | _ | _ | _ | Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.F. I. | 9 6 | | 4 2 | 1 3 2 2 | 0 21 0 4 | |
| Emp. bellad. '98 C | 7 9 | - Ca. | 3 6 | 1 0 | _ | - | Ess.limon. opt. (v. Ol.limon.') | | | | | | |
| Emp. bellad. vir. '67 B Enip. calefaciens C | 6 0 4 3 | - | 2 7 | 0 9 | - | - | | 20 6 63 3 | - | 9 0 | 2 6 7 6 | 0 4 | - |
| Enip. calefaciens C Enp. calefac. exten. C, 36×16 | | sq. ft. | 1 10½ 1 8 | 0 6 | _ | | Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 | 45 0 | | 16 9 | 7 6 4 6 | 1 1 0 81 | |
| | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | * | |

| | Cost | st Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solic | l or liqui | d) |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------|
| Es-Ex | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Ex | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Essentiæ—(cont.) Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 Ess. moschi ort. oz. Ess. pear (jargonelle). oz. Ess. pineapple oz. Ess. pineapple oz. Ess. puleg. 1 in 10 Ess. raspberry Ess. rennet Ess. vanillæ P.F. I. Ess. vanillæ fort. Ess. vanillæ fort. Ess. zingiberis Estoral. oz. Ethyl. chaulmoog. oz. Ethyl. chaulmoog. oz. Ethyl. chlorid. (30 c.c.) ea. Ethyl. chlorid. (50 c.c.) ea. Ethyl morph. hyd. B dr. Eucain hyd. (beta) dr. Eucain hyd. (beta) dr. Eucain lact. (beta) dr. Eucalypti fol. Ang. Eucalypti fol. Ang. Eucallyptol oz. | s. d. 24 0 4 0 6 7 1 4 1 10 8 9 13 6 2 0 17 0 18 6 22 3 11 0 7 4 2 11 1 2 5 0 2 7 3 6 2 2 4 0 4 0 6 7 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 3 0 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 | 3 8 - - 3 8 6 4 8 6 4 4 8 2 10 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | s. d. 2 9 5 6 8 9 2 0 1 1 8 0 3 2 1 2 0 2 4 1 6 0 10 4 4½ 4 0 8 9 | s. d. 0 5 1 1 1 8 0 5 0 6 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 1½ 0 10 0 9 1 6 0 10 6 0 6 0 2 2 1 7 | s. d. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | Extracta—(cont.) Ext. cinchonæ flv. liq. '67 Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liq Ext. cocæ liq. '98 Ext. cocæ liq. '98 Ext. colchici (corm.) Coz. Ext. colchici acet Coz. Ext. colchici sem. acet Ext. colchici sem. acet Ext. colocynth. pulv Ext. colocynth. pulv Ext. condurango liq. B.P.C. Ext. conii C Ext. conii liq Ext. conii liq Ext. coto liq Ext. damianæ pulv Ext. damianæ pulv Ext. damianæ liq Ext. droser. rot. liq Ext. ergotæ Ext. ergotæ liq Ext. ergotæ liq Ext. euonymi Ext. euonymi Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liq. Ext. fuci liq Ext. fuci liq | s. d. 14 0 1 6 5 0 10 6 2 3 2 6 2 9 3 0 2 0 6 6 9 9 5 4 15 6 11 11 10 6 5 0 2 6 3 0 6 0 8 6 4 0 7 9 1 1 4 9 | s. d. | s. d. 6 3 2 2 5 5 0 | 5. d. 1 8 2 6 0 8 1 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 3 0 0 10 1 2 0 8 1 10 6 2 3 0 1 3 8 9 5 5 3 0 9 1 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 | s. d. | s. d. |
| Eugenol oz. Eunatrol pills gr. 4 100 Euonymin virid oz. Eupad Euphorbii gum. pulv Euphthalmine gm. Euquinine oz. Euresol oz. Euresol oz. Euresol pro capil, ea. Europhen oz. Eusol (v. "Lig. calc. chlor. c. ac. bor.") Extracta | 2 0 2 11 4 0 1 2 3 9 3 1! 16 0 4 0 4 0 9 7 | 1 9 0 | - 0 7 - 0 6½ 1 8 6 0 | 3 6 -7 0 0 2 0 6 - 6 0 | 1 2 - 1 2 - 4 7 1 2 - 2 9 | 0 6 | Ext. gelsemii alcoh | 2 8 3 5 4 9 8 6 3 6 6 8 6 8 6 8 2 4 1 5 7 6 6 9 9 | - - - - - - - - - 11 6 | 1 6 2 1 3 8 1 9 1 7 6 0 2 10 2 10 1 2 - | 4 8 0 5 0 7 1 0 0 6 0 6 1 8 0 9 0 4½ 2 2 0 10½ 15 0 | 0 10 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1 0 5 | |
| Ext. aconiti rad. alc | 1 3 4 10 15 0 4 6 3 0 8 4 3 0 16 0 5 3 1 6 10 6 8 9 1 0 13 4 3 3 22 3 19 0 3 2 3 2 3 5 5 0 9 6 | | 2 4 4 6 6 6 2 1 | 1 10½ 0 8 1 9 0 7 4 6 1 1 6 1 0 8 2 8 1 6 1 0 6 4 11 2 8 2 5 5 3 1 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 8 1 2 | 0 5 0 1½ 0 4½ 0 1 0 11 0 2 0 11 0 3 0 ½ 0 6 0 3 0 2 0 3½ 0 1½ 0 11 1 0 0 5 0 4½ 0 11 0 3½ 0 11 0 3½ 0 11 0 3½ 0 12 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ 0 12 0 3½ | - - - - - - 0 2 | Ext. hydrastis liq | 3 3 1 10 11 0 1 5 4 0 1 7 1 7 1 7 8 3 1 9 12 6 6 0 1 10 1 5 1 6 0 10 1 1 2 2 1 9 1 7 1 8 1 9 | | - 4 10 3 9 - 5 4 2 9 0 6 0 11 0 10 0 10 - 0 10 10 0 10 | 5 7 2 10½ 1 4 2 2 2 7 0 2 2 4 2 10 0 11 2 8 1 5 0 9 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2-lb. | 1 0 7 0 2½ 0 5 1 2 0 6 0 2 0 6 0 3 0 1½ 0 7 0 5½ 2 6 | 0 5* |

| | Cost | Selli | ng Price | s (solid o | r liquid) | | | Cost | S | elling P | rice (soli | d or liqui | id) |
|--|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|--|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------|--|--|------------|----------|
| Ex—Fe | I lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Fe—Ga | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Extracta—(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | ε. d. | F () | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Extracta—(cont.) Ext. malti lig | 1 4 | 2 8 | 0 10 | 0 21/2 | _ | _ | Ferrum—(cont.) Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. | | | | | | |
| Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag | 2 6 | - | 1 5 | 0 5 | - | - | Boz. | 2 9 | - | - | 4 6 | 0 10 | - |
| Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. | 3 2 | 6 0 5 4 | 1 81/2 | 0 5½ 0 5 | - | _ | Ferri et strych. cit Boz. | 1 2 | - | - | 2 1 2 2 | 0 4 0 5 | - |
| Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. | 3 0 2 6 | 5 4 4 8 | 1 7 1 4 | 0 41 | _ | _ | Ferri glycerophos. pulv. oz. Ferri hypophosph oz. | 1 3 | | _ | 2 2 1 9 | 0 5 0 4 | _ |
| Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C | 2 2 | 4 0 | 1 3 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Ferri iodid oz. | 2 2 | - | - | 3 9 | 0 9 | _ |
| Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri | | | | 0 01 | | | Ferri lactas oz. | 0 11 | _ | - | 1 8 | 0 31 | - |
| phos. co Ext. marubii liq | 1 8 | 3 3 | 1 0 2 10 | 0 3½ 0 9 | 0 2 | _ | Ferri lactophosphas cz. | 0 10 | 1 3 | 0 5 | 3 1 0 2 | 0 6 | |
| Ext. medullæ rub. lig | 6 0 | - | 3 1 | 0 11 | 0 2 | _ | Ferri cleas | 4 0 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Ext. mezerei æther oz. | 4 3 | - | - | 6 8 | 1 4 | - | Ferri oxal. (ferric) | 5 6 | _ | 2 5 | 0 9 | 0 2 | - |
| Ext. nucis vom. sicc. Boz. | 1 1 7 0 | = | 3 3 | 1 10½ 1 0 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr. | 0 10 | 1 3 2 0 | 0 41 0 7 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | <u>-</u> |
| Ext. nucis vom. liq B Ext. opii liq B, F | 7 3 | | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | Ferri perchlorid, cryst | 3 6 | | 1 6 | 0 6 | | _ |
| Ext. opii sicc B, Foz. | 7 0 | _ | _ | 12 3 | 2 0 | _ | Ferri phosphas sacchar | 3 6 | _ | 1 7 | 0 6 | _ | — |
| Ext papav. P.B. 85 B, Foz. | 0 11 | _ | _ | 1 8 0 7 | 0 4 | - | Ferri pliosphas solubil | 5 4 | _ | 2 4 | 0 8 | _ | - |
| Ext. papav. liq. B.P.C. C Ext. pareiræ liq | 6 0 | _ | 2 0 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 1 0 1½ | _ | Ferri pyrophosphas oz. Ferri salicylas | 0 7 3 10 | _ | 1 8 | 1 0 6 | 0 2 0 1 | _ |
| Ext picrorhizæ lig | 10 6 | - | 4 6 | 1 3 | $0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | - | Ferri succinas oz. | 1 6 | · — | _ | 3 0 | 0 6 | |
| Ext. pini canadens, liq | 7 0 | _ | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 1½ | _ | Ferri sulphas pur | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 3 | 0 1 0 1 | - | - |
| Ext. quassiæ oz. Ext. quillaiæ lig | 5 10 | | 2 6 | 0 8 | 0 5 0 1½ | _ | Ferri sulphas pur. gran Ferri sulphas. exsic | 0 6 | 1 3 | 0 5 | 0 1 0 13 | _ | |
| Ext. rhamni frang. liq | 5 6 | _ | 2 6 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | _ | Ferri sulphas coml | 0 4 | 0 6 | $0 1\frac{1}{2}$ | — ~ | - | _ |
| Ext. rhei pulv oz. | 1 10 | _ | _ | 3 3 | 0 7 | - | Ferri sulphas (ferric) | 1 6 | | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - |
| Ext. rhus. arom. liq Ext. rhus. toxicod. liq | 10 6 17 10 | _ | 4 6 8 0 | 1 3 2 2 | 0 2½ 0 4 | _ | Ferri sulphidum (cake) Ferri tannas oz. | 0 10 | 1 3 | 0 41/2 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$ | 0 4 | _ |
| Ext. rutæ oz. | 2 3 | | - U | 4 0 | 0 9 | _ | Ferri valerianas oz. | 1 8 | _ | _ | 3 2 | 0 6 | |
| Ext. salicis nig. liq | 7 0 | _ | 3 0 | $0\ 10\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11/2 | - | Ferrier's snuff P.F B, F | 15 9 | - | _ | 2 6 | 0 5 | - |
| Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. oz. | 2 0 | _ | | 3 6 2 6 | 0 8 0 4 | _ | Ferripyrin oz. Ferro-malt (Crookes) 8 oz. | 3 2 2 7½ | _ | 2 0 | 4 9 0 6 | 1 0 | |
| Ext. sarsæ Jam. co oz. Ext. sennæ legum. lig | 4 9 | _ | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 11 | _ | Ferro-malt (Crookes) 8 oz. Ferro-malt glycerophos. 8 oz. | 3 0 | _ | 2 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | Ξ |
| Ext. serpentar oz. | 7 6 | _ | _ | _ | 2 2 | 0 10* | Ferro-malt hypophos. 8 oz. | 3 0 | - | 2 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Ext. stramonii fol oz. | 1 6 | _ | _ | 2 8 | 0 6 0 10 | _ | Ferrum redact oz. | 0 3 | _ | _ | 0 6 | 0 1 | - |
| Ext. stramonii sem oz. Ext. strophanthi C oz. | 2 6 | | | 4 5 2 2 | 0 5 | _ | Fluorescein oz. | 2 4 | _ | _ | 3 6 | 0 8 | _ |
| Ext. sumbul | 9 0 | _ | _ | 15 9 | 2 8 | 0 11* | Fluorescein sodium oz. | 2 8 | - | - | 4 0 | 0 10 | - |
| Ext. taraxaci | 4 3 | _ | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 1 | - | Fluorescein sod. sol. 2%oz. | 0 5 | 0 9 | _ | 1 0 | 0 3 | _ |
| Ext. taraxaci pulv Ext. taraxaci liq. P.B. '98 | 8 2 4 9 | _ | 3 6 2 2 | 1 0 0 8½ | 0 2 0 1½ | _ | Fly and maggot oils P.F. I. Fly and maggot oils P.F. II. | 0 6 | 0 71/2 | = 1 | _ | _ | _ |
| Ext. thymus gland liq. oz. | 3 2 | - | _ | 5 0 | 1 0 | - | Fly powder P.F | 1 7 | 2 5 | - | _ | - | - |
| Ext. thyroid. liq oz. | 2 6 | _ | - | 4 9 | 0 11 | - | Fæniculi fruct. pulv. | 2 2 | 3 3 3 3 | 1 0 0 | 0 4 | - | _ |
| Ext. uvæ ursi oz. Ext. valerian. pulv oz. | 0 10 | _ | _ | 1 6 3 1 | 0 3½ 0 7 | _ | Fæniculi fruct pulv. (coarse) Fænugreci sem. pulv. | 2 0 | 3 0 1 6 | 0 9 0 5½ | 0 3 | _ | |
| Ext. viburn. prunifol. oz. | 3 6 | _ | _ | 5 3 | 1 0 | _ | Fænugr. sem. pulv. (crs.) | $0 8\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 0 4 | _ | - | _ |
| Ext. viburni liq | 11 0 | - | 4 9 | 1 3 | 0 31 | - | | 60 0 | 0 10 | _ | 7 lb. | 5 6 8 | _ |
| F | | | | | | | Formamol oz. | 1 9 1 | doz. | 0 8 | - | _ | Ξ |
| Fehling's solution | 3 8 | 5 6 | 1 5 | 0 5 | _ | _ | Formolyptol, unstd 3 oz. | 0 10 | _ | - | 0 5 | - | - |
| Fel bovinum pur oz. | 1 3 | | - | 2 3 2 8 | 0 5 | _ | Foot powder, antisep. P.F | 1 10 | 2 9 1 0 | 0 101 | 0 3 | - | - |
| Fel bovin. pur. pulv. oz. Ferrum | 1 6 | _ | _ | 2 8 | 0 6 | _ | Foot-rot paste P.F | 0 8 | 9 3 | 0 4 2 6 | | | = |
| Ferri albuminas oz. | 1 11 | _ | _ | 2 101 | 0 7 | _ | Frosting | 4 0 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 | - | _ |
| Ferri alum. pur | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 101 | 0 3 | - | - | Fuchsin oz. | 2 6 | _ | _ | 3 9 | 0 9 | _ |
| Ferri alum. coml Boz. | 1 8 | 2 6 | 0 81 | 0 3 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | Fuller's earth lump Fuller's earth pulv | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 2 0 2 ¹ / ₂ | _ | | |
| Ferri cacodylas B oz. | 4 8 | _ | | | 1 4 | 0 6* | Fuller's earth levig | 0 5 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - | _ |
| Ferri carb. sacch | 1 7 | 2 41/2 | 0 8 | 0 21 | - | _ | Fuller's earth levig, alb | 0 6 | 0 10 | 0 4 | - | - | - |
| Ferri citras | 6 6 3 2 | - | 1 4 | 0 10 0 5 | 0 2 0 1 | _ : | | | | | | | |
| Ferri et ammon. cit | 3 6 | | 1 4 | 0 6 | - | _ | G | | | | | | |
| Ferri et amm. cit. virid | 4 9 | _ | 2 1 | 0 8 | 0 2 | - | Galangalærhizoma | 1 1 | 1 10 | 0 7 | 0 2 | _ | |
| Ferri et ammon, tart | 4 6 | - | 2 0 2 9 | 0 8 0 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | - : | | 14 0 | 1 11 | 0 7 | 1 6 0 2 | 0 3 | |
| Ferri et potas. tart | 6 3 | _ | 6 5 | 0 9 1 9 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | _ | Gallæ cærul | 2 0 | 3 0 | | 0 3 | - | - |
| | | | | | 2 | | - | | | | | | |

| , | | | Cost | | Sell | | | Cost | Sel | ling Pric | ce (solid | or liguid |) |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|-------------|
| Ga—Gl | | | per doz. 6 yd. | per 6 yd. | per 3 yd. | per 1 yd. | Gl—Ho | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Gauzes, B.P.C. Plain | | | s. d. 14 0 14 6 14 6 21 0 20 0 | s. c. 2 4 2 6 2 6 3 6 3 4 | s. d. 1 4 1 6 1 6 1 10 1 10½ | s. d. 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 | Glycerina—(cont.) Glyc. pepsin | s. d. 3 11 6 0 2 2 1 1 5 4 2 6 | s. d. 1 9 4 0 | s. d. 2 5 2 8 2 0 0 7 2 4 1 2 | s. d. 0 9 0 9 0 7 0 2 0 9 0 4 | s. d. 0 2 0 1 - 0 1½ | s. d. |
| Gauze tissue : lb. cost 1s.10d., sell 3s. 2d.; | 8-oz. se | ll 1 s. 10 d | .; 4-oz. | sell 1s. | ; 2-oz. s | sell 7 d. | Glycoheroin (Smith), unstd. C Glycothymoline, unstd | $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ | 3 0 | 3 9 1 9 1 0 | 1 0 0 6 0 3½ | _ _ _ | |
| _ | Cost | | , | | or liquid | Gr. | Glycyrrh. rad. pulv | 1 1 3 0 1 0 84 0 | 1 10 4 6 1 6 7 lb. | 0 7 1 4 0 6 7 6 | 0 2 0 5 0 2 14 lb. | 14 0 | _ |
| Gelatin. sheet No. 1 | or as stated | 16 oz. | s. d. 2 0 | s. d. 7 | 1 dr. | or M | Glycyrrhizin. ammon. oz. Glyphocal c. format, et strych. (Squire) C 12 fl. oz. Gossypii rad. cort. pulv | 2 0 4 10½ 4 0 | | 2 6 1 9 | 3 6 0 8 0 6 | 0 7 | |
| Gelatin. sheet No. I | 4 9 2 0 2 6 2 0 | 3 0 3 9 | 2 10 2 10 2 1 0 10½ 1 2 | 0 7 0 9 0 7 — | | - - - - - 4 8 | Goudron de Guyot, unstd. abt. 12 oz. Gran. parad. pulv Granati cort Granati rad. cort Granugenol paste gm. 50 | 2 0 2 3 1 5 4 6 1 9 | - 3 6 - - - | 1 0 1 2 0 8 2 0 | 0 3 0 4 0 2½ 0 7 1 9 | | |
| Gentian. rad. incis | 1 0 1 2 90 0 2 0 2 6 5 0 0 8 0 9 8 6 | 1 6 1 9 7 lb. — — 1 0 1 2 12 9 | 0 6 0 7 8 3 - - 0 3½ 0 4 3 8 | 0 2 0 2 14 lb. 4 0 3 9 7 6 0 1 0 1½ 1 0 | - 16 0 0 8 0 9 1 6 - - | | Granugenol pulv. gm. 100 Grindeline (Oppenheimer) 4 lb. Guaiaci lig. rass Guaiaci resin. pulv Guaiacol (cryst.) oz. Guaiacol oz. Guaiacol oz. Guaiacol oz. Guaiacol oz. Guaiacol oz. | 1 0 2 11 0 5 7 0 1 8 1 4 3 3 1 10 | - 0 8½ - - - - | - 4 4 0 3½ 3 0 | 0 6 1 2 0 1 0 10 2 10 2 4 5 9 3 3 | 0 3 0 2 0 7 0 5 1 0 0 7 | |
| Glue, surg. (Sinclair) C. & D. Diary '18 Glusidum (v. "Saccharin.") Glycerina Glycerinum Glycerin. 2-oz. bot. sell 10d.; | 3 0 | 4 6 2 7 | 1 2 0 8½ | 0 21/2 | - - | _ | Guaiacol. cinnamas oz. Guaiacol. salicyl oz. Guipsine pills 60 Gutta percha tissue, 36 in. wide | 10 6 9 6 3 6 1 10 | doz. | 1 1 3 3 | 14 6 | 3 6 2 9 — sq. ft. | 0 1 - 0 8 |
| 4-oz. 1s. 4d.: 8-oz. 2s. 6d. Glyc. acid. boric. Glyc. ac, carbol. Glyc. ac, gallic. Glyc. ac, pepsin (Bullock) ½lb. Glyc. ac, tannic. Glyc. anyli Glyc. amyli Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. Glyc. bernet. Glyc. croci B.P.C. Glyc. croci B.P.C. Clyc. diamorph B.P.C. Clyc. et acucum. Glyc. et aq. rosæ 1 in 3 Glyc. et aq. rosæ 2-oz. bot. sell 8d.; 4-oz. 1s. 2d. Glyc. ext. marrow (Armour) | 2 4 2 4 3 6 7 2 3 0 2 5 2 4 4 9 10 6 1 11 19 6 2 3 4 8 2 3 1 2 | 4 8 - - - - 9 9 - - - - 2 0 | 1 4 1 2 0 6 0 1 11 1 4 1 0 3 0 5 0 1 1 1 0 4 1 4 2 5 1 1 0 7 | 0 5 0 5 0 7 1 7 0 7 0 4½ 0 10 1· 4 0 4½ 2 0 0 5 0 8 0 4 0 2 | 0 1 0 4 0 1 - 0 3 - 0 4 - 0 1½ 0 1½ | | H Hæmatox. lign. incis. Hæmatox. lign. pulv. Hæmatoxylin Hæmatoxylin Hæmoglobin. pulv oz. Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) Hamamelin oz. Hazeline (B.W.) Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d. Heliotropin. cryst oz. Hellebor. nig. rad. pulv Helmitol oz. Hennæ fol Hennæ fol. pulv Hexamina oz. Hexamina resorcin oz. Hirudines doz. Holocain hydroch dr | 0 7 1 2 1 4 0 8 7 6 2 0 4 5 1 4 2 5 3 4 1 7 2 0 0 0 9 0 4 6 3 0 | 1 0 1 9 — — 6 8 — 3 8 — 2 6 3 0 — — ea. — | 0 3½ 0 6½ - 3 3 - 1 8 - 1 2 - 0 9 0 10½ - 0 10 | 0 2 1 2 0 10½ 3 6 0 5 2 8 0 4 - | - 2 4 0 3 0 2 0 8 0 1 0 5 - 0 3 0 8 0 5 0 | |
| Glyc. glyceroph. co | 2 3 3 6 3 0 2 10 0 6 5 0 8 0 | | 3 4 2 0 1 8 1 7 - 2 9 4 2 | 0 10 0 7 0 6 0 5 1 9 0 9 1 1½ | 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 | | Homatropina | 0 3 0 3 1 10 1 9 0 5 | 2 9 2 8 0 8 | - - 0 3 1 1 | - - 0 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 6 0 6 - |

| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | rice (soli | d or liqu | id) | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | or liquid | d) |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|----------|
| Но—Іс | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Ig—Io | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oż. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Horse Balls, etc.: Condition V.C.P. II. Condition powder P.F. II. Condition powder P.F. III Condition powder P.F. III. Cordial V.C.P. III. Ccugh P.F. Ccugh electuary V.C.P. I. Diuretic V.C.P. I. Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.F. | s. d. | s. d. ea. 2 3 3 2 2 0 ea. ea. ea. ea. | s. d. 0 8 - 0 8 0 10 2 7 0 10 0 8 | doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. | 9 6 9 6 | s, d. | Iglodine 6 fl. oz. Imogen sulphis oz. Incense P.F. I Incitamin 4 oz. Indigo coml. opt oz. Indigo (carmine paste) Indigo sulph. sol Infusa Concentrata 1—7 Infusa recenta Inf. agropyri conc | s. d. 1 0 0 11 4 3 7 6 1 9 3 6 3 6 | s. d. — 6 5 — — — | s d. - 1 10 - 1 5 1 8 | s. d. 0 3 1 4½ 2 10 2 5 0 4½ 0 6 | s. d. 0 3 0 7 0 6 - - 0 1 | s. d. |
| Fever V.C.P. Gripe draught V.C.P. II. Physic P.F. I. (mass) Physic P F. II. (mass) Hydrargyrum | 4 0 2 10 3 4 | ea. 6 0 4 3 5 0 | 0 8 1 9 1 3 1 5 | doz. 0 4 0 5 | 7 6 - 0 1 0 1 | | Inf. anthem. conc | 6 6 3 2 3 0 4 0 1 8 3 0 | | 3 0 1 5 1 5 2 0 0 10 1 4 | 0 10 0 5 0 5 0 7 0 3 0 5 | 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 111111 |
| Hyd. bisulphid. Hyd. bromid. Oz. Hyd. cyanid. Hyd. iodid. flav. Coz. Hyd. iodid. rubr. Coz. Hyd. iodid. virid. Coz. Hyd. oleas '98 | 6 6 2 6 1 3 1 7 1 7 1 7 7 4 | 9 9 | 3 0 - - - - - 3 3 | 0 10 3 9 2 6 2 4½ 2 10 2 10 0 11 | 0 9 0 6 0 5½ 0 6 0 6 0 2 | | Inf. cascarillæ conc | 3 5 3 0 3 6 3 0 3 6 5 3 5 3 | 111111 | 1 6 1 5 1 6 1 4 1 8 2 4 2 4 | 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 8 | 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 | 111111 |
| Hyd. oleas 10% | 4 5 6 9 7 3 2 0 5 6 5 6 1 11 6 0 | | 2 0 - - - 2 6 - - | 0 7 0 10 1 0 3 0 0 9 0 9 3 4 0 9 | 0 2 0 2 0 7 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 7 0 2 | | Inf. cuspariæ conc | 5 6 2 4 4 0 4 6 1 11 2 0 3 11 3 0 | 1111111 | 2 4 1 0 1 9 2 2 0 10½ 0 10½ 1 8½ 1 4 | 0 8 0 3½ 0 6 0 7 0 3 0 3 0 6 0 5 | 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 1111111 |
| Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. oz. Hyd. subsulphas flav. Hyd. sulph. c. sulph. Hyd. sulphocy. C oz. Hyd. tannas oz. Hydrargyrum Hyd. ammon. C Hyd. cum creta | 0 7 11 6 6 8 1 0 1 6 4 10 6 8 2 8 | 7 6 | 5 1 3 0 - 2 6 3 0 1 3 | 1 0 1 4 0 10 2 0 3 0 0 9 0 10 0 5 | 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 4 0 6 - 0 2 | 1111111 | Inf. lupuli conc. Inf. maticæ conc. Inf. quassiæ conc. Inf. rhei conc. Inf. rosæ acid. conc. Inf. scoparii conc. Inf. senegæ conc. Inf. senegæ conc. Inf. sennæ conc. | 3 8 3 8 1 8 3 7 3 10 2 9 4 0 2 8 | 111111111 | 1 9 1 9 0 10 1 8 1 8 1 3 1 10 1 3 | 0 6 0 6 0 3 0 6 0 6 0 4 0 6 | 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 11111111 |
| Hydrastina | 0 8 0 7 3 4 | _ | _ _ 2 6 | _ _ 0 8 | _ _ 0 2 | 1 4 | Inf. serpentariæ conc | 6 3 2 11 3 0 | _ | 2 10 1 3 1 5 | 0 9 0 4 0 5 | 0 2 0 1 0 1 | |
| Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) 8 fl. oz Hydraurum (B. & C.) Hydroquinine hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1,12 Hydroquinone | 1 0 | | 0 9 8 6 | 0 3 4 6 — 0 9 | - - 0 1½ | | Inj. apomorph. hypod. C oz. Inject. cocain. hypod. B, F oz. Inject.coc. hyp. (10%) B,F oz. Inject. ergotæ hypod. B oz. Inject. morph. hypod. B, F oz. Inject. strych. hypod. B oz. | 1 11 3 2 4 2 2 3 2 0 0 6 | 111111 | 111111 | 3 10 6 4 8 4 5 4 3 6 1 0 | 0 7 1 0 2 0 0 10 0 9 0 2 | 111111 |
| Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. Bgr. Hyoscyami sem Hyoscyamina cryst Bgr. Hyoscyaminæ hydbr. Bgr. Hyoscyaminæ sulph. Bgr. Hypnal oz. Hypoph.cereb.(Squire) fl. | 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 3 4 9 0 | | 1 6 - - - - 3 6 | 0 5 - - - 0 11 | | 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 — | | 0 9½ 5 0 2 9 10 0 20 0 2 4 2 0 1 6 | 1 0 7 6 4 2 2 oz. orig. orig. 3 9 3 5 | | 0 8 0 4 0 8 12 6 25 0 0 4 0 3½ 3 0 | - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| I Ichthalbin. pulv. oz. Ichthalbin tabs. gr. 5 30 Ichthyocoll Brazil.incis. Ichthyol | 3 6 1 10 11 0 6 6 | doz. 16 6 9 9 | 1 3 4 9 2 10 | _ 1 4 0 9 | 1 0 - - 0 1½ | 1 1 1 | Iodatol 10% oz. Iodatol 25% oz. | 1 3 2 6 14 0 3 6 4 6 | = | - 6 0 - | 1 10½ 3 9 1 7 1 4 2 0 | 0 4½ 0 9 0 3 0 3 0 4 | |

| | Cost | Se | lling P | rice (soli | d or ligu | id) | 1 | Cost | Sel | ling Pri | ce (rořid | or liquid |) |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Io—La | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | La—Li | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Iodival | s. d. 8 0 2 9 2 4 | s. d. — doz. — | s. d. — 2 2 — | s. d. - - 4 1 | s. d. 2 4 — 0 8 | s. d. — — | Lamellæ—(cont.) Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{200})$ $B, F 50$ | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Iodol oz. Iodothyrine tabs. gr. 3 20 Iodum resubl oz. | 7 2 3 10 2 1 | doz. | 3 5 — | 3 8 | 2 0 - 0 8 | | Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{50})$ | 5 0 | tube | 8 9 | - | _ | _ |
| Iononum 10% oz. Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulv Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emetic oz. | 3 3 14 3 2 4 | _ | 6_2 - | 5 2 1 9 4 2 | 1 1 0 8 | | $(\frac{1}{1000})$ B, F 100 Lam. duboisin. $(\frac{1}{1000})$ B 100 Lam.homatropin. $(\frac{1}{100})$ B 100 | 1 8 4 0 4 0 | tube tube tube | 3 0 7 0 7 0 | | = | _ _ _ |
| Iridin (v. "Ext. iridis sicc.") Iridis rad. flor. Iridis rad. flor. trimmed Iridis rad. flor. pulv. | 1 3 10 0 1 6 | _ _ 2 3 | 0 7 4 3 0 8 | 0 2 1 2 0 3 | _ | _ _ _ | Lam. hyoscin. $(\frac{1}{500})$ $(\frac{1}{200})$ B 100 Lam. hyoscyamin. $(\frac{7}{5000})$ B 100 | 3 0 1 8 | tube tube | 5 3 | _ | _ | _ |
| Iridis rad. flor. (fingers) | 10 0 | _ | 4 3 | 1 2 | _ | _ | Lam. morphinæ (500) B, F 100 Lam. physostig. B, 100 | 1 8 | tube tube | 3 0 3 0 | _ | _ | _ |
| Jaborandi fol. (P. Microph.) Jaconet, alb. 42/44 in. wide | 2 9 | . – | 1 3 | 0 41 | _ | £ | Lapis cariosi pulv Lapis divinus (sticks) oz. | 0 6 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 2½ — | 0 1 1 0 | _ 0 2 | _ a |
| yd. Jalapæ rad. (V.C.) pulv. Jalapæ resinæ pulv. Jalapin oz. | 3 0 4 6 3 4 4 3 | yd. — — | 5 3 2 0 — | - 0 7 5 3 7 5 | sq. ft. 1 0 1 3 | 0 7 | Lapis Hibern. pulv | 0 6 0 9 0 5 0 8 | 0 9 1 1 0 9 1 0 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | - - - | |
| Juniperi fruct | 4 2 0 6 1 0 | doz. 0 9 1 6 | 1 3 0 3 0 5 ¹ ₂ | 0 1 | _ | - - | Laricis cort | 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 7 | | 0 6 1 1 0 6 0 8 | $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ | - - - | |
| K Kainit | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 2 | _ | _ | _ | Lavand. flor. Ang Lavand. flor. Gall. opt | 7 4 3 4 2 9 | 5 0 4 2 | 3 2 1 5 1 3 | 1 0 0 5 0 4 ¹ / ₂ 10 6 | 0 2 | _ _ _ |
| Kamala (sifted) | 9 3 0 9 0 4½ 3 9 | 1 3 0 8 | 4 0 0 4½ 0 2½ 1 5 | 1 2 0 1 — 0 5 | - - 0 1 | | Lecithin (brain) oz. Lecithin (ovo) Leeming's ess. P.F Lenigallol oz. | 7 0 4 0 3 0 3 9 | | 1_4 | 7 0 | 2 0 1 3 - 1 1 | 0 1 0 1 — |
| Kasena (Squire) 12 fl. oz. Kerocain dr. Kerol caps. (intest.) 50 | 4 2 5 8 2 1 | — — doz. | 2 1 - 0 9 | 0 7 | 0 1 8 6 — | 0_3 | Leptandrin oz. Ligroin Limon. cort. sicc. Ang Lincti | 1 4 1 3 5 3 | _ _ _ | 0 6 2 3 | 2 4 0 2 0 9 | 0 5 - 0 1½ | _ _ _ |
| Kerol caps. (stom.) 50 Ketchup (mushroom) gal. Ketchup (walnut) gal. Kieselguhr (alb.) | 1 8½ 15 0 15 0 0 9 | doz. 2 6 2 6 1 3 | 0 8 1 2 1 2 0 5 | - - 0 1 | | - | Linctus diamorph. C Linctus tussi P.F.I C | 3 0 2 3 | _ 4 6 | 1 8 1 3 | 0 6 0 4½ | _ | - |
| Kieselguhr (grey) Kinazine tabs. (Carnrick) unstd 100 | 0 6 | 0 9 doz. | 0 3 | 0 1 - | _ | _ | Lini sem cwt. Lini sem. Ang. sifted Lini sem. contus, cwt. Lini sem. contus Lini sem. farin. (sine oleo) | 44 0 0 8 44 0 0 61 0 51 | | 4 0 0 4 4 0 0 3 0 2½ | 14 lb. - 14 lb. - - | 7 6 7 6 — | _ _ _ _ _ |
| Lac bismuthi (Symes) 8 oz. Lactated pepsin (v. "P. peps. co.") | 2 4 | _ | _ | 0 6 | 0 1 | - | Linimenta Lin. A.B.C | 9 0 | _ | 4 0 | 1 2 0 7 | 0 2 0 1 | _ |
| Lactopeptine, unstd. oz. Lactopept. elix., unstd Lactopept. tab.gr. 5, unstd. oz. Lactucarium oz. | 3 4½ 5 10 3 4 2 6 | 8 9 doz. | 2 3 0 10 | 5 3 0 7 - 4 5 | 1 0 0 1 - 0 9 | | Lin, A.B.C. meth | 4 0 9 3 3 2 2 10 1 9 | | 2 0 3 5 1 3 1 3 0 9 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | 0 2 | _ |
| Lævulose | 1 3 2 4 7 3 | 1 10½ 3 6 10 11 | 0 7 | 0 2 | - - - | = | Lin. alb. (acetic.) Lin. alb. (ammon.) Lin. album (B.P.C.) Lin. ammoniæ E Lin. belladonnæ B | 1 4 1 8 2 8 8 9 | 2 0 2 8 | 0 7 0 9 1 2 3 8 | 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 4 1 0 | | |
| Lamellæ (ophthalmic) Lam, adrenalin 50 Lam, atropin | 2 0 1 8 | tube tube tube | 3 6 3 0 2 6 | | = | = | Lin. bellad. meth B Lin. bellad. meth. et chlor. lb. Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) Lin. calcis | 3 2 | - - - 2 3 | 1 4 3 2 4 0 0 8½ | 0 4½ 0 11 1 1 | 0 1 - 0 2 | |
| Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{50})$ et atropin. $(\frac{1}{50})$ B, F 50 Lam. cocain. $(\frac{1}{200})$ et homat. $(\frac{1}{5000})$ B, F 100 | 1 8 | tube | 3 0 | - | - | - | Lin. camphoræ Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. Lin. camph. ammon. | 6 6 | 3 6 | 1 0 2 8 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | _ | - |
| *** D, P 100 | 14 0 | tube | 100 | | 1 | | Lin. camph. ammon. meth | 2 10 | _ | 1 3 | U 4½ | | |

| | Cost | Sellin | g Price (solid | or liqui | id) | 1 | Cost | Se | lling Pr | rice (solid | d or liquid | d) |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|------|
| Li | I lb. or as stated | 16 oz. 4 | oz. 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Li | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Linimenta—(cont.) Lin. capsici B.P.C | s. d. 9 0 3 6 3 3 4 6 12 0 5 0 10 6 11 6 9 0 5 0 10 6 8 0 4 6 1 6 9 9 2 2 3 0 2 5 | - 4 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 2 2 2 0 - 4 | 9 1 0 6 0 5 5 0 5 10 0 9 8 1 3 6 1 2 0 1 4 | s. d | | Liquores—(cont.) Liq. arsenicalis | s. d. 1 4 1 4 2 2 1 0 1 5 1 9 4 6 7 0 0 3 0 9 1 6 0 6 0 9 0 10 0 11 4 0 4 9 5 8 8 9 8 4 | s. d. | s. d. 0 9 0 9 1 0 1 10 3 3 0 2 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 5 0 5 2 0 2 8 3 10 4 0 | s. d. 0 3 0 3 0 4 1 9 2 2 0 4 0 6 1 0 - 0 1½ - 0 1 2 0 7 0 5 0 9 1 0 1 2 | s. d. | s. d |
| Lints, B.P.C. Plain | Cost | 1 lb 8 oz 4 oz 1 oz 1 oz 1 oz 1 oz 2 oz 1 oz | . 16 6 8 9 . 4 9 . 2 8 . 24 0 . 12 6 . 6 9 . 3 8 | s. d. 4 8 2 8 1 6 0 10 0 6 3 9 2 1 1 2 0 8 0 4 1 2 | in cartons s. d. 1 9 1 0 0 8 - 1 4 0 11 0 7 | Liq. chlori Liq. cocci cact. Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. Liq. copaib. et buchu et cubebæ B.P.C. Liq. cornu cervi Liq. cresol. glycerinat. C Liq. epispasticus '98 C oz. Liq. epispasticus '98 C oz. Liq. ethyl nitritis oz. Liq. euonymi et cascaræ Liq. euonymi et ridin. Liq. euonymin. et papain. Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c. Liq. euonymin. et pepsin. c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) Liq. ferri acet. Liq. ferri albuminat. B.P.C. | 1 3 3 0 6 8 5 9 0 8 1 3 1 7 2 0 1 0 8 0 7 0 8 9 7 8 9 1 5 | 2 0 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | 0 8 1 5 3 0 2 7 0 3½ 0 9 | 0 5 0 10 0 9 0 1 1 0 3 2 6 3 3 1 6 1 0 0 7 0 10 1 0 1 0 0 2½ 0 8 | 0 1½ - 0 6 8 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 1½ 0 2 | |
| Liquores Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett) Liq. acid. chromic Liq. adrenalin. hyd oz. Liq. aloes V.C.P Liq. alumin acet Liq. alumin aceto-tart Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888 | I lb. or as stated s. d. 14 0 11 0 15 3 2 6 1 0 1 9 1 9 1 9 0 6 0 8½ 0 10 0 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | s. d. s 5 - 2 - 1 6 0 2 8 0 0 9 0 1 1 0 0 1 4½ 0 - 0 0 2 0 0 2 6 0 - 1 1 2 6 0 | d. s. d. 1 9 3 1 5 3 0 8 - 3 9 6 - 9 0 2½ 9 0 2½ 9 0 1½ 5 0 1½ 5 0 1½ 9 0 3 7 0 2 8½ 0 2½ | s. d. 0 3 0 1½ 0 9 | Gr. or M | Liq. ferri peptonat Liq. ferri perchlor. fort. Liq. ferri perchlor. Liq. ferri permit. Liq. ferri persulph. Liq. formaldehydi Liq. formaldehydi Liq. formaldehydi Liq. formaldehydi Liq. formaldehydi Liq. hamamelidis Liq. helalin, et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) Liq. hydrarg. nit. acid. Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. Liq. hydrogen. perox. 10 vol. Liq. hydrogen. perox. 20 vol. Liq. magnes. bicarb. Liq. mag. bicarb. pkd | 0 | - 2 9 - 1 0 2 0 1 4½ 3vj | 0 6 0 9 0 8 1 9 6 9 0 10 3 10 3 3 0 4 ½ 0 4 0 8 0 5 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 0 0 10½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 2½ 0 2½ 0 1½ |) 3) 2) 2 | |

| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (soli | d or liqu | id) | 1 | Cost | Se | elling P | rice (sol | id or liqu | rid) |
|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------|--------------|--|------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|
| Li—Lo | 1 lb. | 16 | | , | , , | Gr. | Lo-Ma | 1 lb. | 16 | | | | Gr |
| • | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr. of M |
| 7.0 | s .d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Liquores—(cont.) Liq. nuclein. (Squire) 4 oz. | 7 -3 | _ ′ | _ | 2 9 | 0 5 | _ | Lotiones—(cont.) Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. | 2 2 | 3 6 | 0 11 | 0 31/2 | _ | _ |
| Liq. opii sed. B.P.C. B, F- | 10 0 | _ | 4 3 | 1 3 | 0 3 | - | Lotio crinalis B.P.C | 17 6 | | 7 6 | 2 0 | 0 4 | - |
| Liq. opii sed. P.F B, F Liq. opii sed. (Battley) B, F | 10 0 | _ | 4 3 | 1 3 | 0 3 | - | Lotio hydrarg. flav C Lotio hydrarg. nig C | 0 9 | 1 2 1 3 | 0 4 0 4 2 | 0 1 0 2 | _ | |
| 2 oz. | 2 10 | _ | _ | 2 2 | 0 5 | - | Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 C | $0.8\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 11 | _ | _ |
| Liq. pancreaticus P.F Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl. | 6 9 8 7 | | 3 0 3 2 | 0 10 0 10 | 0 2 | | Lotio plumbi c. opio C Lotio resorcin. co | 1 0 | 1 6 6 | 0 6 1 9 | 0 2 | – | _ |
| Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl. | 8 9 | | 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 2 | _ | Louis resorcin, co, | , | 0 0 | 1 3 | 0 0 | | |
| Liq. papain. et iridin B.P.C. | 7 0 | _ | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 2 | - | Luminal Boz. | 13 6 | | _ | - | 4 0 | 1 6* |
| Liq. pepsin. et papain. Liq. pepsini P.F. | 7 0 5 0 | _ | 3 0 2 2 | 0 10 0 8 | 0 2 0 1½ | _ | Luminal tabs gr. 1½ B 100 Luminal, sodium B oz. | 7 4 | doz. | 1 5 | _ | 4 3 | 1 6* |
| ** | 2 9 | _ | 1 3 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Lupulin oz. | 1 5 | _ | _ | 2 2 | 0 5 | _ |
| Liq. pepticus B.P.C. Liq. pepticus (Benger) fl. Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) | 10 3 | 4 0 | 3 9 | 1 0 8-oz. | 0 2 2 3 | _ | Lupulus oz. | 4 0 0 7 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 1 2 | 0 3 | _ |
| Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) | 8 0 | _) | 3 1 | 0 10 | 0 112 | _ | Lycopodium oz. Lymph, calf | 0 / | ea. | 0 8 | | _ | <u> </u> |
| Liq. picis carb. meth | 1 8 | 2 6 ·1 9 | 0 9 0 7 | 0 3 | - | - | Lysidin oz. | 6 4 | | 0 7 | 0 2 | 1 10 | - |
| Liq. plumbi subacet. fort Liq. plumbi subacet | 0 10½ 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 7 0 2 | 0 2 0 1 | | | Lysol C | 1 0 | 1 10 | 0 / | 0 2 | - | _ |
| Liq. potassæ | 0 9 | 1 2 | 0 5 | 0 11 | _ | | , | | | | | - 9 | |
| Liq. potassii permang Liq. rhei dulc. P.F | 0 8 3 10 | 1 0 | 0 4 1 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}$ | 0 1 | _ | M | | | | | - | |
| Liq. rosæ dulc. P.F | 3 9 | - | 1 5 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ | Macidis pulv. opt | 5 0 | 7 6 | 2 2 | 0 8 | - | _ |
| Liq. santal. co. B.P.C. Liq. santal co. P.F. I. | 10 6 10 0 | | 4 7 4 3 | 1 3 1 2 | $-\frac{1}{0}$ | _ | Macis opt | 4 6 | 6 9 5 8 | 2 0 1 8 | 0 7 0 5½ | | _ |
| Liq. santal. flav. c. buchu et | | | | | | | Madder | 4 4 | 5 3 | 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | _ |
| cubeb. (Hewlett) | 12 6 8 7 | _ | 5 4 3 3 | 1 5 0 10 | 0 3 0 2 | - | Magisal tab. (Martindale) 50 Magnesium | 2 0 | doz. | 0 9 | - | - | ,— |
| Liq. sedans (P.D.) fl. Liq. sennæ dulc | 2 9 | _ | 1 4 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ | Magnesia levis " | 2 2 | 3 3 | 1 0 | 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Lig. sodæ | 0 10 0 9 | $\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | - | - | Magnesia pond | 3 9 | 5 8 | 1 8 2 10 | 0 6 0 10 | 0 2 | - |
| Liq. sodæ chlorinat Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. | 0 9 | 1 3 | 0 42 | 0 11 | _ | _ | Magnes. boro-citras Magnes. carb. levis | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 2 | | _ |
| B.P.C. conc | 0 11 | - | 1 5 | 0 6 | $0 	 1\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | Magnes. carb. pond | 1 4 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 0 3 | - | _ |
| Liq. sodii arsenat B | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $0 - 6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 6 0 2½ | 0 2 0 1 | _ | _ | Magnes. citras (ver.) Magnes. cit.gran. efferv | 8 6 | 3 0 | 3 9 0 10½ | 1 0 0 3 | 0 2 | _ |
| Liq. sodii carbolat. co. C | 1 6 | | 0 8 | $0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | | Mag. cit. eff. opt. pkd | | | 1 2 | - | 8 oz. | 2 0 |
| Liq. sodii ethylat oz. Liq. strychnin. hyd B | 3 0 | _ | 1 9 | 4 6 0 7 | 0 11 0 1 | _ | Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec | 1 10 | 2 9 | 0 10 | 0 3 2 4 | 0 6 | _ |
| Liq. taraxaci | 3 9 | | 1 9 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Magnes. hydrox | 3 0 | - | 1 5 | 0 5 | - | · — |
| Liq. thymol. co oz. | 2 6 3 4 | 4 0 | 1 3 | 0 4 5 3 | 1 0 | | Magnes. hypophosphis oz. Magnes. lactas oz. | 1 1 | _ | - | 2 0 2 6 | 0 5 0 5 | _ |
| Liq. thyroidei oz. | 0 1,1 | _ | _ | 1 4 | 0 3 | | Magnes. peroxid. 15% oz. | 0 10 | _ | _ | 1 6 | 0 3 | _ |
| Liq. viburn: prunif. co Liq. zinci chlor. pur. C | 8 6 | | 3 8 | 1 0 0 4 | 0 2 | - | Magnes. phosph oz. | 4 5 0 9 | - | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 0 2 | _ |
| Liq. zinci chlor. pur. C Liq. zinci chlor. coml. E | 1 0 | 2 2 | 1 2 0 8 | - | _ | _ | Magnes. salicyl oz | 0 9 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 1 2 0 1 | | = |
| Lintarina santi | 3 0 | | 1 4 | 0.4 | | . 1 | Magnes. sulph. opt. pkd | 0 5 | 0 0 | 0 4 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | |
| Listerine, unstd 14 oz. | 2 0 | | 1 4 | 0 4 | | | Magnes. sulph. (Howards) | 0 5 0 7 | 0 8 1 0 | 0 31 0 | 0 1 | _ | _ |
| Lithii acetylsalicyl oz. | 1 4 | - | - | 2 4 | 0 5 | - | Magnes. sulph. pulv. exsicc. | 0 5 | 0 8 | $0 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 | - | - |
| Lithii benzoas oz. | 1 2 | _ | _ | 2 1 2 1 | 0 4 0 4 | _ | Magnes. sulph. pulv. color. Magnes. sulph. color. cwt. | 0 6 | 0 9 7 lb. | 0 2½ 3 8 | 14lb. 1 | 6 10 | _ |
| Lithii carbonas oz. | 1 4 | - | - | 2 4 | 0 5 | - | Magnes. sulph. coml | 0 3 | 0 41 | 0 11 | - | - | - |
| Lithii citras oz. | 1 0 | _ | 1 8 | 1 9 0 6 | 0 4 | _ | 31 11 1 | 7 0 | 7 lb. | | 14 lb. | 3 0 | _ |
| Lithii guaiacas oz. | 4 6 | _ | - | 6 9 | 1 4 | - | Magnesium (powder) oz. | 0 9 | _ | - | 1 3 | 0 3 | - |
| Lithii hippuras cz. | 4 3 2 6 | _ | _ | 7 0 4 5 | 1 4 0 9 | 0 6* 0 4* | Magnesium (ribbón) oz. | 1 3 | foot | 0 3 | 2 0 | - | _ |
| Lithii lactas oz. | 2 6 | | - | 4 5 | 0,9 | _ | | 2 0 | 3 3 | 0 10 | 0 3 | _ | _ |
| Lithii salicylas oz. | 1 2 | - | - | 2 1 | 0 4 | - | Maltose oz. | 2 0 | - | - 1 | 3 0 | 0 7 | |
| Lobelia | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 41 | _ | _ | Mangan. chlor Mangan. glycerophosph. oz. | 3 0 | | | | 0 6 | |
| Lobeliæ pulv | 3 2 | 4 9 | 1 6 | 0 5 | | - | Mangan, hypophosph. oz. | 1 1 | | _ | 1 10 | 0 4 | - |
| Losophan oz. | 6 0 | | | 9 0 | 1 81 | _ | | 0 11 | | | 0 2 0 2 | _ | _ |
| Lotio acid. boric. 1 in 20 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 0 5½ 0 6 | 0 11 | _ | - | Mangan. perox. pur. præcip. | 0 6 | - | 4 6 | 1 21 | 0 3 | _ |
| Lotio acid.carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C | 0 11 | 1 6 | 0 6 1 | 0 2 | - 1 | - 1 | Mangan. sulph | 3 0 | - 1 | 1 41 | 0 5 | - 1 | - |

| | Cost | Sell | ing Pric | e (solid | or liquid) | | | Cost | Sel | ling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid |) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Ma-Mi | 1 lb. or as stated | 15 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M | Mi—Ol | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Mange dressing V.C.P Manna elect. nov Mannite oz. | s. d. 1 8 8 9 1 6 | s. d. 2 6 — | s. d. 0 9 3 10 | s. d. 1 0 2 8 | s. d. 0 2 0 6 | s. d. — — | Misturæ (cont.) Mist.tonic sedat.(Hewlett) Mist.tussi rub. (Hewlett) | s. d. 3 6 2 9 | s. d. 5 6 5 6 | s. d. 1 7 1 7 | s. d. 0 5 0 5 | s. d. | s. d. |
| Maranta Bermuda ver. Maranta Natal Maranta St. Vincent opt Maranta St. Vincent sec. | 7 0 5 4 1 6 1 3 | 10 6 8 0 2 3 1 10½ | 3 0 2 3 0 8 0 7 | 0 10 0 7 0 3 0 2 | 0 2 | | Mithridate (vet.) P.F. Morphina pur. B, F dr. Morph. præcip. B.F dr. | 3 0 5 4 5 4 | 4 6 | 1 4 | _ _ _ | 9 7 9 7 | 0 4 0 4 |
| Marking ink P.F. I | 15 0 1 3 1 6 5 9 | 1 10½ 2 3 | 0 6 0 8 2 6 | 1 9 0 2 - 0 9 | 0 4 - 0 1½ | | Morph. acetas B, F dr. Morph. bimeconas B, F dr. Morph. hydrochlor. B, F dr. Morph. sulph. B, F dr. Morph. tartras B, F dr. | 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 | — — — | | | 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 10 9 7 | 0 3½ 0 4 0 3½ 0 3½ 0 3½ 0 4 |
| (Van It.) C. & D.D. '18. Maw seed Mayer's reagent C Medinal B oz. | 3 8 1 6 4 0 4 0 | 2_0 | 1 5 0 8 1 9 | 0 4 0 2½ 0 6 | - - 1 2 | _ _ _ | Moschus Chin. in gran. dr. Moschus artificial oz. Mucilago acaciæ Mucilag. tragac | 32 0 2 4 1 7 1 6 | $\begin{array}{c c} - \\ - \\ 2 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$ | - 0 8 0 8 | 3 6 0 2½ 0 2½ | 0 8 | 1 4 |
| Medinal tabs. gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ B 10 Mel Ang Mel Calif Mel Jam. | 0 11 2 0 1 4 1 4 | doz. 3 0 2 0 2 0 | 1 6 0 10½ 0 8 0 8 | 0 3 0 3 0 3 | _ _ _ _ | - | Mustard F Mustard D.S.F Mustard bran Mustard leaves, sell 2d. ea.; | 3 2 3 6 0 6 | 4 5 4 11 0 9 | 1 3½ 1 5 0 3 | 0 4 0 4½ | | - - - |
| Mel W.I | 1 0 1 6 1 5 2 10 | 1 3 3 8 3 3 — | 0 5 1 3 0 11 1 8 | $\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | _ _ _ _ | 7 for 1s. Myristicæ 64's Myristicæ 80's Myristicæ pulv. | 3 3 2 6 2 8 | _ | 1 4 1 1 1 2 | 0 5 0 4 0 4 | 1 1 1 | _ _ _ |
| Mentha pulegium oz. Menthol oz. Menthol cones (4 to oz.) oz. Menthol cones (8 to oz.) oz. Menthol snuff P.F oz. | 1 4 6 6 7 6 7 9 2 6 | 2 0 — ea. ea. | 0 7 - 3 9 2 0 | 0 2 9 9 - 4 0 | 2 0 - 0 9 | 0 8* | Myrrh. clect | 6 3 3 6 3 3 6 9 3 6 | 5 0 - 5 3 | 2 9 1 7 1 6 3 0 1 7 | 0 9 0 6 0 5 0 10 | 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 - | |
| Menthol. valerianas oz. Mercurial cream wgt. C oz. Mesotan oz. Metagen (P.D.) | 10 0 1 0 3 0 3 9 | — — — doz. | - - 1 6 | 17 6 1 6 — | 3 0 0 3½ 0 10½ | | N.C.1. vermicide, C.& D. D. | , , | | | | | |
| Methyl acetanilid oz. Methyl orange oz. Methyl orange sol Methyl salicylas | 2 11 1 8 8 0 5 9 | — — — | - 3 6 2 7 | 5 2 3 0 1 0 0 9 | 0 11 0 6 - 0 1½ | | '18 Naphtha (mineral) gal. Naphtha (wood) gal. Naphthalin. pur | 5 10 6 10 12 0 2 0 | 8 9 1 0 pint | 2 8 0 4 2 4 1 0 | - - 0 3½ | | = = = |
| Methylene blue oz. Methylsulphonal C oz. Metol oz. Mezerei cort | 3 0 3 3 1 3 2 3 | _ _ _ _ | - - 1 0 | 5 3 6 6 2 0 0 4 | 0 10½ 1 1 0 5 | _ _ _ _ | Naphthalin. coml. flake Naphthal. coml. glob. Naphthol (beta) oz. Naphthol salicyl oz. | 0 7 0 7 0 5 1 9 | 0 10½ 0 10½ — — | 0 3½ 0 3½ — | 0 1 0 1 0 10 3 6 | 0 2 0 6 | - - - |
| Milk of Magnesia (Phillips) 4 fl. oz. Misturæ Mistura alba Mist. aminoniac, co. conc. | 0 11 | 1 0 | 1 4½ 0 4½ | - | _ _ | _ _ | Narcotina B oz. Nepenthe 4 oz. B, F. Nessler's solution Nickel chlorid. | 4 6 3 4 3 6 3 6 1 6 | - - - 2 3 | 5 0 1 8 1 6 0 8 | 1 4 0 6 0 5 0 2½ | 1 4 0 3 — | 0 6* - - |
| Mist. annionae. (1 to 7) Mist. amygdalæ Mist. bismuth. c. morph. C Mist. bismuth. co. B.P.C | 10 0 1 3 4 2 3 8 | 2 0 6 8 6 0 | 4 3 0 7 2 0 1 9 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 2½ - - - | | Nickel sulphas coml. Nicotina coml B oz. Nicotine fumigant P.F. III. Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.F. Nitrobenzenum | 2 3 13 6 13 6 1 7 | - - - | - - 0 8 | 4 0 1 8 1 8 0 2 | 0 8 | 1 1 1 |
| Mist. bismuth. co. c. pepsin. Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl. Mist. carminativa B.P.C. Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. | 4 0 10 3 3 0 1 4 | - 4 6 2 0 | 2 0 3 10 1 4 0 7 | 0 7 1 0 0 5 0 2 | 0 2 - | 1.1.1.1 | Nourry's wine abt. 10 oz. Novaspirin oz. Novocain gm. Nucis vomicæ pulv | 4 8 4 6 1 6 2 4 | 12 0 — — 3 6 | 3 0 - - 1 0 | 0 9 - - 0 4 | 0 2 1 4 - 0 1 | 0 3 |
| Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C. Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.F. 1A Mist. ferri aromat. | 2 6 | 4 0 3 6 3 9 | 1 3 1 0 1 2 | 0 4½ 0 3½ 0 4 | _ | - - - | , v O | | | | | | |
| Mist. ferri co Mist. guaiaci Mist. olei ricini Mist. pepsin. co. Mist. pepsin. et bis. (Hewlett) | 2 2 1 10 2 0 2 6 12 6 | 3 3 3 0 3 0 4 0 | 1 0 1 0 0 10½ 1 3 5 4 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$ | | _ _ _ _ | Oculent.acid.boric oz. Oculent.atrop Boz. Oculent.flav oz. Oculent.flav.c.atropina Boz. | 0 4 1 2 0 2½ 0 10 1 0 | | | 0 6 2 0 0 4 1 6 1 6 | 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 4 0 4 | 1111 |
| Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) Mist. sennæ co | 12 6 4 0 1 2 12 6 | 6 4 2 1 | 1 10 0 7 5 7 | 0 6 0 2 1 6 | _ | _ _ _ | Oculent. physostigmin, B oz. Oiled silk, flav. 31/32 in. wide yd. Oleo-resin.cubeb oz. | 1 0 3 3 2 10 | yd. | 5_9 | | o 4 g.ft. 0 10 | 0 10 |

| | Cost | Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | 1 | Cost | Sell | ling Pric | e (solid | or liquid |) |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|-------|
| Ol | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Ol | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Olea Oleum abietis (v. "Ol. pini") Ol. adipis | 1 8 13 0 4 3 4 0 4 5 11 0 4 3 3 5 35 0 5 0 3 3 1 1 1 8 1 8 1 9 14 6 2 5 0 7 4 0 0 1 8 1 7 0 1 6 4 9 1 6 6 4 9 1 6 6 4 9 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 1 9 | 0 8 - 1 9 - 0 3 1 7 - 0 7 - 0 10 0 8 - 0 10 0 8 - 0 10 | 8 9 5 9 0 2 2 10 2 10 3 2 1 9 0 4½ 1 3 6 0 3½ 0 3 3 0 0 3 2 5 | 5. d. | s. d. | Olea—(cont.) Ol. lavand. sec. Ol. lavand. Gall. Ol. lavand. spic. ver. Ol. lavand. spic. coml. Ol. limettæ dest. Ol. limettæ (nat.) Ol. limentæ (nat.) Ol. limonis (Messina) Ol. limonis (Messina) Ol. lini opt. Ol. lini opt. Ol. lini opt. Ol. lini (boiled) Ol. menth. jap. (dementh.) Ol. menth. pip. (Mitcham) oz. Ol. menth. pip. redest. Ol. menth. pip. redest. Ol. menth. vir. exot. Ol. menth. vir. exot. Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.) Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.) Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.) Ol. morrhuæ (vet.) Ol. myristicæ expisess. Oz. Ol. myristicæ expisess. Oz. Ol. myristicæ express. Oz. Ol. myristicæ express. Oz. Ol. neatsfoot . Dl. oz. | 20 0 0 30 0 10 6 6 9 7 6 1 3 5 9 5 0 3 0 6 6 6 7 0 17 6 28 0 16 3 9 6 2 4 9 3 9 3 7 0 2 2 1 2 0 11 1 1 4 4 | s. d | s. d. 4 7 3 0 3 3 3 | s. d. 2 6 3 10 1 4 0 10 1 0 2 6 0 3 0 3 2 0 13 2 3 4 1 10 14 6 3 6 0 2 0 2 gal. 3 3 2 0 1 8 1 8 0 2 | 0 5 0 7 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 5 0 1 ½ 0 10 0 10 | s. d. |
| Ol. cassiæ | 1 8 3 7 3 9 9 0 7 4 0 8 5 6 1 2 0 9 1 0 8 8 6 6 0 11 4 0 0 2 3 10 2 8 8 4 4 3 1 1 1 8 8 3 3 5 7 3 2 6 6 6 0 15 0 0 42 6 | 1 0 | - 3 0 1 8 1 2 - 1 9 | 2 10 5 5 0 6 0 1½ 1 2 7 0 8 3 2 4 1 6 0 2½ 1 2 14 10 1 6 7 0 0 9 0 6 0 10 0 9 0 6 0 10 1 9 0 6 5 3 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 | 0 6 1 0 0 1 0 2½ 1 2 3 1 7 0 5 0 3 2 6 6 0 4 1 2 0 2 2 oz. 0 6 1 1 1 0 9 | 1 3 | Ol. neroli oz. Ol. neroli Ital oz. Ol. neroli synth oz. | 30 0 0 25 0 0 16 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 | 2 5 2 0 — 1 8 — 3 3 3 9 — 2 3 2 4 — — 1 4 — 2 6 2 0 1 9 pint — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | 0 9 0 8 - 2 7 0 6 0 11 1 1 0 8 0 8 - 6 10 - 5 4 0 5 | | 7 3 2 8 0 4 0 1½ - 1 2 1 3 - 0 6 0 2 0 5 0 3 0 3 1 0 2 2 0 4 - 3 0 11 6 11 6 | 0 2 |

| | Cost | Sellin | ag Pric | e (solid | or liquid |) | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | or liquid | 1) |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Ol—Pa | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Pa-Pe | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz: | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M |
| Olea—(cont.) Ol. rosmarini Ang | s. d. 12 0 4 3 11 6 8 6 3 0 7 0 2 8 3 10 0 10 1 10 3 0 2 11 1 6 1 5 1 1 3 0 11 6 1 8 1 10 10 0 | | s. d. 3 2 4 11 3 9 1 5 3 0 - 0 9½ - 6 10 0 8 0 6 - 4 8 - 0 10 2 0 | s. d. 18 0 0 10½ 1 4 1 0 0 0 6 0 10 4 8 5 9 1 3 0 3 5 1 5 0 1 10 0 2½ 5 3 1 3 2 6 0 3 0 2½ | 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 10 1 1 0 3 - 1 0 1 0 4 | s. d. | Paraffin. liq. Paraffin liq. pkd. Paraffin liq. flav. Paraffin. liq. flav. Paraffin. molle alb. Paraf. molle flav. Paraf. molle flav. Paraf. molle flav. Paraf. molle flav. Paraffin. (toilet) Paraffin. (toilet) Paraffin (toilet) Paraffin delb. Delb. Paraformaldehyd. Oz. Paraldehydum Oz. Paraldehydum Oz. Paranidophenol hyd. Parenol (alb.) B.P.C. Parogenum B.P.C. Parogenum iodi B.P.C. Parogenum iodi B.P.C. Paraba zinc. et iodof. Pasta zinc. et ichtham.B.P.C. Pasta zinc. et ichtham.B.P.C. Pastilles, fumigating. | s. d. 1 5 0 9 1 4 0 8 1 0 0 7 0 4 1 1 6 6 2 6 6 4 9 8 6 6 3 8 24 0 1 6 2 9 8 7 6 | s. d. 2 3 1 2 2 0 1 -lb. 1 0 1 -lb. 1 6 ——————————————————————————————————— | s. d. 0 8 0 10½ 0 4½ 0 8 tins 0 6 1 6 — 1 2 1 7 2 1 5 0 1 3 10 4 0 10½ 1 3 1 2 3 3 | s. d 0 2½ 0 1½ 0 3 3 3 3 0 1½ 2 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 7 2 3 0 4 0 5 0 7 1 6 0 4 2 9 0 3 0 4 0 11 | 3xij 3ij. 0 2 0 1 0 6 0 3 0 1 0 5 | s. d. 2 6 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — |
| Ol. terebinth. rect | 2 4 3 6 1 3 6 0 1 0 5 6 0 9 12 4 6 6 9 9 2 4 3 7 2 3 4 3 1 5 0 11 7 8 | 3 9 5 3 — pint — pint — doz. | 1 1 7 | 0 2½ 0 4 0 6 2 0 9 1 9 | 0 1 0 5 | 0 6 - U | Pastilles, tumigating. Pastilli Past. antiseptic Past. black currant and glycerin Past. catarrh Past. delectable Past. eucalyptus Past. glycerin Past. linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne Past. magnum bonum Past. menthol and eucalyptus Past. throat Past. voice Pavon tabs. B, F 100 Pelletierin, tannas gr. Pepsencia (Fairchild) fl. Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) ½ lb. Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht) ½ lb. | 3 0 2 9 2 9 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 3 0 3 6 2 6 7 11 0 2 7 11 | doz. | 1 6 1 5 1 5 1 2 1 2 1 6 1 9 1 2 1 6 1 9 1 2 | 0 5 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 4½ 0 5 0 6 0 4 1 1 1 1 | | 0 4 |
| | 10 2 12 9 2 2 2 10 8 6 3 6 | 4 3 1 2 20 ft. 8s. | _ .; 40 f | - 1 | 3 0 3 8 - 15 9 6 9 | 0 11* - 0 4 0 2 rent of | Pepsin. porci oz. Pepsin. (scale) oz. Peptenzyme elixir, unstd. 8 oz. Peptenzyme pwdr. unstd. 1 oz. Peptenzyme tabs. gr. 5 100 Peptonum siccum oz. Perfume essences (Fr.) | 1 6 1 6 5 4 5 4 5 4 2 1 27 6 | doz. | 4 0 - 1 0 - 10 6 | 3 0 3 0 1 0 7 4 — 3 3 2 10 | 0 6 0 6 0 2 1 1 - 0 8 0 6 | |
| Oxymel ipecac | 1 2 1 8 1 0 2 2 . | 2 5 6 | 0 8½ 1 0 0 7½ | 0 2½ 0 3½ 0 2 3 10 | 0 8 | | Pessi Pes. acid. carbol. gr. 2 C, doz. Pes. acid. tannic. gr. 10 doz. Pes. acid. tannic. (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) . B, F, doz. Pes. aluminis gr. 15 doz. Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 B, doz. Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F, doz. | 1 9 2 0 2 3 1 9 2 0 2 9 | doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. | 3 6 4 0 4 6 3 6 4 0 5 6 | | | .111 1111 |
| Papaverin oz. Papine (Battle) 8 oz. Paracodin tabs 20 | 1 8 3 0 13 9 8 0 4 7 2 6 0 8 | | - - - - | 4 0 0 10 | 0 6 0 11 - 2 4 0 2 - | | Pes. ichthyolis gr. 10 vel gr. 15 doz. Pes. iodoformi gr. 10 doz. Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M5) doz. Pes. lactic doz. Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 B, F, doz. | 1 9 2 3 2 0 2 9 | doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. | 3 6 4 6 4 0 5 6 4 0 | | | = |

| | Cost | Sell | ling Pric | e (solid | or liquid | 1) | Roll Films | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| PePh | 1 lb. | | | | , . | Gr | | Ensign, Griffe | iffen, Ilford,* Imperial,* Kodak. | | | | | |
| re-in | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M | - | | | 1 | | 1 • | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Size | . Camera fitted | "Kodak" Number | "Ensign" Number | " Ilford ". | Imperial 'Number | | SURES or as stated |
| Pessi—(cont.) Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii | | * | | | | | Size | Camera ntted | N Z | H.Z. | F.Z | I Z | 6 | l 12 |
| (gr. 2) B, F, doz. | 2 0 | doz. | 4 0 | _ | _ | _ | | | - | - | | | s. d. | s. d. |
| es. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5 doz | 1 6 | doz. | 3 0 | - | _ | - | $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ | | 128 | E28 | X28 | I 28 | 0 11 | - " |
| henacetinum oz. | 1 2 | _ | _ | 2 4 | 0 5 | _ | 2 × 3 No. 2 Ensignette | | 129 | E29 | X29 | I 29 | 1 3 | - |
| henalgin powder oz. henalgin tablets gr. 5 oz. | 4 9 | doz. | 1 2 | _ | 1 4½ | _ | 15×2½ | No.0 Graphic(Kodak | 121 | | | _ | 0 11 | 1 9 |
| henazonum oz. | 1 1 | - | _ | 2 6 | 0 5 | - | 15×2½ | only) (Brownie No. 0) | 127 | E27 | X27 | I 27 | 1 2 | 1 9 |
| henazon. caff. cit oz. henazon. salicylas oz. | 2 8 | _ | _ | 4 8 2 4 | 0 10 0 6 | _ | $\begin{array}{c} 1_8 \wedge 2_2 \\ 2_1 \times 3_1 \end{array}$ | Vest Pocket Kodak No. 2J Ensignette | 127 | EZI | Λ21 | 1 27 | (8 exp.) | |
| henocol. hydroch oz. | 5 3 1 3 | _ | - | 8 0 2 6 | 1 6 0 5 | = | 24/194 | Junior | | 2J | - | - | 1 5 | - |
| henolphthalein oz. henylenediamin.hyd. oz. | 1 3 | | _ | 3 0 | 0 7 | _ | 1 1 ×2 | Pocket Kodak | 102 | E02 | _ | _ | (7 exp.) | 1 6 |
| henylhydraz.hydroch. oz. hloroglucin gm. | 2 3 | = | _ | 4 6 | 0 8 | 0 3 | $1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | F.P.K. No. 0 | 121 | E21 | - | - | 0 11 | 1 9 |
| hosphoric anhydride oz. | 0 5 | - | - | 1 0 | 0 3 | | 21 \(21 | Ensign 2‡A | 117 | | 3/17 | T 17 | 0.11 | - |
| hosphorus, amorph. oz. | 0 8 | _ | | 1 1 1 | 0 3 0 3 | 1,1 | $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ | (W.P. Carbine, 0, 1,) 2, 3, Maxim 1 | 117 | E17 | - X17 | I 17 | 0 11 | |
| | | | | | | | | No. 1 Auto Kodak B | | | | | | |
| PHOTOGRAP | | | SITES | | | | 21 × 31 | Ensign 2½B | 120 | E20 | X20 | I 20 | 1 2 | |
| Dr Barnet, Ilford, Illingworth, Imp | y Plat | | ellingto | n in ho | ves of 1 | 6 or 12 | 24/\54 | W. P. Carbine, 6, | ,120 | E20 | 2120 | 1 20 | | |
| Standard selling price | | | | | ACS 01 | | | 7, 8, Maxim 2 (Carbine 2½×3½) | | | | | | , |
| 2 &× 1 & | 31×21 | 4½×3½ | 5×3½ or 4 | 64× 43 | 83×63 | 12×10 | $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ | F.P.K. No. 1 | 105 | E05 | X05 | I 05 | 1 2 | 2 4 |
| s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | | No. 1 Panoram \dagger (Ensign $2\frac{1}{2}$) | | | | | | |
| OrdinaryandRapid { 12 1 6 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 11 6 | 28 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{1}{4}$ | Brownie No. 2A F.P.K. 1A Maxim 3 | 116 | E16 | X16 | I 16 | 1 5 | 2 9 |
| Exceptions 6 - | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 4 | 3 2 | - | _ | 07 45 | (Popular Ensign 27) | 100 | | 7700 | T 20 | | Kodal. |
| ford monarch mperial flashlight 12 1 8 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 6 6 | 12 6 | 30 0 | $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$ | Popular Carbine 27 F.P.K. 2C | 130 | E30 | X30 | I 30 | 2 0 | only |
| lford monarch | 1 1 | 1 8 | 2 7 | 3 5 | _ | | | (No. 3 F.P. Kodak | | | | | | 3 4 (10 exp.) |
| mperial flashlight) | | | | | | | 3½×4½ | Ensign 3½ | 118 | E18 | X18 | I 18 | 2 0 | 4 0 |
| aget panchromatic 12 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 6 | 5 9 | 7 6 | 14 6 | 35 0 | 347.14 | Carbine 4-pl. Max- | 110 | EIO | | 1 10 | - 0 | |
| Lantern a | nd Tr | anspar | ency l | Plates | | | 21 v 51 | Ensign 3½A | 122 | F00 | X22 | I 22 | 2 6 | 4 0 |
| Description | _ | | 3½ × 3 | 1 41× | 31 6 | 1 × 4% | | (F.P.K. No. 3A) | 122 | E22 | A22 | 1 22 | 2 0 | (10 exp.) |
| - | | | Per doz | Per | | er doz. | 3½×4½ | Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. | 124 | E24 | X24 | I 24 | 2 0 | 4 0 |
| Barnet, Griffin, Ilford "A "Gaslight," Ilford "Speci | lpha," | Ilford | | | | | $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ | Stereo Brownie No. | | | | | | |
| "Special," Imperial Gasligh | nt and | Trans- | | | | | | 2 | 125 | E25 | _ | I 25 | 2 6 | 4 0 (10 exp.) |
| parency, Paget "Gravura,"P Paget "Slow," Wellington | aget 'F S.C.P. | Kapid," , Wel- | | | | | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ | Bull's Eye No. 2 | 101 | E01 | X01 | I 01 | 1 8 | 3 4 |
| lington Lantern · | • | •• | 2 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 0 | | Ensign 4×5 | | | | | | |
| Austin Edwards, Eastm | an Por | trait an | nd Ilfor | d Flat | Films | | 4 × 5 | No. 4 Panoram : | 103 | E03 | - | I 03 | 2 6 | (10 exp.) |
| Size | | | | Stand | | Super Speed | 4 × 5 | F.P.K. No. 4 | 123 | F22 | X23 | I 23 | 2 6 | 5 0 |
| | | | | Spe | d. | s. d. | 4 × 5 4½×3¼ | Cartridge Kodak | | E23 | 7.25 | 1 23 | | |
| 4.5×6 c.m. $(2\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in) . $*3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in | | | per doz per doz | . 1 | 4 | 1 6 1 10 | 4) | No. 3 (Carbine ½-plate) | 119 | E19 | - | | 2 0 | 4 0 |
| $*3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in | | | per doz | . 1 | 8 | 1 10 | $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ | [F.K. No. 4A] | 126 | E26 | _ | _ | 3 6 | |
| *4½×3¼ in *5 ×4 in | | | per doz per doz | | | 2 9 4 6 | 5 ×4 | Ensign Model D | 104 | E04 | _ | - | 2 6 | 5 0 |
| $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in | | | per doz | . 4 | 2 | 4 6 | | No. 4 Sanderson Roll | | | | | | |
| 6½×4¾ in | | | per doz per doz | . 5 | 6 | 6 0 | 7 ×5 | Film, ½-plate | 115 | E15 | | _ | 4 4 | |
| 7×5 in | | | per doz per doz | | 8 1 | 7 6 | | Cartridge Kodak | | -10 | | | | |
| * Also supplied as Kodak († Ilford Empress, Special Ra | Cut Films | " Regula | r" and " | Super-sp | eed." | | | | For No | . 1 Panor | om. 3 and | d 6 expos | ures only. | |
| The state of the s | _ ru and s | M | | -good pi | omje | | | 4 1 01 1 100 1 1 | | | | | | |

| | | 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| "Kli-Cam" Film Packs | 410 | | | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | or liquid | 0 |
| $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}\times2\frac{1}{4},\ 2/4;\ 3\frac{1}{4}\times4\frac{1}{4},\ 4/-;\ 4\frac{1}{4}\times2\frac{1}{2},\ 2/9;\ 5\frac{1}{4}\times3,}{\text{Postcards (sensitised)}}$ | 1 | 144 | Ph—Pi | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M |
| | | | DI I | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| All P.O.P | 1 0 | 13 6 | Phylacogens Erysipelas 5×1 c.c. | 6 9 | per | box | 9 0 | | |
| Self-toning 1 0 Gaslight and Bromide 1 0 | | 15 0* 14 0 | Gonorrhœa 5×1 c.c. | 6 9 | per | box | 9 0 | _ | - |
| Gaslight and Bromide | 1 — | 112 0 | Mixed infection 5×1 c.c. Pneumonia 5×1 c.c. | 6 9 | per per | box | 9 0 | _ | _ |
| | 1 1 | 1 | Rheumatism 5×1 c.c. | 6 9 | per | box | 9 0 | _ | |
| Printing Frames 2 \frac{8}{16} \times 1 \frac{3}{4} 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 | | | Typhoid 10 c.c. | 8 9 | per | box | 11 8 | _ | _ |
| White wood (For plates) $\begin{vmatrix} s_1 & d_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} s_2 & d_3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & d_3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} s_3 & d_4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ | s. d. 1 10 | s. d. 1 10 | Phyllosan tablets 60 Phytin powder 25 gm. Phytin tabs 100 | 5 0 5 2 6 6 | doz. — doz. | 1 4 0 10 | 9 3 | 1 9 | |
| Size 2½×15 3½×2½ 4½×3½ 4½×2½ | 1 | | Phytolaccin oz. Pig powders P.F. I | 4 8 0 9 | — — | - | 7 0 3d.ea. | 2 0 | 0 9 |
| (With glass) s. d. s. d | s. d. 1 8 | s. d. 2 0 | Pig powders P.F. II. Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. | 1 7 5 0 | 2 6 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ | 0 3 0 7 | _ | _ |
| Printing Papers Single Weight | | Double Weight | Pig. chrysarob. B.P.C. oz. Pig. iodi (Mandl.) | 0 9 4 9 | _ | 2 7 | 2 2 0 9 | 0 7 | _ |
| P.O.P., self-toning) Small pkt. 0 6 | | s. d. 0 8 | Pilocarpin. hyd B gr. Pilocarpin. nitr B gr. | 0 3 | _ | | | | 0 6 |
| Gas-light, bromide Large ,, 1 0 | | 1 3 | Pilulæ | | | | | | 0 0 |
| All sizes up to (excluding) ½-plate. No | | | Pil. aloes pulv gross | 4 10 0 10 | doz. | 2 2 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| small packets beyond $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate. Half-plate ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$)— $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ | | | Pil. aloes et asafet. pulv | 5 4 | | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 11 | _ |
| P.O.P Only size 1 3 Kodak | | 1 10 | Pil. aloes et asafet. gr. 4 gross | 1 0 | doz. | 0 3 | | _ | - |
| Bromide or gas-light, Small (6 sheets) 1 6 ,, Large (12 in.) 2 11 Illford P | large O.P. | 3 6 1 6 | Pil. aloes et ferri pulv. Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 gross | 4 5 | doz. | 2 0 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Self-toning, all Only size 1 6 , I | ntona | 1 11 | Pil. aloes et myrrh. pulv | 4 10 | _ | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Except Gevaert, Paget, Rajar, Seltona | romide | 1 10 | Pil. aloes et myrrh. gr. 4 gross Pil. aloes socot. pulv | 0 8 | doz. | 0 3 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 1½ | |
| Only size 1 9 Other ma | | | Pil. calomel et coloc. B.P.C. | | | | | 2 | |
| cent | to single | weight | gross Pil. calomel. coloc. et hyoscy. | 1 6 | - doz. | 0 4 | _ | - | |
| | | | B.P.C gross | 1 8 | doz. | 0 4 | _: | | - |
| DEVELOPING AND PRINTING—Develop | | | Pil. cambog. co. pulv. Pil. cambog. co. '98 gr.4 gross | 7 0 | doz. | 3 2 0 3 | 0 10 | 0 11/2 | |
| Size | PLATES | | Pil. cochiae | 5 4 | _ | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | - |
| 6 exp. 12 exp. Siz | | er doz. | Pil. codeinae gr. ½ B gross Pil. coloc. co. pulv | 4 9 8 9 | doz. | 0 10 4 0 | 1 1 | 0 2 | .— |
| V.P.K s. d. s. d. Up V.P.K 0 8 — 2½× | | s. d. 1 6 | Pil. coloc. co. gr. 4 gross | 1 0 | doz. | 0 3 | _ | _ | _ |
| No. 1 Brownie to $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$. (8 exp.) 0 6 1 0 $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}$ | 41 | 2 0 | Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. pulv Pil. coloc. et hyoscy. gr. 4 gross | 13 0 1 4 | doz. | 5 8 0 3 | 1 6 | 0 3 | |
| 140. 1 blowing to 24 \ 34 \ 1 \ 1 \ 24 \ \ | - 2 | 2 6 | Pil. conii co. B.P.C | 4 4 | | 1 101 | 0 6 | 0 1 | |
| $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ 0 9 1 6 Posto $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate and $3\frac{1}{6} \times 3\frac{1}{6}$ 1 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6}$ | | 3 0 | Pil. digitalis co.B.P.C. Cgross Pil. ferri | 1 0 | doz. | 0 3 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | - |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate and $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 2 0 4×1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate | | 36 | Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 gross | 0 8 | doz. | 0 3 | - | | |
| Postcard 1 3 2 1 — | | - | Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell 1s. 3d. Pil. ferri et arsen, B.P.C. | | | | | 1 | |
| g-plate 1 6 3 0 1/1-pla | ite | 6 0 | B gross Pil. ferri iodid oz. | 0 11 | doz. | 0 3 | 1 6 | 0 31 | _ |
| Printing Size. Per doz. Size. | 1 | Per doz. | Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 gross | 1 9 | doz. | 0 4 | | - 1 | ´ |
| Up to $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ 2 0 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ | ••• | 7 6 | Pil. galban. co. pulv Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 gross | 9 3 | doz. | 4 2 0 4 | 1 1 | 0 2 | _ |
| $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ 2 6 10×8 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate 3 0 Postcards | •• | 12 0 3 6 | Pil. hydrarg. pulv | 6 0 | _ | 2 7 | 0 8 | 0 11 | |
| $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$ or 4×5 3 6 Postcard enlargemen | ts | 6 0 | Pil. hydrarg. gr. 4 gross Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opio B.P.C. | 0 11 | doz. | 0 3 | - | - | - |
| $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ 4 6 Lantern Slides: Contact 1s. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from print | . 2 | 3 21. | B, ex F gross | 1 0 | doz. | 0 4 | - 1 | _ | |
| Lantern Sides: Contact is. 3d. ea., 12s. doz.; from print | s 4s. and | | Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. gross | 1 2 | doz. | 0 3 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 2 | |
| ENLARGEMENTS—Standard Rate | | | Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulv. Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4. | 1 | | | 1 2 | 3 2 | |
| | _ | 5×12 | Pil. ipecac. c. scill. B, ex F | 9 6 | doz. | 0 3 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 3 | |
| | d. 8 | c. d. | Pil. ipecac. c. scill. gr. 4 | | , | | | | |
| Mounted on plate, sunk | | | Pil. opii gr. ½ B, F gross B, ex F gross B, ex F gross | 1 6 | doz. | 0 4 | | | |
| | , | 7 6 | Pil. opii gr. l B, F gross | 1 9 | | 0 5 | - | - | - |
| Where negative is made, add 1s. 6d. extra to above pri Note.—Sepia toning one-third extra. | ices. | 0 | Pil. phosphori gr. 1 gross | 0 7½ 1 3 | doz. | 0 3 | 1 0 | 0 2 | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | , | |

| | Cost | Se | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | Cost | st Selling Price (s | | rice (soli | olid or liquid) | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|---|--|--------------|---|---|--|-------------|
| Pi—Po | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | l dr. | Gr. | Po—Pu | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Pilulæ (cont.) Pil. plumbi c. opio B, ex. F oz. | s. d. 0 9 | s. d. — | s. d. | s. d. 1 6 | s. d. 0 4 | s. d. | Potassium—(cont.) Potassii carb. coml | s. d. 0 9 | s. d. 1 2 | s. d. 0 4½ | s. d. 0 1½ | s. d. | s. d. |
| Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F gross | 1 4 | doz. | 0 4 | _ | | _ | Potassii chloras, pur, pulv Potassii chloridum pur. | 0 9 | 2 0 | 0 4½ 0 7 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | _ |
| Pil. podoph. co. B.P.C. gross Pil. quin. sulph oz. | 1 6 4 3 | doz. | 0 4 | 7 2 | 1 3 | _ | Potassii chlorid. coml | 0 9 | 1 2 | 0 41/2 | _ | _ | 1 10 |
| Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 1 gross | 1 6 | doz. | 0 4 | - | _ | - · | Potassii chloroplatinis gm. Potassii chromas | 13 0 | | 1 4 | $0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | 1 10 |
| Pil. quin. sulph. gr. 2 gross Pil. rhei co. pulv | 2 6 | doz. | 0 6 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 13 | | Potassii citras | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 5 0 6 | 0 1 | _ |
| Pil. rhei co. gr. 4 gross | 0 11 | doz. | 0 3 | _ | - | - | Potassii citras eff | 3 6 | 6 0 | 1 7 1 9 | 0 6 0 7 | 0 2 | _ |
| Pil. saponis co. pulv. B, F Pil. saponis co. gr. 2. B, F gross | 15 0 | doz. | 6 6 0 4 | 1 9 | 0 4 | _ | Potassii ferricyan. coml | 5 4 2 4 | 8 0 3 6 | 2 4 1 1 | 0 8 0 4 | 0 2 | _ |
| Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 B, F gross | 1 8 | doz. | 0 5 | _ | _ | - | Potassii ferrocyan | 2 4 0 4 | 3 6 | 1 1 | 0 8 | 0 2 | _ |
| Pil. scammon. co. pulv. oz. Pil. scammon.co. '98 gr. 4 gross | 1 9 2 0 | doz. | 0 4 | 3 0 | 0 6 | | Potassii glyceroph.(50%) oz. | 0 6 | _ | - | 1 1 2 2 | 0 3 | _ |
| Pil. scillae co. pulv | 6 9 | - | 3 0 | -0 10 | 0 11/2 | - | Potassii guaiacolsulphon. oz. Potassii hippuras oz. | 4 6 | | _ | 7 11 | 0 4 1 4 | _ |
| Pil. scillae co. gr. 4 gross | 1 1 | doz. | 0 3 | _ | - | - | Potassii hypophosphis oz. | 0 8 21 9 | _ | 9 5 | 1 2 2 7 | 0 3 | _ |
| Pimentæ fruct | 0 7 | 0 11 | $0 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 1 | | t — | Potassii iodidum Potassii metasulph | 21 9 | 1 9 | 9 5 0 6 | 0 2 | 0 6 | _ |
| Pimentæ fruct. pulv Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) C | 0 9 | 1 2 | 0 5 3 0 | 0 1½ 0 10 | 0 13 | _ | Potassii nitras | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | 2 0 | 0 8 0 4 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | - | _ |
| Piper alb | 2 2 | 3 1 | 0 101 | 0 3 | | - | Potassii nitras coml Potassii nitras coml. cwt. | 64 0 | 7 lb. | 5 10 | 14 lb. | 11 0 | _ |
| Piperis alb. pulv | 2 7 | 3 7 2 11 | 1 1 0 10 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | _ | _ | Potassii oxalas neut. E | 2 6 | _ 2 3 | 1 2 0 8 | 0 4 0 2½ | 0 1 | |
| Piper nigrum extra | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 21/2 | - | - | Potassii persulphas | 2 3 | _ | 1 0 | 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| Piperis nigri pulv oz. | 1 10 | 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 2½ 8 9 | 1 6 | _ | Potassii phosphas Potassii phosphas coml | 4 0 2 0 | 6 0 3 0 | 1 9 0 10 ¹ / ₂ | 0 6 0 3 | 0_1 | _ |
| Piperina oz. | 5 0 | _ | _ | 7 6 | 1 5 | - | Potassii salicylas oz. | 0 7 | _ | — IO2 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ |
| Pituitrin 0.5 | | 6 amps, 6 amps. | 6 0 10 6 | 12 | amps. | 11 0 | Potassii succinas oz. Potassii sulphas pulv | 1 6 | _ | 0 9 | 3 0 0 3 | 0 7 0 1 | _ |
| Pix Burgundica ver | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 9 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | | - | Potassii sulphas pulv Potassii sulphas coml | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 2 | | - |
| Pix Burgundica fact. Pix carbonis præp | 1 3 | 1 9 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 2 0 2 | _ | = | Potassii sulphis oz. | 6 4 0 5½ | _ | 2 81 | 0 9 0 11 | 0 2 | _ |
| Tix liquida | 0 8½ 7 0 | 1 1 | 0 4 | 0 1½ 10 6 | _ 2 0 | _ | Potassii sulphocyan | 5 0 | | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | _ |
| Planadalin oz. Planadalin tabs., gr. 5 25 | 3 2 | doz. | 2 41/2 | _ | _ | = | Potassii tartras | 3 6 | 5 3 1 10½ | 1 7 0 7 | 0 6 0 2 | 0 1 | _ |
| Platini chlorid gm. Platini chlorid. sol. 2% oz | 10 6 | _ | | 8 0 | 1 3 | 1 4 | Potassii tartras acid. 92% | i 0 | | 10 6 | _ | - | - |
| Platinum foil or wire gr: | 1 9 | _ | _ | _ | _ | 3 2 | Proflavin 5 gm. | 5 0 | _ | _ | _ | 7 6 | 0 2 |
| Plumbum Plumbi acet. pur | 1 4 | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 2 | | _ | Protargol oz. | 4 0 | - | - | - | 1 2 | _ |
| Ilumbi acet. coml | 0 11 | 1 41/2 | $0 - 4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 | _ | _ | Protein reactions— Single groups and control | _ | ea. | 1 0 | _ | _ | |
| Humbi arsen. wash P.F. A Humbi carb. pur | 1 1 3 0 | 1 8 | 1 4 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ | Complete outfit | _ | ea. | 21 0 | - | - | _ |
| Plumbi iodid oz. | 1 9 | _ | _ | 3 0 | 0 7 | _ | Antigen, 6 doses | _ | ea. | 9 0 | _ | - | _ |
| Plumbi oleas (normal) Plumbi oxid. (litharge) | 4 4 0 10 1 | 6 6 | 2 0 0 5 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | _ | | Pulveres Pulv.acetanilid.co | 8 2 | _ | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - |
| l lumbi oxid. rubr | 1 2 | 1 9 | 0 6 | 0 2 | _ | - | Pulv. aloes c. canella | 3 10 | _ | 1 8 3 0 | 0 6 0 10 | 0 2 | _ |
| I lumbi subacet | 4 9 | 7 2 | 2 1 | 0 7 | _ | _ | Pulv. aloes c. canella (super) Pulv. amygdal. co. | 5 6 | _ | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 12 | _ |
| Podophyll. resin oz. | 3 6 | | | 6.6 | 1 0 | _ | Pulv. antimonialis | 3 10 12 6 | _ | 5 4 | | 0 1 0 3 | _ |
| Pot-pourri P.F. II Potassium | 7 6 | 11 6 | 3 5 | 1 0 | | _ | Pulv. catechu co | 4 3 | _ | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 1 | |
| Potassa caustic. (sticks) | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 5 0 9 | 0 5 | _ | . — | Pulv. cinnam. co Pulv. conf. aromat | 6 3 11 6 | _ | 2 9 5 0 | | 0 2 0 3 | Ξ. |
| Potassa caustic. (black ash) Potassa caustic. (granular) | 1 6 | 2 3 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 3 0 2½ | _ | _ | Pulv. cont. aromat | 2 0 | - | 0 11 | 0 3 | _ | - |
| Potassa caustic. lump coml. | 1 4 | 2 0 2 8 | 0 7 | | | _ | Pulv.cretæ aromat.c.op.B,exF Pulv.elaterin.co. oz. | 4 9 3 IO | _ | 2 2 | | $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} $ | _ |
| Potassa sulphurata Potassii acetas gran | 1 4 | 2 9 | 0 10 | 0 3 | _ | | Pulv.glycyrrh.co | 1 7 | | 0 9 | | 0 1 | - |
| Potassii arsenas A, B oz. Potassii benzoas nat. oz. | 0 6 2 6 | _ | | 1 0 3 9 | 0 9 | _ | Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali Pulv. ipecac. co. B, ex F | 8 0 | _ | 1 0 | 1 0 | 0 3 | _ |
| Potassii benz. synth. oz. | 0 8 | _ | _ | 1 2 | 0 3 | _ | Pulv. jalapæ co | 4 2 | - | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 1 | - |
| otassii bicarb. pulv. | 1 1 | 1 8 1 6 | 0 7 0 6 | 0 2 0 2 | _ | _ | | 9 0 | | | | 0 4 0 3 | _ |
| Potassii borotart | 5 0 | 7 6 | 2 2 | 0 7 | = | = | Pulv. pepsin, co. (fact.) oz. | 0 10 | - | - | 1 8 | 0 3 | _ |
| Potassii bromid. cryst. | 1 4 | 2 0 2 3 | 0 7 0 8 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | _ | Pulv. pro mist. cretæ | 3 0 1 3 5 | 4 6 | 1 4 1 7 | | 0 1 0 1 | |
| | - 4 4 | | - | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Cost | Sel | ling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid | 1) | | Cost | ,S | elling P | rice (solid | l or liqui | id) |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------|-------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Pu-Rh | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Rh—Sa | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Pulveres—(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) | s. d. 19 3 | s. d. | s. d. 8 3 | s. d. 2 3 | s. d. 0 4 | s. d. |
| Pulv. rhei co. pkd | | Ziij. | 1 10 | _ | _ | | Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec | 11 0 | _ | 4 9 | 1 5 | 0 3 | _ |
| Pulv. scammon. co | 7 9 | _ | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - | Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. | | — | 5 10 | 1 6 | 0 3 | - |
| Pulv. seidlitz | 1 2 | ea. | 3d. 1 5 | 0 5 | _ | - | Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. | 11 9 | i – | 5 0 4 2 | 1 4 1 2 | 0 3 0 2 | |
| Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C Pulv. thymol. co. (B. & C.), | 3 4 | = | 4 0 | U 3 | 8-oz. | 7 6 | Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv oz. | 9 6 | | 4 4 | 1_2 | 4 6 | 0 1 |
| Pulv. tragacanth. co. | 3 8 | _ | 1 8 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Ringworm oint. (vet.) V.C.P. | 1 8 | 2 6 | 0 9 | _ | _ | _ |
| <u> </u> | | | | | | | Rosmarini folia | 1 1 | 1 71/2 | 0 6 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - |
| Purgen (Kirby), unstd. 100 | 3 0 | doz. | 0 6 | _ | 1 2 | _ | Rouge, jewellers' | 2 11 | 4 6 | 1 3½ 0 8 | 0 4 | - | - |
| Pyramidon oz. Pyrethri rad. pulv | 4 3 4 2 | _ | 1 10 | 0 6 | 1_2 | _ | Roup pills P.F | 9 9 | doz. | 0 8 | 1 2 | _ | _ |
| Pyridin. pur oz. | 1 2 | _ | _ | 2 0 | 0 6 | _ | Rosa Gan, pea ing. | | 14 0 | 2 0 | 1 - | | |
| Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. oz. | 3 3 | - | - | 5 7 | 1 2 | _ | | | | | | | |
| Pyrogallol triacet oz. | 3 0 | _ | _ | 4 6 | 0 101 | - | S | | | | | 0 77 | |
| | | | | | | | Saccharinum 550 oz. Saccharin. solubile 500 oz. | 12 6 | | | _ | 3 7 3 4 | 0 1 |
| Q Q | | | 0. 41 | 0 0 | | | Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. | 0 10 | _ | 0 41 | 0 11/2 | _ | _ |
| Quassiæ lig. rass | 0 9 | 1 3 | 0 4½ 0 8 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | 0 1 | | Saccharum lactis pulv | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - |
| Quassiæ lig. pulv gr. | 0 21 | _ | _ | | | 0 5 | Saccharum ustum Ang | 1 3 | $1 \ 10^{1}_{2}$ | 0 7 | 0 2 | - | - |
| Quebracho cort | 7 8 | _ | 3 3 | 0 10 | _ | _ | Saccharum ustum exot Sachet powder opt. (var.)P.F. | 1 1 | 1 7 | 0 6 | 0 1½ 1 4 | - | _ |
| Quercus cortex | 0 9½ | 1 3 | 0 5 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | - | _ | Sachet powder sec. P.F | | | | 1 0 | | |
| Quillaiæ cort Ouillaiæ cort. contus | 0 11 | 2 0 | 0 6 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | _ | _ | Safrol | 4 7 | - | 2 1 | 0 7 | 0 1 | - |
| Quillaiæ cort. contus | 1 5 | _ | 0 8 | 0 3 | _ | Gr.x. | Sales | | | 1 11 | 0 0 | | |
| Quinidina oz. | 6 0 | _ | _ | _ | 1 10 | 0 4 | Sal. acetos. pulv. P.F. E Sal.antisepticus(Huxley) 8 oz. | 4 6 | | 1 11 1 7 | 0 6 | _ | _ |
| Quinidinæ sulph oz. | 4 3 | _ | _ | _ | 1 4 | 0 3 | Sal. Carlsbad. artif. N.F | 1 2 | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 2 | _ | - |
| Quinina oz. | 5 9 | | | _ | 1 9 | 0 5 | Sal. carol. fact. eff. pulv | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 1 | 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| Quinina oz. Ouinin. acetas oz. | 6 6 | | | _ | 2 0 | 0 5 | Sal. Cheltenham, artif | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 8 | $0 	 2\frac{1}{2}$ | - | _ |
| Quinin. acetylsal oz. | 6 9 | - | - | _ | 2 0 | 0 5 | Sal. hepatica 3 oz. Sal. Harrogate, artif | 1 7 | 4 6 | 1 3 | 0 10 0 41 | 0 2 | _ |
| Quinin. arsenas B oz. | 6 9 | _ | | - | 2 0 1 9 | 0 5 0 5 | Sal. Kissingen, artif. | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 2 | _ | _ |
| Quinin. benzoas oz. Ouinin. citras oz. | 5 9 4 10 | _ | _ | _ | 1 9 1 6 | 0 5 0 4 | Sal. limonis P.F.I E | 5 0 | — | 2 2 | 0 7 | - 1 | <u> </u> |
| Ouinin. ethylcarb oz. | 6 4 | _ | _ | _ | 1 10 | 0 5 | Sal.limon.(non-toxic)P.F. II. | 4 8 | _ | 2 0 0 7½ | 0 7 0 2 | - | - |
| Quinin. glycerophos. oz. | 7 9 | - | - | — | 2 3 | 0 6 | Sal. prunella glob Sal. prunella glob. parv | 1 4 | 2 0 2 10 | 0 7½ 0 10 | 0 3 | _ | |
| Quinin hydriodid oz. | 6 9 | _ | _ | _ | 2 0 2 1 | 0 5 0 5 | Sal. Vichy, artif | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 8 | $0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | | _ |
| Quinin. hydriodid. ac. oz. Quinin. hydrobrom oz. | 7 3 4 8 | | _ | _ | 2 1 1 6 | 0 3 | | | | | | 0 | |
| Quinin.hydrobrom.ac. oz. | 5 0 | _ | _ | _ | 1 6 | 0 4 | Salicinum oz. | 1 10 | 3 0 | 0.101 | 3 3 0 3 | 0 7 | , |
| Quinin. hydrochlor. oz. | 4 0 | _ | _ | _ | 1 3 | 0 3 | Saline effervesc. P.F. III Saline eff. 6-oz, kali sell 1s. 9d. | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 101/2 | 0 3 | _ | |
| Q. inin. hydrochlor-bi oz. | 4 5 | _ | _ | _ | 1 4 2 0 | 0 4 0 5 | Salol oz. | 0 8 | _ | | 1 2 | 0 3 | |
| Quinin. hypophos oz. Quinin. lactas oz. | 6 6 | _ | _ | _ | 2 0 | 0 5 | Salophen oz. | 4 6 | | _ | - | 1 4 | |
| Quinin. phosphas oz. | 5 4 | _ | <u> </u> | _ | 1 7 | 0 4 | Saloquinine oz. | 16 0 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 21 | 0 4 | 4 6 | 0 1 |
| Quinin. salicylas oz. | 4 5 | _ | _ | _ | 1 4 | 0 3 | Sambuci flor. sicc | 3 0 2 9 | 4 6 4 2 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 4 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Quinin. sulph oz. Quinin sulph. acid. oz. | 2 11 | _ | _ | | 0 10 | 0 3 | Sanguis draconis pulv. opt | 15 6 | | 6 8 | 1 10 | 0 4 | _ |
| Quinin sulph. acid. oz. Ouinin. tannas oz. | 3 5 | | _ | | 1 1 | 0 3 | Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. | 7 0 | 10 6 | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 2 | |
| Quinin. valerian oz. | 7 3 | _ | _ | - 1 | 2 2 | 0 6 | Sanguinariæ radix Santoninum oz. | 2 4 58 0 | | 1 1 | 0 4 | 6 8 | 0 4 |
| Quinin. urea hyd oz. | 6 6 | | _ | _ | 2 6 | 0 6 | Santyl $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 4 0 | | | | 1 9 | - |
| Quinol (v. "Hydroguinone") | | | | | 81 | Gr.xx. | Santyl capsules 30 | 4 0 | doz. | 2 6 | - | - | |
| Quinophan oz. | 5 6 | _ | _ | 8 3 | 1 8 | 0 7 | Sapones | | 0.0 | 0 01 | | - | |
| | | | | | | | Sapo alb. pulv Sapo animalis | 1 7 | 2 6 1 10 | 0 8½ 0 7 | 0 3 0 2 | _ | |
| R | | | | | | Gr. | Sapo animal. pulv | 1 8 | 2 6 | 0 81 | - | _ | |
| Ramul (B. & C.), | - | 12-oz. | 3 6 | _ | _ | or M | Sapo arsenicalis (taxid.) P.F.I. | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 41 | - | |
| Rapii sem | 1 3 | 1 101 | 0 61 | 0 2 | _ | _ | Sapo Cast. mottled | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 2 | - | - |
| Red squill compound Resina (amber) | 2 3 0 61 | 3 4½ 0 9 | 0 11½ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$ | _ | _ | Sapo "coconut oil" | 2 0 | 3 0 2 2 | 0 10½ 0 7½ | 0 3 0 2 | | _ |
| Resin. flav. pulv | 0 10 | 1 3 | 0 5 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | — | | Sapo dur. pulv | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 31 | _ | - |
| Resinol unstd oz. | 1 10 | - | _ | 2 9 | 0 5 | _ | Sapo Hebra rect | 14 6 | _ | 6 2 | 1 8 | 0 3 | - |
| Resorcinum oz. | 0 11 | _ | | 1 10 | 0 4 | - | Sapo kalinus | 2 6 | 3 9 2 3 | 1 1 0 9 | 0 4 | | |
| Resorcini acetas oz. Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv | 2 3 3 6 | | 1 6 | 4 0 0 5 | 0 8 | = | Sapo mollis virid Sapo mollis coml. opt | 0 11 | 1 5 | 0 5 | _ 3 | | |
| | 22 0 | _ | 9 5 | 2 6 | 0 5 | - 1 | Sapo Napol | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 31 | 0 41 | - 1 | - |
| | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | |

| | Cost | S | elling P | rice (soli | d or liqui | d) |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| _ Sa—Se | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | ۱ dr. | Gr. or ™ |
| Saponinum | s. d. 1 6 5 0 6 0 2 0 0 7½ 12 9 4 10 | s. d. 7 6 9 0 3 0 — 7 3 | s. d. 2 2 2 8 1 0 — 2 2 | s. d 2 6 0 7 0 9 0 4 1 0 | s. d. 0 5 0 1 0 2 - 0 3 3 8 0 2 | s. d. - - - - 0 1½ |
| Secretogen tablets (Carnrick's), unstd 100 Sedobrol tablets 100 Sedobrol tablets, tins of 10 Seltzogene charges 3-pt. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. Sennæ folia Alex | 4 7 12 2 — — 3 0 2 6 2 3 2 6 4 6 1 2 7 9 | doz. doz. ea. doz. doz. 4 6 3 9 3 5 3 9 6 9 1 9 | 0 11 2 4 2 5 3 6 4 11 1 4 1 2 1 0 1 2 2 0 0 6 3 4 | 0 5 0 4 0 3 0 4 0 7 0 2 1 0 | - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | |

| Serums and An | Selling Price | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| | | A. & H. | B.W. | P.D. | Evans | | | |
| Anthrax (human) | 10 c.c. | s d | s d . | s d | s. d. 3 6 | | | |
| Anthrax (vet.) | 20 c.c. | | _ | _ | 5 0 | | | |
| Anthrax (vet.) | 30 c.c. | _ | _ | 8 6 | _ | | | |
| Blackleg (vet.) | 45 c.c. | | _ | 16 0 | _ | | | |
| Colon bacillus | 10 c.c. | _ | 3 6 | _ | - | | | |
| Diphtheria | 500 units | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 3 | 1 3 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 1,000 units | 2 0 | 1 9 | _ | 2 0 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 2,000 units | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 3,000 units | - | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 4,000 units | 7 0 | 6 6 | - | 6 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 8,000 units | 11 6 | _ | 11 8 | 10 0 | | | |
| Diphtheria | 10,000 units | 14 0 | _ | | _ | | | |
| Diphtheria, concentr | 1,000 units | | 2 6 | | _ | | | |
| Diphtheria, concentr | 2,000 units | | 5 0 | 7 0 | 4 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria, concentr | 4,000 units | | 7 6 | 10 6 | 7 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria, concentr | 6,000 units | | | 15 9 | 9 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria, concentr | 8,000 units | 11 6 | 10 6 | 20 6 | 10 6 | | | |
| Diphtheria, prophylactic | 1 c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | - | _ | | | |
| Diphtheria, prophylactic | 5 c.c. | 10 0 | _ | 45 | _ | | | |
| Distemper (canine) | 6×5 c.c. | _ | _ | 17 0 | | | | |
| Distemper (canine) | 10 c.c. | 7 6 | 8 6 | 0.0 | 4 0 | | | |
| Dysentery | 20 or 25 c.c. | 7 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 13 0 | 7 0 | | | |
| Gonococcus | 3×2 c.c. | _ | 8 6 | 13 0 | _ | | | |
| Gonococcus Hæmorrhagic-septicæm. (b | | | 0 0 | _ | _ | | | |
| or porcine) | 100 c.c. | | _ | 20 0 | | | | |
| Influenza (equine) | 30 c.c. | | l _ | 8 0 | | | | |
| Meningococcus | 10 c.c. | | _ | _ | 4 0 | | | |
| Meningococcus | 15 c.c. | 5 0 | _ | l | | | | |
| Meningococcus | 20 c.c. | | | _ | 7 0 | | | |
| Meningococcus | 25 c.c. | _ | 8 6 | - | | | | |
| Meningococcus | 30 c.c. | 10 0 | _ | | _ | | | |
| Normal (horse) | 10 c.c. | 1 6 | 1 6 | _ | 1 6 | | | |
| Normal (horse) | 25 c.c. | 3 0 | 3 0 | - | 2 6 | | | |
| Plague | 20 c.c. | 7 6 | _ | - | 7 6 | | | |
| Pneumonia, polyvalent | 10 c.c. | _ | _ | - | 4 0 | | | |
| Pneumonia, polyvalent | 20 c.c. | - | - | - | 7 0 | | | |
| Schick's Test | per set | 2 6 | - | - | 3 0 | | | |

| C. C. | | Selling | Price | |
|--|---------|------------|-------|-------|
| Se—So | A. & H. | B.W. | P.D. | Evans |
| Serums, etc. (cont.) | s d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Schick's Test Control per set | 6 0 | _ | | _ ` |
| Staphylococcus, polyvalent 10 c.c. | | 3 6 | _ | 3 6 |
| Streptococcus, polyvalent 10 c.c. | 3 6 | 3 6 | 4 7 | 3 6 |
| Streptococcus, polyvalent 20 c.c. | _ | _ | - | 6 0 |
| Streptococcus, polyvalent 25 c.c. | | 8 6 | | _ |
| Streptococcus, erysipelas 25 c.c. | _ | | _ | _ |
| Streptococcus, puerperal fever 10 c.c. | _ | 8 6 3 6 | _ | _ |
| Streptococcus, puerperal fever 25 c.c. | _ | 8 6 | _ | _ |
| Streptococcus, rheumatic fever 25 c.c. | | 8 6 | | |
| Streptococcus, ulcerative endocarditis | | | | |
| 25 c.c. | _ | 8 6 | | _ |
| Streptococcus (equine) oz. | _ | _ | 9 6 | _ |
| Tetanus 1,500 units | | 4 0 | 4 7 | _ |
| Tetanus, refined 500 units | 1 6 | 1 9 | | _ |
| Tetanus, refined 1,500 units | 4 0 | _ | _ | 3 6 |
| Tetanus, refined 8,000 units | 20 0 | _ | _ | _ |
| Tetanus (vet.) 500 units | | _ ^ | 2 6 | · — |
| Tetanus (vet.) 1,000 units | _ | 2 6 | _ | _ |
| Tetanus (vet.) 1,500 units | 3 0 | _ | _ | |
| Tetanus (vet.) 3,000 units | | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 |
| Tetanus (vet.) 5,000 units | - 1 | - 1 | 9 6 | _ |
| Typhoid 25 c.c. | _ 1 | 8 6 | | _ |
| White scour (bovine) 10 c.c. | | | 4 6 | _ |
| White scour (bovinc) 30 c.c. | - | - 1 | 10 6 | ' _ |

| | Cost | Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | | | | |
| Sevum benzoatum Sevum præparatum Sevum phosphoratum oz. Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) Shellac alb. Shellac aurant. Shellac aurant. Shellac aurant. Silica pur. præcip. oz. Silica coml | s. d. 3 4 3 0 0 11 2 4 1 9 4 10 5 4 4 2 1 8 0 4 0 6½ 0 9½ | s. d. 2 8 7 3 8 0 6 3 2 6 0 10 1 2½ | s. d. 1 5 1 3½ | s. d. 0 4½ 0 4 1 6 0 4 0 3 0 7 0 8 0 6 0 3 0 8 0 1 0 1½ | s. d. - 0 3½ | s. d. | | | | |
| Sinapis pulv. (v. "Mustard") Sodium Soda caustica (sticks) | 3 0 0 10 | 4 6 1 3 | 1 4 0 4. | 0 5 0 1 | . 1 . | _ _ | | | | |
| Soda lime | 1 3 1 3 1 6 3 0 | 1 10½ 2 0 — | 0 6½ 0 8 — 1 4 | 0 2 0 3 2 8 0 5 | | 1 1 | | | | |
| Sodii arsen. anhyd. A, B oz. Sodii benzoas nat oz. Sodii benz. artif Sodii bicarb. (Howards) | 0 5½ 3 0 6 0 0 6 | _ _ 0 9 | 2 8 0 3 | 1 0 4 6 0 9 0 1 ¹ / ₂ | 0 3 0 10 — — | | | | | |
| Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv Sodii bicarb. coml.pulv.,cwt. Sodii bichrom | 0 5 0 3½ 21 3 0 9 | 0 7½ - 0 6 7 lb. 1 3 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | 0 1 0 1½ 0 1 14lb. 0 2 | 3 6 | | | | | |
| Sodii bisulphas pur. Sodii bitartras | 1 6 3 7 1 5 2 0 0 5 | 2 3 5 5 2 2 — | 0 8 1 7 0 8 — | 0 2½ 0 6 0 3 4 0 0 9 | - 0 1 - 0 7 0 2 | | | | | |

| | Cost | Se | lling Pr | ice (solid | or liquid |) |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| So—Sp | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Sodium—(cont.) Sodii carbonas cryst. Sodii carbonas cryst. Sodii carbonas exsic. Sodii carbonas exsic. Sodii cihoridum pur. Sodii cinnam. Sodii cinnam. Sodii citras . Sodii citras . Sodii citro-tart. eff. Sodii formas. Sodii glycerophos. 50% OZ. Sodii glycerophos. 50% OZ. Sodii glyaiacas OZ. Sodii glynocardas OZ. Sodii hippuras OZ. Sodii hippuras OZ. Sodii hipposulphis opt. Sodii hipposulphis (photog.) Sodii iodidum OZ. Sodii lactas (syrupy) OZ. Sodii nitras pur. Sodii perboras Sodii perboras Sodii perboras Sodii perboras Sodii persulphas Sodii persulphas Sodii phosph. "feathery Sodii phosph, ulv. Sodii phosph, pulv. Sodii phosph, eff. Sodii phosph, eff. Sodii potas, tart. pulv. Sodii salicylas cryst. Sodii salicylas rast. Sodii sulphs "pea" Sodii sulph. Coml. cryst.cwt. Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. cwt. Sodii sulphs. eff. Sodii sulphs eff. Sodii sulphs coml. pulv. cwt. Sodii sulphs coml. pulv. cwt. Sodii sulphs eff. | s. d. 0 4 8 0 3 0 10 0 2 10 0 6 2 2 5 0 6 6 1 6 6 7 3 3 3 4 10 1 1 1 2 1 4 4 6 6 2 11 0 4 4 6 6 2 11 0 4 4 6 6 0 7 7 6 6 7 7 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | s. d. 0 7 1 0 5 1 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 0 8 0 5 - 2 3 - 0 8 0 5 - 2 3 - 0 8 0 5 - 2 3 - 0 8 0 5 - 1 9 2 0 8 0 6 9 0 10 1 0 | s. d. 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 6 | s. d. 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 4 0 5 1 2 3 3 7 6 7 11 1 0 0 1 3 9 1 3 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 4 2 8 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 7 4 6 0 4 2 8 0 1 0 1 0 1 | s. d. - - 0 5 0 1 - 0 3 0 8 1 6 1 4 0 2 - - - - - - - - - | s. d. |
| Sodii sulphocarbolas pulv. Sodii tartras (neutral) Sodii tungstas pur. Sodii valerianas . oz. | 3 0 3 6 4 6 | | 1 4 1 7 — | 0 5 0 6 0 8 4 0 | 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 8 | _ _ _ |
| Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7) Solurol tabs. (A. & H.) 120 Solvellæ—see next column | | | 3 9 | = | - | = |
| Soy (Chin.) | 1 6 | | 0 8 - - - - 5 2 | 0 23 - - - - 1 4 | 2 2 3 7 1 4 1 6 0 2½ | 0 9* 1 3* 0 6* 0 1 |
| Spiritus Spiritus ætheris Sp. æther, comp. Sp. æther, nitrosi | 6 4 8 4 5 7 | - | 2 5 3 2 2 2 | 0 9 0 11 0 7 | 0 2 0 3 0 1 | = |

| So-St | Co | st | Selling Price (in containers) | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|----|-------------|----------|--------------|--|
| 30—3t | per 1,000 | | 100 | 50 | 25 | | | |
| Solvellæ Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15 | | | s. | d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | |
| Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30 | | ••• | 15 | 0 | 4 0 | 2 3 | 1 4 | |
| Boracis co. B.P.C. Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 | • • | В | 14 | 6 | 2 2 3 6 | 2 0 | 0 10 | |
| Hyd. et pot. iodid. gr. 8.75 "Mouth-wash, eff." | •• | <i>C</i> | 39 14 | 0 | 8 9 3 2 | 4 8 1 10 | 2 7 1 2 | |
| Nasal., alk. N.H.I Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10 | •• | | 6 5 | 6 | 2 0 1 10 | 1 2 1 2 | 0 10 0 10 | |
| Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 | • • | •• | 8 | 3 | 2 4 1 9 | 1 4 | 0 10 0 7 | |
| Nasal-pharyngeal.co. No. 2. Sodii chlorid.gr. 60 | •• | B, F | 17 6 | 0 | 4 0 2 1 | 2 3 | 1 4 0 11 | |

| | Cost | Sel | ling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid |) | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--|--------------|--|--|--|
| | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | | | |
| Spiritus-(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d | s. d. | s. d. | | | |
| Sp. æther. nit. substit. P.F. | 2 0 | 3 0 | - | _ | _ | _ | | | |
| Sp. ammon. arom | 4 3 | 6 0 | 1 9 2 9 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | | | |
| Sp. am. ar. pkd. (std. bot.) Sp. amm. fetid. | 8 0 | _ | 2 9 3 1 | 0 10 | ₹ij. 0·2 | 1 6 | | | |
| Sp. anisi | 21 6 | _ | 8 3 | 2 2 | 0 4 | _ | | | |
| Sp. armoraciæ co | 6 0 | _ | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 2 | _ | | | |
| Sp. cajuputi | 9 0 | - | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 2 | - | | | |
| Sp. camphoræ | 6 0 | _ | 2 4 2 3 | 0 8 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | | | |
| Sp. chloroformi Sp. cinnamomi | 30 6 | | | 3 0 | 0 6 | | | | |
| Sp. juniperi | 9 3 | _ | 3 7 | 1 0 | 0 2 | _ | | | |
| Sp. juniperi co | 5 6 | - | 2 3 | 0 7 | 0 2 | _ | | | |
| Sp. lavand. Ang | 51 0 32 0 | _ | - 12 4 | 5 0 | 0 10 | _ | | | |
| Sp. lavand. exot Sp. menthæ pip. Ang | 37 0 | | 14 2 | 3 9 | 0 7 | | | | |
| Sp. menthæ pip. exot | 28 0 | _ | 10 6 | 2 10 | 0 6 | _ | | | |
| Sp. myristicæ | 23 0 | _ | 9 6 | 2 6 | 0 5 | _ | | | |
| Sp. nucis juglandis. | 10 9 20 0 | _ | 4 2 | 1 2 | 0 2 | _ | | | |
| Sp.rectificat.sine rebate pint | 20 0 | 24 0 11 0 | 6 6 | 1 9 | 0 4 0 2 | _ | | | |
| Sp. rosmarini exot. | 23 0 | | 9 0 | 2 4 | 0 5 | _ | | | |
| Sp. saponatus | 6 0 | 9 0 | 2 7 | 0 9 | _ | _ | | | |
| Sp. saponis kalini meth | 2 2 | 3 6 | 0 11 | 0 3 | | _ | | | |
| Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal. Sp. vini meth. 64 o.p. gal. | 6 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | | _ | | | |
| (10 gall, lots) | 4 6 | pint | 0.10^{1}_{2} | gal. | 6 9 | _ | | | |
| Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt. | 5 3 | 7 101 | 2 3 | 0 8 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | | | |
| Stannum gran. pur | 5 6 | 8 3 | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 3 | - | | | |
| Stannoxyl tablets, unstd. 80 | 3 8 | doz. | 0 10½ | | | 2 0* | | | |
| Stovain gm. Stramonii folia Ang | 1 4 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 0 3 | | 2 0* | | | |
| Stramon. fol. pulv | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 101 | 0 3 | _ | _ | | | |
| Strontii bromid. cryst. oz. | 0 3 | _ | _ | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | | | |
| Strontii bromid. exsic. oz. | 0 5 2 6 | _ | _ | 0 10 | 0 2 0 9 | _ | | | |
| Strontii iodidum oz. | 2 6 | | _ | 4 4 2 8 | 0 9 | | | | |
| Strontii nitras coml. pulv | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 10 | 0 3 | _ | _ | | | |
| Strontii salicylas oz. | 1 6 | | _ | 2 8 | 0 6 | - | | | |
| Strophanthin Bgr. | 0 6 | | | 10 0 | - | 1 0 | | | |
| Strychnina cryst B oz. Strych. pulv B oz. | 7 0 6 9 6 0 | _ | | 10 6 10 3 | 2 0 | | | | |
| Strych. pulv Boz. Strych. hydrochlor. Boz. | 6 0 | _ | | 9 0 | 1 10 | | | | |
| Strych. nitras Boz. | 6 3 | - | _ | 9 5 | 2 0 | - | | | |
| Strych. sulphas Boz. | 6 0 | , — i | 1 10 | 9 0 | 1 10 | - | | | |
| Stypticin tabs B 20 | 2 0 | doz. | 1 10 | 1 | - 1 | _ | | | |

| | Co | st | Se | lling P | rice (soli | d or liqui | d) | | Cost | Sell | ling Pri | ce (solid | or liquid |) |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| St—Su | 1 ll or e state | as . | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Su—Sy | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| Styptol tabs B 20 Styracol oz. Styracol tablets gr. 7½ 15 Styrax præparatus Subitol | 2 5 2 8 | d. 3 0 0 4 0 | s. d. doz. doz. doz. | 2 1 2 6 3 8 1 8½ | s. d. - - 1 0 0 5½ | s. d. 1 6 — 0 2 0 1 | s. d. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | Suppositoria—(cont.) Sup. opii pulv. gr.1 B, F gross Sup. opii pulv. gr.2 B, F gross Sup. perudal (B, & C.) box Sup. plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F | 8 0 9 6 3 0 8 0 | s. d. doz. doz. box doz. | s. d. 1 6 1 10 4 6 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Succi Succus allii | 3 2 | 0 2 9 | = | 2 2 1 4 1 3 | 0 7 0 4½ 0 4 0 5 | _ | _ _ _ | Sup. quin. sulph. gr. 2 vel gr. 3 gross Sup. quin. sulph. gr. 5 gross | 12 0 16 0 | doz. | 2 4 3 0 | = | - | _ |
| Succ. digital C Succ. glycyrrh. (Solazzi) Succ. glycyrrh. (stick) Succ. hyoscy C | 2 1 2 1 | | 4 3 | 1 6 1 5 1 3 1 9 | 0 5 0 4½ 0 6 | 0 1 - | _ _ _ | Syringes, glass, m. and f., sell 1s. 9d.; 3-oz., 3s. 3d.; 4 Syringes, glycerin, 2 drm., 1s. | 4-oz., 4 s | 3. 3d. | z., 9d. | ; l-oz., | 1s. 2d.; | ; 2-oz., |
| Succ. limettæ gal. Succ. limonis gal. Succ. scoparii Succ. taraxaci | 11 2 1 | 0 0 0 | 1 3 2 2 — — | 0 5 0 8 1 3 1 3½ | 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 4½ | _ _ _ | _ _ _ | Syrupi Syrupus Syr.ac.glycerophos.(Huxley) Syr.ac.hydriodici Syr.ac.hydriod.(Gardner)fl. | 1 0 4 8 2 8 9 0 | 2 0 - - - | 0 8 2 9 1 7 3 1 | 0 2½ 0 9 0 5 0 10 | 0 2 0 2 0 2 | |
| Sulphonal C oz. Sulphur chlor. (liq.) Sulphur lotum Sulphur præcip | _ | 91945 | - 1 1½ - 0 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} & - & \\ & 1 & 2 \\ & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ & 0 & 6 \\ & 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | 5 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 1 | 0 10 | | Syr. allii | 2 6 1 8 2 3 3 2 6 0 | | 1 8 1 1 1 4 2 0 3 4 | 0 6 0 4 0 5 0 7 0 11 | - 0 1 0 2 | |
| Sulphur rotund | 0 23 | 5½ 6 4½ 3 | 0 9 7 lb. 0 7 7 lb. | 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 9 | 0 1 14lb. | 4 6 | | Syr. aromaticus Syr. aurantii Syr. aurant. flor. Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) Syr. butyl-chloral hyd. | 3 1 2 1 4 6 3 5 | | 1 9 1 3 2 3 2 3 | 0 6 0 4 0 7½ 0 8 | - - 0 1½ | |
| Sulphur wash P.F | | 6 4 8 2 | 1 0 — doz. | _ _ 2 1 | 4 1 4 1 — | 0 9 1 1 | | Syr. calcii hypophosph Syr. calc. lactophos Syr. calc. lactophos. c. ferro Syr. camph. co | 2 4 2 0 2 8 2 1 | - - - | 1 6 1 3 1 9 1 4 | 0 5 0 4 0 6 0 5 | 0 1 | |
| Suppositoria Sup. acid. boric. gr. 3 gross Sup. acid. carbolic. B.P. gross Sup. acid. gallic: gr. 3 gross | | 0 6 0 | doz. doz. doz. | 1 2 1 3 1 4 | | | | Syr. cascar. aromat. Syr. chloral | 4 6 2 6 4 0 6 9 3 6 | | 2 9 1 8 2 4 2 6 2 3 | 0 9 0 6 0 8 0 8 | 0 1½ 0 1 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 2 | |
| Sup. acid. gallic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) B, F gross Sup. acid. tannic. B.P Sup. acid. tannic. (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) B, F gross | 7 7 7 | 6 | doz. doz. | 1 6 1 4 1 6 | = | | _ | Syr. codeniae prospin. Syr. croci | 4 9 3 7 4 10 3 3 | | 3 0 1 10 3 0 2 1 | 0 10 0 6 0 10 0 7 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - & \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$ | - - - |
| Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 B gross Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) B, F gross Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ¼) et | 7 | | doz. doz. | 1 4 2 3 | _ | _ _ | _ | Syr. ferri bromid. c. quin. Syr. ferri brom. c. quin. et strych | 4 10 .4 9 1 8 | - - | 3 0 2 8 0 10 | 0 10 0 9 0 3 | 0 1½ 0 1½ — | _ _ _ |
| opii (gr. ½) B, F gross Sup. bellad. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) B, F gross Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 gross | 7 | 6 | doz. doz. doz. | 1 4 1 6 1 8 | - | _ | _ | Syr. ferri hypophosph. Syr. ferri iodidi Syr. ferri lactophosph. Syr. ferri phosph. | 2 0 2 7 2 9 1 8 | - - 3 6 | 1 3 1 8 1 10 1 2 | 0 4 0 6 0 6 0 4 | _ | |
| Sup. cocainæ gr. 4 B, F gross Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) . B, F gross Sup. glycerini: | 12 | 0 | doz. | 2 6 | - | - | - | Syr. ferri phosph. co. Syr. ferri phos. co. pkd. Syr. ferri phosph. c. mang. Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. | 1 3 3 2 2 8 | 2 6 — — | 0 10 1 1 1 10 1 7 | 0 3 0 6 0 6 | Zviij. | 2 0 - - |
| adult per doz. box child per doz. box infant per doz. box Sup. hamamelin. gr. 3 gross | 7 6 8 | 6 | box box box doz. | 1 6 1 2 1 1 1 8 | = | | _ _ _ _ | Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych | 2 2 2 0 3 1 1 4 | _ 4_0 | 1 3 1 3 1 10 0 10 | 0 4 0 4 0 6 0 3 | _ | <u>-</u> - |
| Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr.5 gross Sup. iodoformi B.P gross Sup. iodoformi gr. 5 gross Sup. iodof. (gr.5) et eucalypti | 10 | 0 | doz. doz. doz. | 1 6 1 8 2 0 2 0 | = | | = | Syr. glycerophosph. Syr. glycerophosph. Syr. glyceroph.c.form.B.P.C. Syr. glycerophos.co.B.P.C. C Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. | 2 7 2 10 2 7 | 6 0 5 0 5 3 | 1 9 2 1 1 8 | 0 6 0 6 0 6 | 0 1 | = |
| ol. (Mi) gross Sup. iodogal (B. & C.) box Sup. morph. gr. † B, F gross Sup. morph. gr. † B, F gross Sup. morph. gr. † B, F gross Sup. morph. gr. 1 B, F gross Sup. morph. gr. 1 B, F gross | 3 7 8 9 | | doz. doz. doz. doz. doz. | 4 6 1 6 1 8 1 8 2 4 | | | | medulla rub | 3 6 2 7 2 0 6 0 1 7 | 6 8 5 3 3 2 | 2 0 1 8 1 3 3 6 1 0 | 0 7 0 6 0 4 1 0 0 4 | 0 1 - 0 2 | ======================================= |

| | Cost | Selli | ng Pric | e (solid c | r liquid) | | | | Sel (in | ling Pric | e es) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Sy—Ta | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M | Ta | per 1,000 | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| Syrupi—(cont.) Syr. hypophos, co. pkd | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. 1 4 | s. d. | s. d. Zij. | s. d. | Tabellæ—(cont.) | s. d. | s, d, | s. d. | s. d. |
| Syr. hypo. co. Fellows 3vij. C | 2 8 | | 3 3 | 0 10 | 0 1½ | _ | Aspirin (4) et quin. sul. (1) Barbitonum gr. 5 B | 12 6 | 3 2 4 3 | 1 10 | 1 1 1 1 3 |
| Syr. iodo-tannic | 4 1 | - 1 | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 1½ | <u> </u> | Barbiton. sodium gr. 5 | 35 0 | 7 6 | 4 2 | 2 3 |
| Syr. ipecac | 2 7 2 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 5 | | | Beta-naphthol gr. 3 | 7 3 | 2 11 | 1 4 | 0 10 |
| Syr. marrubii | 1 9 | 3 6 | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | - | Beta-naphthol co | 7 3 | 2 1 3 9 | 1 4 2 2 | 0 10 |
| Syr. mori | 2 9 | 5 4 | 1 8 | 0 6 | _ | - | Bismuthated magnes | 6 3 | _ | 1 2 | _ |
| Syr. papaveris alb C Syr. picis liq | 2 0 | | 1 3 | 0 4 | | | Bismuthi carb. gr. 5 | 15 6 | 3 9 | 2 2 | 1 4 |
| Syr. pini B.P.C | 4 1 | | 2 8 | 0 10 | _ | - | Bism. carb. $(2\frac{1}{2})$ et sod. bic. $(2\frac{1}{2})$ Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1) | 10 3 | 2 9 2 6 | 1.8 | 1 0 |
| Syr. pini, pkd | 3 3 | | 1 9 2 0 | 0 7 | Зij. | 1 0 | Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1) | | | | 1 |
| Syr. pruni cerasi | 2 10 | | 1 6 | 0 5 | | | p. rhei (1) | 10 6 | 2 8 2 10 | 1 8 | 1 0 |
| Syr. pruni virg | 1 5 | _ | 0 10 | 0 3 | | - | Bism. carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2) Bism. salicyl. gr. 5 | 11 3 | 3 4 | 1 9 2 0 | 1 1 1 3 |
| Syr. quin. hypophos. Syr. quin. iodid | 3 4 3 4 | | 2 0 2 0 | 0 7 | _ | | Bism. subnit. gr. 5 | 15 6 | 3 9 | 2 1 | 1 3 |
| Syr. quin. phosph | 3 4 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | _ | _ | Blaud pil. gr. 5 | 4 3 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 0 8 |
| Syr. rhamni | 2 3 | _ | 1 5 | 0 5 | - | - | Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ B Blaud pil., (5) ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ | , , | 1 0 | 1 1 | U 9 |
| Syr. rhamni frang | 2 11 | | 1 9 | 0 6 | _ | _ | strychninæ $(\frac{1}{100})$ | 5 3 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 0 9 |
| Syr. rhœados | 1 8 | 3 4 | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Blaud pil. (5) aloin. $(\frac{1}{20})$ | 5 0 | 1 8 | 1 1 1 1 | 0 9 |
| Syr. ribis nig | 2 10 | _ | 1 8 2 2 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Blaud pil. (3) et casc. sag. $(\frac{1}{2})$ Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen $(\frac{1}{64})$ B | 6 3 | 2 0 | 1 2 | 0 10 |
| Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd.fl. | | | 2 6 | 0 8 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | Calcii lact. gr. 5 | 3 8 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 0 9 |
| Syr. rosæ | 2 7 | - | 1 5 | 0 41/2 | _ ~ | - | Calc. sulphid. ad gr. l | 3 2 | 1 3 | 0 10½ 0 10⅓ | 0 8 |
| Syr. rubi fructicos | 3 0 2 10 | | 1 8½ 1 8 | 0 6 | _ | | Casc. sag. ext. gr. 2 | 3 8 | 1 5 | 0 11 | 0 7 |
| Syr. rutæ | 2 4 | _ | 1 3 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Casc. sag. ext. gr. 3 | 6 3 | 2 0 2 6 | 1 2 1 8 | 0 10 |
| Syr. scillæ | 1 2 | - 1 | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | - | Casc. sag. ext. gr. 5 | 9 0 | 2 6 | 1 8 | 1 0 |
| Syr. senega Syr. sennæ Alex | 4 7 | _ | 2 3 1 9 | 0 8 0 6 | _ | | Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5 | 10 6 | 2 10 | 1 8 | 1 0 |
| Syr. sennæ Tinn | 1 8 | - | 1 4 | 0 5 | _ | _ | Cinnam. et quin | 15 0 5 9 | 3 7 1 10 | 2 1 1 2 | 1 3 0 9 |
| Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex Syr. tamarindi | 3 7 2 2 | | 2 2 1 4 | 0 7 0 41 | 0 1 | | Cretæ arom. c.op., gr. 5 B, ex F | 6 3 | 2 0 | 1 2 | 0 10 |
| Syr. tamarındı | 1 9 | _ | 1 0 | 0 4 | _ | | Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ B, F | 14 6 | 3 8 | 2 2 1 8 | 1 4 |
| Syr. triplex B.P.C | 2 4 | - | 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | - | Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{4}}}$ B, F Didymin | 10 6 | 2 10 | 3 4 | 1 0 2 0 |
| Syr. tussilaginis Syr. violæ | 2 6 | | 1 6 1 1 | 0 5 0 4 | | | Digitalin. amorph C | 15 0 | 3 8 | 2 1 | 1 4 |
| Syr. zingiberis | 1 7 | | 1 0 | 0 31/2 | | l —_ | Doveri pulv. gr. 5 B, ex F Emetin. bism. iod, C | 8 3 | 2 3 | 1 5 | 0 11 9 6 |
| PD 2 34 | | . | Cost | | ling Pric | | Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 | 16 6 25 6 | 4 0 5 5 | 2 3 3 1 | 1 4 1 10 |
| Tabellæ | | per | r 1,000 | 100 | 50 | 25 | Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 | 37 0 | 8 0 | 4 3 | 2 4 |
| | | 1 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Ferri alginas gr. 5 | 15 0 | 3 8 | 2 0 | 1 2 |
| Ac. arsen. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ | | | 5 3 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 0 9 | Ferri redact. gr. 3 Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5 | 5 9 | 2 0 1 8 | 1 2 1 1 | 0 10 0 9 |
| Ac. arsen. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ | •• | | 5 3 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 0 9 | Formaldeh.B.P.C. gr. 15 | 5 3 | - | 1 2 | _ |
| Acetanilid. gr. 3 | •• | | 3 4 | 1 2 1 5 | 0 10 | 0 8 | Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12 Formamint gr. 15 | 5 3 | = | 1 2 1 2 | _ |
| Acetanilid. co | • • | | 5 3 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 0 9 | Formamint gr. 15 | 9 0 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 0 11 |
| Acetanilid. (3) caffein. (12) am | | | 5 3 | 1 8 | 1 1 | 0 9 | Fucus ext. gr. 5 | 10 3 | 2 10 | 1 10 | 1 0 |
| Acetanilid. (3) caffein (½) : | sod. bio | . (-/ | 5 3 | 1 8 2 0 | 1 1 1 1 2 | 0 9 0 10 | Galbani pil. co. gr. 4 Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30 | 10 6 | 3 0 | 2 0 (40) 10 | 1 1 |
| Aloin. gr. ½ | • • | | 6 3 | 2 0 | 1 2 | 0 10 | Guaiaci resin. gr. 5 | 9 0 | 2 5 | 1 6 | 1 0 - |
| Aloin. gr. ½ | •• | | 6 3 | 2 0 1 10 | 1 2 1 | 0 10 | Guaiaci resin. (3) sulph. (3) | 8 3 | | 1 | 0 11 |
| Amidopyrin. gr. 5 | •• | 2 | 2 6 | 4 8 | 2 9 | 1 8 | Guaiacol. carb. gr. 5 | 7 6 | | | 1 2 0 10 |
| Ammon. brom. gr. 5 | • • | | 3 3 | 1 3 | 0 10 | 0 8 | Hexaminæ | 7 3 | 2 2 | 1 4 | 0 10 |
| Aspirin gr. 5 | •• | | 4 6 | 1 8 2 4 | 1 0 1 6 | 0 8 0 11 | Hyd. c. cret. gr. ½ Hyd. c. cret. gr. 1 | 2 1 2 10 | 0 10 | | 0 6 |
| Aspirin gr. 10 | •• | 8 | 3 | 2 10 | 1 9 | 1 0 | Hyd. c. cret. gr. 2 | 3 4 | 1 2 | 0 9 | 0 7 |
| Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5 Aspirin (4) et caffein (1) | • • | | | 2 6 2 10 | 1 6 1 8 | 0 10 | Hyd. c. cret. (1) et p. ipec. co. (1) B Hyd. c. cret. $(\frac{1}{2})$ sod. bic. $(\frac{1}{2})$ | 5 3 2 6 | | | 0 9 0 7 |
| Aspirin $(2\frac{1}{2})$ et phenac. $(2\frac{1}{2})$ | •• | 9 | 3 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 1 0 | Hyd. c. cret. $(\frac{1}{2})$ sod. bic. $(\frac{1}{2})$ Hyd. c. cret. (1) sod. bic. (3) | 3 6 | | | 0 8 |
| Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) e Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2½) ipe | t caffein | (21) 12 | | 3 2 | 1 10 | 1 1 | Hyd. iod. rub. gr. 16 | 3 0 | | | 0 8 |
| Aspirin (3) et p. ipec. co. (2) | cac. co. | $(2\frac{1}{2}) \mid 12$ | | 3 2 1 10 | 1 10 1 2 | 1 1 0 9 | Hyd. iod. rub. gr. ½ C Hyd. iod. vir. gr. ½ | 3 0 | | | 08 |
| | | | - 20 | | • | A | | | | | |

| Ta | Cost | Selling Pr (in contain | ice ers) | Ta | | | lling Pri container | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | per 1,000 | 100 50 | 25 | | per 1,000 | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| Tabellæ—(cont.) Hyd. iod. vir. gr. ½ Hyd. subchlor. gr. ½ Hyd. subchlor. gr. 3 Hyd. subchlor. gr. 5 Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. 7½ B Lactic. bacilli Lithii carb. gr. 5 Lithii cit. eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 Luminal gr. ½ Luminal gr. 1 Luminal, sodium gr. 1 Luminal, sodium gr. 1 Luminal, sodium gr. 2 Methylsulphonal gr. 5 Naphthol (beta) Nitroglycerin. gr. 7½ Ovarian. gr. 5 Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5 Parathyroideum gr. ½ Pepsin. gr. 2½ (coated) Peptonic Phenacetin. gr. 5 Phenacetin., quin., caffein. Phenac. (4) et caff. cit. (1) Phenaphthalein gr. 1 Phenolphthalein gr. 2 Phenolphthalein gr. 2 Phenolphthalein gr. 3 Phenolphthalein gr. 3 Phenolphthalein gr. 2 Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2 Pituitar. (posterior) gr. ½ Potas. brom. gr. 5 Potas. chlor. et boracis gr. 5 Potas. chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. π ½ Ouin. ammon. π 30 Quin. ammon. π 30 Quin. ammon. π 30 Quin. bisul. gr. 2 Quin. bisul. gr. 2 Quin. bisul. gr. 2 | rer1,000 s. d. 3 0 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 3 6 2 2 2 6 6 15 0 12 3 21 0 16 6 6 30 0 0 55 0 16 6 6 30 0 0 55 0 16 6 6 30 0 0 25 6 9 3 3 5 3 36 0 20 0 6 6 5 0 11 0 12 0 9 3 14 6 10 3 12 3 15 3 15 3 6 3 7 3 3 9 9 3 14 6 10 3 12 3 15 3 15 3 6 3 7 3 3 9 3 14 6 10 3 12 3 15 3 15 3 6 3 7 3 3 9 3 14 6 10 3 12 3 15 3 15 3 6 3 7 3 3 9 9 3 14 6 10 3 12 3 15 3 15 3 6 3 7 3 3 9 9 3 10 5 0 0 60 0 0 25 0 0 7 3 11 3 9 9 3 11 4 2 10 5 0 7 3 11 3 9 17 0 24 0 | S. d. S. d. 1 3 0 11 1 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 1 1 0 10 3 9 2 1 3 9 2 1 3 10 2 2 6 7 3 6 11 6 6 0 3 10 2 2 6 7 3 6 11 6 6 0 3 10 2 2 6 7 3 6 11 6 6 0 3 10 2 2 6 7 3 6 11 6 6 0 2 1 3 3 1 1 4 2 2 5 6 1 6 1 8 1 1 7 10 4 2 4 8 2 7 12 0 7 0 9 6 1 6 3 6 2 2 2 8 1 8 3 0 1 10 3 8 2 1 1 8 1 1 2 0 1 2 2 2 1 4 2 1 0 1 9 1 1 0 0 5 6 1 2 0 6 3 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 11 0 10 0 8 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 11 0 10 0 8 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 11 0 10 0 8 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 11 0 10 0 8 1 3 0 10 1 3 0 11 1 3 0 11 1 4 0 2 2 5 5 2 10 5 5 5 2 10 | 25 25 3 | Tabellæ—(cont.) Santonin. (½) et hyd, subchl. (½) Soda-mint gr. 5 Sodii bicarb. gr. 5 Sodii cit. gr. 2 Sodii cit. gr. 5 Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5) Sulphonal gr. 5 Syr. Eastonii M 30 Syr. Eastonii M 30 Syr. Eastonii J 30 Syr. glyceroph. co. c. form. M 30 Syr. hypoph. co. Zj. Tetraglandul. Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5 Thyroid. B.P.C. Thyroid. gr. ½ Thyroid. gr. ½ Thyroid. gr. 2 Thyroid. gr. 2 Thyroid. gr. 3 Thyroid. gr. 2 Thyroid. gr. 5 Acetomorph. hydroch. gr. ½ Apomorph. hydroch. gr. ½ Cocain. hy | 80 0 1 1 1 10 3 2 5 3 9 0 20 6 4 3 22 6 7 3 11 3 13 6 13 6 13 9 3 14 0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 100 100 1 3 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 5 2 2 2 10 3 4 4 2 6 6 5 2 2 2 10 3 4 4 2 6 6 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | s d. 0 8 0 8 0 10½ 1 1 1 1 6 6 2 8 1 1 2 10 1 6 6 1 9 2 0 0 1 6 6 7 6 6 2 2 13 0 2 8 8 0 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | re) 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 |
| Pineal Pituitar. gr. 2 Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2 Pituitar. (posterior) gr. $\frac{7}{10}$ Potas. bicarb. gr. 5 Potas. brom. gr. 5 Potas. chlor. et boracis gr. 5 Pot. chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{200}$) C Quin. ammon. \mathbb{M} 30 Quin. ammon. \mathbb{M} 30 Quin. bisul. gr. 1 Quin. bisul. gr. 2 | 50 0 60 0 25 0 3 2 3 8 1 4 2 10 5 0 7 3 11 3 9 9 17 0 24 0 38 6 65 0 19 6 45 0 19 6 45 0 7 3 7 3 6 6 6 6 7 3 7 3 7 3 6 6 6 6 7 7 3 7 3 7 3 8 6 8 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 7 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 | | 2 9 2 8 3 4 1 8 0 8 0 6 0 9 0 10 1 1 1 0 11 1 4 1 8 2 3 3 9 1 5 1 10 2 4 2 9 0 10 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 | Cocainæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ | s) s) s) s) s) s) s) s) s) | B, F B, F B, F B, F B, F B, F B, F B, F | 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 4 0 3 6 4 0 4 6 4 9 5 0 | 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 10 0 8 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 10 |

| | Cost | Seli | ing Pric | e (solid o | r liquid) | | | Cost | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------|--|--|-------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| Ta-Ti | 1 lb. | 1 | 1 | | | | Ti | 1 lb. | | | | | |
| 12.04 | or as | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M | 11 | or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. or M |
| • | | | , 1 | - 1 | s d. | s. d. | Tincturæ—(cont.) | | l | 1 , | 1 | | s. d. |
| Taka diastase elixir (P.D.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | | s. a. | Tr. asafetidæ | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. 2 7 | s. d. 0 8½ | s. d. $0 \frac{11}{2}$ | s. a. |
| 4 fl. oz. | 3 0 | - | 4 6 | 1 2 | 0 2 | _ | Tr. aurantii | 20 0 | _ | 8 0 | 2 2 | 0 4 | |
| Taka dias. liq. (P.D.)4 fl. oz. Taka diast. pdr. (P.D.) oz. | 2 4 8 8 | _ | 3 6 | 0 10½ 13 0 | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $ | _ | Tr. aurantii P.B. '85 Tr. auranti dulc. B P | 15 6 23 3 | _ | 6 2 9 3 | 1 7 2 4 | 0 3 | _ |
| Taka diast. tabs. (P.D.) 100 | 6 5 | doz. | 1 3 | - | - 1 | _ | Tr. belladonnæ C | 5 6 | _ | 2 3 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Talc. opt | 1 5 0 5½ | 2 2 0 8 | 0 8 0 2½ | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} $ | _ | _ | Tr. benzoini comp | 5 9 | 8 0 | 2 4 2 6 | 0 8 | 0 1½ 0 1½ | - |
| Talc. coml | $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | | Tr. benz. simp | 6 6 | _ | 2 7 | 0 9 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | |
| Tamarindi pulpa | 2 3 | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Tr. boldo | 6 4 | _ | 2 7 | 0 9 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - |
| Tamarindus W.I oz. | 1 0 | 1 6 | 0 6 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | 0 6 | _ | Tr. bryoniæ Tr. buchu | 6 0 | _ | 2 5 2 7 | 0 8 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | |
| Tannalbin oz. Tannalbin tabs. gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ 20 | i ó | doz. | 1 1 | _ 2 | _ | _ | Tr. buchu Tr. cacti grandiflor. | 13 3 | | 5 3 | 1 5 | $0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Tannigen oz. | 4 6 | - | - | _ | 1 4 | _ | Tr. calendulæ | 8 3 | _ | 3 3 | 0 11 | 0 2 | — |
| Tannoform 25 gm. Taraxaci rad. Ang. incis | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ | 3 6 | 1 1 | 1 0 0 | 0 3 | _ | Tr. calumbæ Tr. camph. co C | 4 5 3 7 | | 1 10 | 0 6 0 41 | 0 1 | 1 = |
| Terebenum | 4 0 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | 1-1 | _ | Tr. cannab. ind | 24 0 | _ | _ | 2 8 | 0 5 | _ |
| Terebinth. chia oz. | 1 4 | _ | _ | 2 0 0 3 | 0 41/2 | | Tr. cantharidini C | 7 6 | _ | 3 1 | 0 10 | 0 11 | <u> </u> |
| Terebinth. Venet. fact Tereb. Venet. ver. | 1 4 2 2 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 0 3 | | _ | Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 C Tr. cantharidis acet. C | 7 7 8 2 | | 3 2 3 4 | 0 10 0 11 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | |
| Terpin. hydras oz. | 0 4 | _ | - | 0 7 | 0 1 | - | Tr. capsici | 4 3 | _ | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ |
| Terpineol | 6 6 | _ | - | 0 10 | 0 4 | _ | Tr. capsici fort. B.P.C | 8 6 6 4 | _ | 3 6 2 5 | 1· 0 0 8½ | 0 2 | - |
| Terpinol oz. Terra rosæ | 2 3 | 3 4 | 1 0 | 0 31/2 | | _ | Tr. cardamomi Tr. card. co | 6 4 2 11 | | 1 3 | 0 4 | 0 2 0 1 | |
| Test Papers in Books | | | | | | | Tr. carminativa | 10 0 | _ | 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 2 | - |
| Congo red doz. | 1 6 | each | 0 3 | _ | _ | - | Tr. cascaræ Tr. cascarillæ | 6 9 | _ | 2 9 2 8 | 0 9 0 9 | 0 11/2 | - |
| Litmus red, blue or neutral doz. | 1 3 | each | 0 3 | _ | _ | _ | Tr. cascarillæ oz. | 1 0 | | - | 1 6 | 0 4 | |
| Methyl orange doz. | 1 6 | each | 0 3 | - | <u> </u> | - | Tr. catechu | 3 8 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | - |
| Phenolphthalein doz. Starch doz. | 2 3 | each ea c h | 0 5 0 3 | | | | Tr. chiratæ Tr. chlorof. comp | 5 8 5 9 | | 2 4 2 5 | 0 8 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | |
| Starch and iodide doz. | 1 3 | each | 0 3 | | _ | _ | Tr.chlor.et morph. P.B. '85 | | _ | 2 5 | 0 9 | 0 11/2 | 4 |
| Turmeric doz. | 2 3 | each | 0 5 | - | - | - | Tr. chlorof. et morph.co. B,F | 10 0 | <u> </u> | | 1 6 0 7 | 0 4 | \ — |
| Tetronal C oz. | 9 0 | _ | _ | _ | 2 7 | | Tr. cimicifugæ Tr. cinchonæ (rub.) | 5 0 5 9 | | 2 1 2 3 | 0 7 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | |
| Thallin. sulph oz. | 15 9 | - | - | - | 4 6 | 1 8* | Tr. cinchon. co | 6 0 | - | 2 5 | 0 81 | $0 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - |
| Theobromina oz. Theobromin. sod. sal. oz. | 1 8 | _ | _ | 3 1 2 3 | 0 6 0 5 | | Tr. cinchon. flav | 6 6 | | 2 9 7 6 | 0 9 2 0 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | |
| Theobromin. sod. acet. oz. | 1 10 | _ | _ | 2 10 | 0 7 | I — | Tr. cinnamomi | 6 0 | | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 11 | |
| Theorin sod. acet oz. | | - | - | - | 4 0 | 1 6* | Tr. cocæ B, F | 6 4 | - | 2 8 | 0 9 | 0 11 | - |
| Thiocol powder oz. Thiocol syrup6 fl. oz. | 7 3 7 | | | 0 11 | 2 1 0 2 | 0 9* | Tr. cocci C | 12 9 | | 5 3 2 5 | 1 5 0 8 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | |
| Thiocol tablets 25 | 2 3 | doz. | 1 8 | i — | _ | - | Tr. colchici cormi C | 5 9 | _ | 2 6 | 0 8 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | - |
| Thioform oz. | 2 4 5 0 | | | 3 6 7 6 | 0 8 1 6 | | Tr. collinson. canad Tr. coloc | 7 3 8 4 | _ | 3 0 3 5 | 0 10 0 11 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | |
| Thiol powder oz. Thiosinamin oz. | 1 | | _ | 3 6 | 0 7 | 0 3* | Tr. coloc Tr. condurango | 6 9 | | 2 8 | 0 81 | 0 1 | |
| Thio-urea oz. | | l — | 1-0 | 2 8 | 0 6 | 0 3* | Tr. conii C | 6 9 | _ | 2 -8 | 0 81 | $0 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ | <u> </u> |
| Thresh's reagent Thus | 3 0 | 2 3 | 1 6 0 8 | 0 5 0 3 | | _ | Tr. convallariæ Tr. coto | 6 6 9 0 | | 2 8 3 6 | 0 9 0 11 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | |
| Thymol oz. | 1 0 1 | _ | - | 3 9 | 0 8 | _ | Tr. croci | 19 6 | _ | 8 5 | 2 4 | 0 4 | - |
| Thymol. carbonas oz. | | _ | - | 11 4 4 0 | 2 0 8 | 0 8* | Tr. cubebæ | 8 9 25 6 | _ | 3 3 10 2 | 1 0 2 8 | 0 2 | - |
| Thymol. iodid oz. Thyroideum sicc oz. | | | | 6 9 | 1 4 | _ | Tr. curcumæ Tr. cuspariæ | 25 6 7 3 | _ | 10 2 3 0 | 2 8 0 10 | 0 5 0 1½ | |
| Tiliæ flores | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | - | Tr. damianæ | 6 4 | _ | 2 7 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | - |
| Thymotussin | 7 3 | _ | 3 0 | 0 10 | - | _ | Tr. daturæ sem C Tr. digitalis C | 10 3 | | 4 2 2 2 | 1 2 0 7 | 0 2½ 0 1 | _ |
| Tincturæ | | | 1 | | | | Tr. digitalis C | 12 0 | _ | l — | 1 6 | 0 3 | _ |
| Tr. aconiti | 6 0 | - | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 1 | _ | Tr.ergotæ B | 6 4 | - | 2 8 | 0 9 | 0 11 | - |
| Tr. aconiti Fleming B Tr. adonis vernalis | 9 3 | _ | 3 10 2 10 | 1 0 0 9 | 0 2½ 0 1½ | | Tr. ergot. ætherea B Tr. ergot. ammon B | 10 6 | | 4 3 2 8 | 1 2 0 9 | 0 2 0 1½ | |
| Tr. aloes | 3 10 | <u> </u> | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | - | Tr. eucalypti fol | 6 0 | - | 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 11/2 | _ |
| Tr. ammon. co. B.P.C | 3 6 | 4 9 | 1 41 | | | _ | Tr. eucal. gum | 9 0 | - | 3 9 3 0 | 1 0 0 10 | 0 2 | - |
| Tr. anthemidis Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. C | 7 3 8 9 | _ | 3 1 3 7 | 0 10 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | _ | Tr. euonymin. virid. | 7 0 | | 4 9 | 1 3 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | _ |
| Tr. apocyni | 7 3 | - | 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 11 | - | Tr.euphorbiæ | 7 0 | - | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 2 | |
| Tr. arnicæ flor | 4 0 5 4 | 6 0 8 0 | 1 9 2 1 | 0 6 0 7 | 0 1 0 1 | _ | Tr. ferri acet Tr. ferri perchlor | 3 4 2 0 | 3 8 | 1 5 1 0 | 0 5 0 4 | 0 1 0 1 | |
| Ir. arnicæ rad | 17 4 | # G U | - L | 0 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 11. terriperchior | 120. | 3 0 | | . 0 % | 0 1 | |

| | Cost | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | Cost | Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|---|-------------|
| Ti | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | I dr. Gr. or 11 | Ti—Tr | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | l dr. | Gr. or M |
| Tincturæ—(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. s. d. | T: | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Tr. ferri pomat | 4 6 | | 2 0 2 3 | 0 7 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & - \\ 0 & 1 & & - \end{bmatrix}$ | Tincturæ—(cont.) Tr. rhei co | 3 3 | 5 0 | 1 5 | 0 5 | 0 1 | _ |
| Tr. gallæ C | 4 10 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 - | Tr. rhei '85 | 6 9 | 10 0 | 2 10 | 0 9 | 0 2 | <u> </u> |
| Tr. gentian. co | 3 4 | 5 0 | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 - | Tr. rhus toxicod Tr. scillæ | 6 6 | _ | 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 1½ 0 1 | _ |
| Tr. gossypii | 8 6 7 0 | | 3 4 2 9 | 0 11 | $ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & - \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \end{vmatrix} $ | Tr. scillæ Tr. senegæ | 6 6 | _ | 2 9 | 0 9 | 0 13 | |
| Tr. grindeliæ Tr. guaiaci | 7 3 | | 2 10 | 0 10 | 0 2 - | Tr. sennæ co. Alex | 4 3 | 1 — | 1 10 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ |
| Tr. guaiaci ammon | 6 9 | _ | 2 9 | 0 9 | 0 11 - | Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev | 4 0 7 9 | | 1 8 3 2 | 0 6 | 0 1 0 1 | _ |
| Tr. guaranæ | 10 0 | _ | 3 10 1 9 | 1 0 6 | 0 2 - | Tr. serpentariæ C | 4 5 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | |
| Tr. hamamelidis Tr. helleb. nig | 6 4 | | 2 7 | 0 9 | 0 1 - | Tr. stramonii sem C | 5 2 | i — | 2 1 | 0 7 | 0 1 | l — |
| Tr. hibisci | 22 0 | _ | 8 6 | 2 3 | 0 4 - | Tr. strophanthi C | 8 6 | _ | 3 6 7 0 | 1 0 2 0 | 0 2 | - |
| Tr. hydrastis C Tr. hyoscvami C | 9 3 | | 3 9 2 2 | 1 0 7 | 0 2 - | Tr. tolutana | 10 0 | | 4 0 | 1 3 | 0 3 | |
| Tr. hyoscyami C Tr. ignatiæ amaræ C | 7 8 | | 3 1. | 0 10 | 0 1 - | Tr. valerianæ | 5 8 | - | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 11/2 | _ |
| Tr. iodi æth | 19 0 | = | 7 9 | 2 0 | $0 \ 3\frac{1}{2} -$ | Tr. valerian æth | 8 4 4 6 | | 3 3 1 10 | 0 11 | 0 2 | - |
| Tr. iodi fortis | 8 9 | | 3 9 2 8 | 1 0 0 9 | $ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} - $ | Tr. valerian. ammon C | 7 8 | | 3 1 | 0 10 | 0 1 | |
| Tr. iodi mitis Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) | 6 7 | | 4 6 | 1 0 | 0 2 - | Tr. viburn. prunifol | 7 8 | _ | 3 1 | 0 10 | 0 12 | |
| Tr. iodi decolorata | 8 0 | _ | 3 6 | 0 9 | 0 11 - | Tr. zingiberis Tr. zingiber. fort. P.B. '85 | 6 4 7 4 | | 2 6 2 10 | 0 9 | $\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | |
| Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. | 10 0 | _ | 4 3 3 0 | 1 3 0 10 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & - \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \end{bmatrix}$ | Tr. zingiber. fort. pkd | / 7 | Зij. | 2 0 | 1 2 | 0 12 | _ |
| Tr. ipecac | 5 0 | _ | 2 1 | 0 7 | 0 1 - | | | | | | | |
| Tr. iridis | 24 0 | <u> </u> | - | 2 9 | 0 5 - | Toilet vinegar P.F. IV Toilet vinegar (indust.) 2-oz. | 14 3 | _ | 6 9 | 1 10 | 0 4 | - |
| Tr. jaborandi C Tr. jalapæ | 4 6 7 8 | _ | 1 10 ³ 3 0 | 0 6 0 10 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & - \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \end{bmatrix}$ | bot, sell 1s. 3d.; 4-oz. 2s. | | | | | | |
| Tr. jalapæ Tr. jalapæ co | 6 4 | _ | 2 9 | 0 9 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ | Toncæ fab. Para frosted | 5 8 | - | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 2 | - |
| Tr.kino | 5 0 | - | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 11 - | Tonca fabæ Angostura Tooth Pastes | 18 6 | _ | 8 0 | 2 6 | 0 5 | - |
| Tr. kolæ Tr. krameriæ | 6 0 5 8 | | 2 5 2 5 | 0 8 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} -$ | Antiseptic P.F | 2 8 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Tr. laricis | | _ | 3 4 | 0 11 | 0 2 - | Areca P.F. I | 3 4 | - | 1 6 | 0 6 | - | - |
| Tr. lavand. co | 6 6 | _ | 2 7 | 0 8 2 3 | $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ | Carbolic P.F. II Cherry P.F. I | 5 5 3 0 | | 2 4 | 0 8 | | |
| Tr. limonis Tr. limonis '85 | 21 6 | | 8 4 6 6 | 1 9 | 0 4 - | Red Rose P.F | 2 6 | <u> </u> | 1 1 | 0 4 | - | _ |
| Tr. lobeliæ | 5 6 | - | 2 2 | 0 8 | 0 11 - | Thymol P.F | 3 4 | _ | 1 6 | 0 6 | - | - |
| Tr. lobeliæ ætherea Tr. lupuli | 8 0 5 6 | _ | 3 2 2 2 | 0 11 0 7 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & - \\ 0 & 1 & - \end{bmatrix}$ | Tooth Powders Antacid P.F. 1 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | | 1 |
| Tr. lycopodii | 10 .6 | _ | 4 3 | 1 2 | 0 2 - | Antiseptic P.F. I | 8 0 | | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 2 | |
| Tr. maticæ | 6 8 | <u> </u> | 2 8 | 0 9 | | Aromatic P.F | 7 6 | | 3 4 | 0 11 | 0 2 | - |
| Tr. myrrhæ | 7 2 9 4 | 15 0 | 2 10 4 3 | 0 9 | | Carbolic P.F. 1 | 2 3 2 0 | | 1 0 0 10 | 0 4 | | |
| Tr. myrrh. et boracis P.F. II | . 8 4 | 11 6 | 3 0 | 0 10 | 0 11 - | Rhatany P.F | 4 2 | 6 3 | 2 0 | 0 8 | 0 13 | - |
| Tr. myrrh. et boracis B.P.C. | 8 6 | _ | 3 5 | 1 0 | - - | Rose P.F | 1 6 | | 1 | 0 3 0 4 | - | - |
| Tr. myrrh. et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.F. IV | 21 10 | _ | 8 6 | 2 4 | | Thymol P.F. II | 2 2 | 2 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | = | |
| Tr. nucis vomicæ C | 4 7 | | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 1 - | | | | | | | |
| Tr. odontalg. P.F. V. C Tr. opii B, F | 15 3 8 3 | | 3 6 | 1 8 | | Tow | 0 6 | | 0 7 | 0 0 | 1 | |
| Tr. opii B.P. '98 B, F | 7 6 | | 3 3 | 0 11 | 0 2 - | Tragacantha | 7 0 | | 3 0 | 0 10 | _ | - |
| Tr. opii ammon C Tr. opii aq. (1%morph.) B, F | 8 0 | | 3 5 2 10 | 0 10 | | Tragacanth. pulv. opt | 15 6 | 1 | 6 9 3 10 | 1 10 | 0 3 | - |
| Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. B, F | 6 6 | | 8 0 | 2 6 | | Tragacanth. pulv. sec Triferrin oz. | 4 0 | | 3 10 | 6 0 | 1 2 | |
| Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. B, F | 9 6 | | 4 2 | | | Triferrin tabs. gr. 5 30 | 2 3 | doz. | 1 4 | - | - | - |
| Tr. phosph. co Tr. podophylli | 14 9 8 2 | | 6 4 3 2 | 0 10 | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & - \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & - \end{bmatrix}$ | Tripoli, photographic | 1 8 | | 0 8 | 0 2 0 1 | | |
| Tr. podophylli ammon | 9 6 | - | 3 9 | 1 0 | 0 2 - | Trochischi | 0 7 | | 0 32 | 0 1 | | |
| Tr. pruni virg | 4 7 | - | 2 0 | 0 7 | | Troch. absorb | . 3 0 | | 1 3 | 0 4 | - | - |
| Tr. pulsatillæ Tr. pyrethri | 5 9 6 2 | | 2 4 2 5 | 0 9 | | Troch. ac. benzoic Troch. ac. benzoic. T.H. | 4 0 | | 1 9 1 8 | 0 6 | | |
| Tr. pyrethri flor | 6 8 | I – | 2 7 | 0 8 | 0 11 - | Troch. ac. benz. co. T.H. B, F | 6 3 | I — | 2 9 | 0 9 | - | - |
| Tr. quassiæ | 3 10 | | 1 7 | | 0 1 - | Troch. ac. carbolic | . 2 7 | | 1 3 | 0 4 | - | - |
| Tr. quillaiæ Tr. quininæ | 22 3 | | 8 7 | | | Troch. ac. carbol.T.H. Troch. ac. tannic. | 2 4 2 8 | = | 1 2 1 3 | 0 4 | _ | |
| Tr. quinin. ammon | 4 3 | | 1 10 | 0 6 | 0 1 - | Troch. ac. tannic. T.H. | . 4 8 | <u> </u> | 2 0 | 0 7 | - | |
| Tr. quin. am., pkd.(std.bot.) | | | 2 6 | | 3ij. 1 6 | Troch. althææ T.H | 4 8 5 2 | - | 2 1 | 0 7 | - | - |
| Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. | 16 0 | | 12 4 | 10 9 | 0 0 11 - | Troch. amm. chlor. T.H | . 5 2 | . — | 2 4 | 0 8 | | - |

| 1) | Cost | S | elling P | rice (soli | d or liqu | id) | | Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Tr | 1 lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | -1 dr. | Gr. | Tr-Un | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| | s. d. | s d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Trochischi-(cont.) | | | | | | | Trochischi-(cont.) | | ĺ | | | | |
| Troch. anisi | 3 0 | - | 1 3 | 0 4 | - | _ | Troc. sedativ. T.H C | 5 0 | _ | 2 1 | 0 7 | - | - |
| Troch. antacid. (Roberts) | 2 1 3 8 | _ | 1 1 1 1 9 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Troch. sodæ bic | 2 2 | - | 1 2 1 2 | 0 4 | - 1 | - |
| Troch. aromat. (cachou) Troch. bismuthi co | 3 9 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | _ | _ | Troch. sulphuris | 2 5 2 4 | | 1 2 | 0 4 0 31 | _ | _ |
| Troch. bism. et magnes | 3 3 | - | 1 6 | 0 5 | ' | _ | Troch. sulph. (Garrod) | 2 8 | - | 1 3 | 0 4 | - 1 | _ |
| Troch. bism. et sodæ Troch, bism. et zingib | 3 3 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 0 6 | _ | _ | "Sulphur tablets" Troch. tereben | 1 9 2 11 | - | 0 10½ 1 6 | 0 3 | - | - |
| Troch. bis., sodæ et zingib. | 3 9 | | 1 9 | 0 6 | | _ | Troch. tereben | 3 6 | | 1 6 | 0 5 | : | _ |
| Troch. boracis T.H | 4 3 | | 1 10 | 0 6 | - | - | Troch. tussi | 3 0 | | 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | I |
| Troch." Brompton Hosp, "opt | 2 2 | _ | 1 2 0 10 | 0 4 0 3 | _ | _ | Troch. zingiberis | 2 6 | - | 1 2 | 0 4 | | - |
| Troch." Brompton Hosp."sec. Troch." bronchial" | 1 7 2 8 | | 1 3 | 0 5 | | | Tuberculins (v. "Vaccines") | | | | | | |
| Troch. capsici | 2 4 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Troch. carbonis | 2 0 4 3 | _ | 1 0 1 9 | 0 4 0 6 | _ | | U- | | | | | | |
| Troch. catechu T.H | 4 0 | | 1 9 | 0 6 | | \ <u></u> | Ulmi fulvæ cort. | 3 10 | _ | 1 8 | 0 6 | _ | |
| Troch. chlorodyni opt | 2 6 | 1 - | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | | Ulmi fulvæ cort. pulv | 2 9 | 4 2 | 1 3 | 0 4 | · — | _ |
| Troch. ciunam Froch. cubebæ·T.H | 2 10 5 0 | | 1 5 2 4 | 0 5 0 8 | _ | _ | Ultramarine | 2 9 | 4 2 | 1 3 | 0 4 | | _ |
| Troch. digest | 2 2 | _ | 1 1 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Unguenta | | | | 2 | | |
| "Digestive candy" | 2 6 | - | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | - | Unguentum acid. borici | 1 5 | 2 3 | 0 8 | $0 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | - 1 | - |
| Troch. eucalypti (gum.) Troch. eucalypti T.H | 3 10 5 0 | _ | 1 9 2 4 | 0 6 | _ | _ | Ung. ac. boric. flav Ung. ac. carbolic | 1 2 2 2 0 | 1 10 | 0 7 0 10+ | 0 2 0 3 | _] | _ |
| Troch. eucalpyti co. T.H | 5 6 | _ | 2 5 | 0 9 | | - | Ung. ac. carbol. co. | 3 0 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 0 5 | _ | _ |
| Troch. ferri redact | 4 0 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | | | Ung. ac. salicyl | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 102 | | _ | _ |
| Troch. fructi | 4 3 4 3 | _ | 1 10 | 0 7 0 7 | _ | _ | Ung. aconitinæ B oz. Ung. adrenin oz. | 5 9 | | _ | 9 0 4 6 | 1 8 0 103 | _ |
| Troch. fructi, capsici et tannin. | 4 3 | _ | 1 10 | 0 7 | _ | _ | Ung. althææ | 2 2 | 3 3 | 0 11 | 0 3 | - | |
| Troch. gelatin | 3 6 | - | 1 6 | 0 5 | | _ | Ung. anilin. vir. (1 1,000) | 3 0 | - | 1 8 | 0 6 | _ | - |
| Troch. glycyrrh Troch. guaiaci res | 2 3 4 2 | | 1 2 1 10 | 0 4 0 7 | _ | _ | Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% | 5 0 | _ | 2 2 3 2 | 0 7 0 10 | 0 1 0 11 | _ |
| Troch. guaiaci T.H | 5 0 | | 2 4 | 0 8 | _ | _ | Ung.antim.tart B | 5 3 | 7 10 | 2 3 | 0 8 | - 1 | - |
| Troch. guaiac. et sulph Troch. hæmatox | 2 5 4 3 | _ | 1 2 1 10 | 0 4 0 6 | _ | _ | Ung. aq. rosæ Boz. | 6 6 | | 3 0 | 0 10 3 1 | 0 6 | _ |
| Troch. ipecac | 3 3 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | | _ | Ung. belladonnæ B oz. | 0 7 | _ | | 0 11 | 0 2 | |
| Troch. kino | 5 0 | _ | 2 4 | 0 8 | _ | - | Ung. bismuth. oleat. B.P.C. | 4 9 | 7 2 | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | - |
| Troch. kino T.H Troch. krameriæ | 4 9 3 2 | _ | 2 0 1 6 | 0 7 0 5 | _ | _ | Ung. boracis Ung. cadmii iodidi | 2 6 10 6 | 4 0 | 1 2 4 6 | 0 4 1 2 | 0 2 | _ |
| Troch. kramer. et coc. B. F | 5 3 | _ | 2 9 | 0 9 | _ | _ | Ung. calaminæ | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | |
| Troch. lavand | 2 4 2 7 | _ | 1 2 1 2 | 0 4 | - | - | Ung. camph. B.P.C Ung. cantharidin C | 2 9 4 5 | 4 2 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | 0 4 0 7 | - | _ |
| "Licorice pellets "Licorice and menthol pel- | 2 7 | | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | | Ung. cantharidin C Ung. cantharidis C | 5 4 | _ | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 13 | _ |
| lets" | 3 0 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | • | | Ung. capsici | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| "Lime juice and sulphur tablets" | 1 4 | | 0 7 | 0 2 | _ | | Ung. cetacei | 2 5 | 3 8 | 1 2 1 8 | 0 4 0 6 | | _ |
| Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. opt | 2 7 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | _ | Ung. chrysarobini | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 2 | 0 4 | 0 1 | |
| Troch. lini, glyc. et chlor. sec | 1 10 | - | 0 101 | 0 3 | - | - | Ung. cocainæ B. F oz. | 2 9 | - | - | 5 0 | 0 9 | - |
| Troch, magnesiæ Troch, menth, pip, opt | 3 6 3 8 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | _ | Ung. conii C Ung. creosoti | 4 9 4 3 | | 2 1 1 10 | 0 7 | 0 11/2 | _ |
| Troch. menth. pip. C.S. | 3 6 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | | | Ung. cupri oleat | 2 9 | 4 1 | 1 3 | 0 4 | _ | _ |
| Troch. mentholis | 3 0 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | _ | - | Ung. elemi | 5 0 | 3 5 | 2 3 1 0 | 0 7 0 4 | 0 1 | _ |
| Troch. morph C Troch. morph. et ipec. C | 2 11 3 5 | _ | 1 6 1 9 | 0 5 0 6 | _ | _ | Ung. eucalypti Ung. flav. dil. 1-4 | 2 3 | - | 0 7 | 0 2 | _ | |
| Troch. moschi | 3 6 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | _ | - | Ung.gallæ | 2 6 | - | 1 2 | 0 4 | - | |
| Troch. orthoform. T.H Troch. pini | 24 0 2 5 | | 1 2 | 2 8 0 4 | _ | _ | Ung. gallæ c. opio B. ex F Ung. glycerini et ichthyol | 6 0 | _ | 3 0 | 1 0 | 0 11 | ···· , |
| Troch. pot. chlor | 2 2 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | _ | = | "jelly" | 4 0 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 | _ | |
| Troch. pot. chlor. T.H | 3 10 | - | 1 9 | 0 6 | | | Ung. glycer. et zmc." jelly" | 3 5 | -5 2 | 1 6 | 0 5 | - | |
| Troch. pot. chlor. et boracis T.H | 4 3 | | 1 10 | 0 6 | _ | _ | Ung. głycerini plumbi subacet. '98 | 2 6 | _ | 1 2 | 0 4 | _] | |
| Troch. pot nit | 3 6 | _ | 1 6 | 0 5 | - | _ | Ung. hæmamol (D. F.) | 5 9 | _ | 2 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | - |
| Troch. pot. tart. acid. T.H. Troch. rosæ | 4 9 3 3 | _ | 2 0 1 6 | 0 7 0 5 | | | Ung. hamamelid Ung. hydrarg | 2 6 | 3 9 5 0 | 1 2 1 6 | 0 4 0 5 | _ | - . |
| Troch. rosæ Troch. santonin. gr. ½ | 30 0 | _ | | 3 5 | _ | _ | Ung. hydrarg Ung. hyd. ammon C | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 3 | 0 41 | _ | |
| Troch. santonin. gr. 1 oz. | 14 0 | - | - | 3 5 7 6 | - | - | Ung. hyd. ammon. dil. C | 2 2 | 3 3 | 1 0 | 0 4 | -1 | - |

| | Cost | S | Selling F | rice (so | lid or liq | uid) | | Cost | | elling F | Price (sol | id or liqu | aid) |
|--|---------|---------|---|--------------------|--|----------------|---|---------------|---|----------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Un | 1 lb. | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Un-Va | l lb. | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| | stated | | 1 | 1 | | 0,(| | stated | | | | | OI. |
| | s. d. | s, d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Unguenta-(cont.) | s. a. | s. a. | y. a. | s. a. | s. a. | 3. a. | Unguenta—(cont.) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s d. |
| Ung. hyd. co | 4 0 | 6 0 | 1 9 | 0 6 | 1 — | 1 - | Ung. zinc stearat. B.P.C. | 3 7 | | 1 7 | 0 5 | - | - |
| Ung. hyd. iodid. rub. C | 4 0 | 5 8 | 1 9 | 0 6 | - | - | University cream C. & D. | | | | | | |
| Ung. hyd. nitratis | 3 2 | | 1 5 | 0 5 | _ | - | D, '19 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 0 9 | - | - | |
| Ung. hyd. nit. dil | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 1 | 0 4 | l — | - | Unna's paste (v. " Pasta zinci | | | | | | |
| Ung. hyd. oleat | 3 6 | 5 3 | 1 7 | 0 6 | - | | et gelat.") | 20 | | | 2 0 | 0 7 | |
| Ung. hyd. oxid. flav. C | 1 5 | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 3 | - | - | Uranii acetas oz. | 2 0 | II - | - | 3 0 1 6 | 0 7 0 4 | - |
| Ung. hyd. oxid. rub. C | 2 4 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | | _ | Uranii nitras oz. | 1 0 0 4 | | | 0 8 | 0 2 | _ |
| Ung. hyd. subchlor | 4 0 | _ | 1 9 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | 77 7 7 7 7 | 1 3 | | | 2 6 | 0 5 | I - |
| Ung.ichthamol | 2 9 | _ | 1 3 | 0 4 | | _ | Urea hydrochlor oz. Urea quin. hydrochlor. oz. | 8 6 | _ | _ | | 2 5 | l _ |
| Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C. | 4 0 | | 1 9 2 4 | 0 6 0 8 | 0 1 | _ | Urethane Boz. | 1 11 | _ | | 3 5 | 0 7 | l _ |
| Ung. iodi Ung. iodi denigrescens | 4 6 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 11/2 | _ | Urotropin oz. | 2 9 | _ | _ | | 0 10 | - |
| TI . 1 (. | 6 6 | | 2 10 | 0 10 | 0 2 | | Uvæ ursi fol | 1 1 | - | 0 6 | 0 2 | _ | - |
| Ung.lanæco | 2 3 | 3 4 | 1 0 | 0 4 | 0 1 | - | | | | | | | - |
| Ung. mentholis 5% | 9 0 | | 4 0 | 1 2 | 0 2 | _ | | | 1 | S | elling Pr | ica | |
| Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper") | 2 10 | 4 3 | 1 3 | 0 4 | - 1 | _ | Vaccines, Bacter | rial | | | l l | | |
| Ung. metallorum B.P.C | 2 3 | 3 6 | 1 0 | 0 4 | - | _ | and Tuberculin | | A.& H. | RW. | P. D. | D. &F. | Evans |
| Ung. methyl salicyl. fort | 4 3 | _ | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | and tubercum | 13 | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | D. 11. | | 2 | Livais |
| Ung. methyl salicyl. dil | 3 4 | | 1 6 | 0 5 | | _ | A | :11: | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d | s. d. |
| Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort. | | _ | 7 0 | 2 0 0 9 | 0 4 | _ | Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne 250 mill. staphylococci) | l c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | | 3 0 | 2 6 |
| Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil. Ung. oleores. capsici co. oz. | 6 6 | _ | 2 10 | 2 4 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$ | _ | Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, | | 2 0 | 2 0 | | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Ung. opii B.F oz. | 1 8 | | _ | 3 0 | 0 7 | _ | etc.) | 1 c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | _ | _ | 2 6 |
| Ung. paraf. alb. | 1 6 | 2 3 | 0 8 | 0 3 | | _ : | Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne | | | | | | |
| Ung. paraf. flav. | i š | 2 2 | 0 8 | 0 21 | - 1 | | 1,000 mill. staphylococci) | 1 c.c. | 1 — | _ | 3 0 | | 2 6 |
| Ung. picis carb. co | 1 10 | 2 9 | 0 10 | 0 3 | — | - | Catarrh, mixed | l c.c. | 2 6 | | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2/6,3/ |
| Ung. picis liq | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 9 | 0 3 | | _ | Cholera (various strengths) | 1 c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) | 5 3 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Coley's fluid | 2 c.c. | 7 6 | - | | - | _ |
| Ung. plumbi acet | 2 2 | 3 3 | 0 11 1 3½ | 0 3 0 5 | _ | | Colon bacillus (various stre | ngths) | _ | 2 6 | | 2 6 | 2/ 6, 3/ |
| Ung. plumbi carb | 3 0 | | $\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$ | 0 8 | 0 1½ | | Coryza, mixed (various strength | | | 2 6 | 3 0 | | 2/6, 3/ |
| Ung plumbi oleat | 3 10 | 5 9 | 1 8 | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Diphtheria bacillus | | _ | _ | 3 0 | _ | - |
| Ung. plumbi subacet | 2 2 | 3 3 | 0 11 | 0 3 | | _ | Gonococcus (various strengths) | | | | | | 2 0 |
| Ung. potas. sulphurat. | 2 0 | 3 0 | 0 11 | 0 3 | _ | _ | , | 1 c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3/6,5/- |
| Ung. potas. iodid | 6 0 | - 1 | 2 7 | 0 9 | $0 1\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | Hay fever reaction outfit | | - | - | 6 0 | _ | _ |
| Ung. resinæ | 1 9 | 2 8 | 0 10 | 0 3 | - | _ | Influenza (various strengths) | 1 c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C | 2 8 | - | 1 2 | 0 4 | | - . | Influenza-pneumonia | | - | 1 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 6 |
| Ung. resorcini B.P.C. | 4 8 | | 2 0 2 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Mallein (vet.) Mallein (vet.) | 1 c.c. 3 c.ć. | 1 6 | 1 0 | _ | - | 1 0 |
| Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C Ung. resorcini et bismuthi | 4 5 | | 2 0 | 0 7 | 0 1 | _ | Mallein (vet.) Meningococcus | 1 c.c. | | _ | 3 0 | 3 6 | 3 0 |
| co. B.P.C. | 5 9 | _ | 2 6 | 0 9 | 0 11 | _ | Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) | . 2 | 2 6 | _ | _ | _ | 3 0 |
| Ung. rosæ alb. B.P.C. | 6 0 | _ | | 0 81 | | _ | Pneumococcus (various strength | | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 0 3 | 3/-,3/6 |
| Ung. rusci co | 7 0 | - 1 | 3 0 | $0 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$ | - | - | Pollen toxin diagnostic | | - | - | 1 8 | - 1 | _ |
| Ung. sabinæ B | 3 10 | | | 0 6 | 0 1 | - | Rheumatic | | - | - 1 | | 2 6 2 | 2/6,3/- |
| Ung. sambuci flor. | 4 0 | | | 0 6 | 0 1 | _ | Sepsis, mixed | | - | - 1 | 3 0 | - | - |
| Ung. sambuci virid. | 2 6 | 3 9 | 1 1 | 0 4 | 0 1 | _ | | l c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 1 6 |
| Ung. "scarlet red" (v. "Ung. anilin. cocc.") | | | | | | | Staphylococcus (various strength Streptococcus, polyvalent | 1 c.c. | | 2 6 | | | 2/ 6,3 /- |
| Ung. simplex | 3 6 | 5 3 | 1 6 | 0 5 | 0 1 | | | l c.c. | 2 6 | 2 6 | _ | _ 2 | 2/ 6,3 /- |
| Ung. staphisagriæ C | 3 3 | _ | | | 0 1 | - / | ., | | | | | | , -,-,- |
| Ung. sulphuris | 1 6 | | 0 9 | 0 3 | _ | | Tuberculin (bacillary emuls | ion, | | | | | 9d., |
| Ung. sulphuris co | 2 3 | | 1 0 | 0 4 | - | - 1 | B.E.) | | - | 1 6 | | | 1/-,1/3 |
| Ung. sulphuris et resorcini | 2 | | | | | , | Tuberculin (Calmette's) | | - | - | | | 1 0 |
| B.P.C | 2 2 | | | 0 31 | - | - | Tuberculin (Moro's test tube) | | - | 4 0 | | 2 6 | 1 0 |
| Ung. sulphuris hypochlor. Ung. sulphuris iodidi | 7 6 | | | | 0 2 0 1 | <u> </u> | Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) Tuberculin (ophthalm.) | case | | 4 0 3 0 | 4 0 | 1 6 | 1 9 |
| Ung. terebinth | 3 6 | | | 0 5 | - 1 | _ | Tuberculin (opninaim.) Tuberculin (vet.) (various streng | | | 1 0 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| Ung. thymol. 5% | 8 2 | | | | 0 2 | _ | Tuberculin dilutions | | _ | 1 0 | | | 1 0 |
| Ung. thymol. co. B.P.C. | 7 9 | | | 0 11 | _ | - 1 | Tuberculin discs (ophthalm.) | tube | - 1 | 1 | 12 0 | _ | _ |
| Ung. thymolis comp. dilut. | | | | | | | Tuberculin ointment | tube | _ | - | 4 6 | | 1 0 |
| B.P.C | 4 3 | - | -1 | 0 6 | _ | - | Typhoid (various strengths) | | | 2 6 | 3 0 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Ung. veratrinæ C oz | 0 10 | - | | 1 6 | 0 4 | - | Typhoid and paratyphoid | | | | | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Ung. zinci Ung. zinci c. ac. boric | 1 6 | | | 0 3 | | | Typhoid, paratyphoid, and cho | lera | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 6 |
| Ung. zinci c. ac. boric. Ung. zinci oleatis | 2 2 3 7 | 3 3 5 6 | | 0 4 0 6 | 0 1 | | Whooping-cough, prophylactic Whooping-cough, treatment | • • • | | | | 3 0 2 6 | 2 6 3 0 |
| | - ' (| | 4 0 5 | 0 0 1 | O A I | 1 | " nooping-cough, treatment | *** | | 1 | | 1 | - |

| | Cost Selling Price (solid or liquid) | | | | | | | Cost Selling Price (solid or liqu | | | | id or liqui | id) |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| . Va—Vi | l lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | 1 oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. | Vi—Zi | I lb. or as stated | 16 oz. | 4 oz. | l oz. | 1 dr. | Gr. |
| Valerianæ rhizoma Ang Valerian. rhiz. Belg Valerobromine le grande Validol oz. Valyl perles 25 Vanillæ fab oz. Vanillin oz. | s. d. 6 4 1 5 — 12 1 1 10 3 0 3 3 | s. d. — — — doz. — | s. d. 2 9 0 8 — 1 4 — | s. d. 0 9 0 3 1 6 18 0 - 5 3 5 9 | 5. d. 0 2 - 0 3 3 6 - 0 11 1. 0 | s. d. | Vin. opii | s. d. 9 0 4 8 1 3 5 3 1 4 2 6 | 7 0 1 10½ ea. — 2 0 4 0 | s. d. 4 0 2 0 0 7 3 0 2 4 0 8 1 3 | s. d. 1 3 0 7 0 2 - 0 8 | s. d. 0 3 - - - - | s. d. |
| Vapores Vapor ac. acetic. P.F. Vap. ac. benzoic. P.F. Vap. ac. carbolici P.F. Vap. ac. carbolic. co. B.P.C. Vap. aldehyd. Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.) Vap. amyl. nitrit. P.F. Vap. benzoinæ B.P.C. Vap. camphoræ P.F. Vap. chloroformi P.F. Vap. creosoti P.F. Vap. creosoti P.F. Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. Vap. eucalypti B.P.C. Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C. Vap. eucal. co. B.P.C. | 1 6 6 4 1 6 3 4 1 6 2 0 17 0 6 4 13 7 5 1 8 0 3 7 5 1 | | 0 8 2 9 0 8 1 5 0 8 1 0 2 9 6 2 2 3 5 7 3 9 0 6 3 2 | 0 3 0 9 0 3 0 5 0 3 0 4 2 0 0 9 1 7 0 7 0 11 0 6 1 0 0 2 0 10 | 0 3 | | W Waterglass, pkd Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in. Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in. Waterproof sheet (extradouble)54-in. White oils V.C.P Wood wool Wound stone V.C.P X Xylol rectif Y Yadil antiseptic, unstd. 6 oz. Yadil elixir, unstd. 6 oz. | 3 3 5 3 2 7 2 6 0 11 2 2 2 6 2 6 2 6 | 0 10 yd. yd. 4 0 4 3 — | 2 lb. 4 10 5 9 9 3 1 1 - 0 6 1 0 | 1 3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | 4 lb. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | 2 1 |
| B.P.C. Vap. iodi ether. B.P.C. Vap. ol. pini B.P.C. Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. Vap. St. Martin P.F. Vap. terebeni P.F. Vap. thymol. P.F. | 12 6 9 8 1 6 6 6 9 7 5 0 23 8 | | 5 4 0 8 2 10 4 2 2 2 19 2 | 1 6 1 5 0 3 0 9 1 2 0 7 2 9 | | | Yadil pills, unstd 150 Yeast (dried) oz. Yohimbin. hydrochlor. B gr. Z Zinci acetas Zinci benzoas ver oz. | 3 7 0 6½ 0 5. | doz. (| 1 2 | 0 10 - 0 4 3 0 | 0 2 - 0 1 0 6 | 0 10 |
| Vaselin. alb. 5lb. tin lb. Vaselin. alb. pkd., sell 9d., 1s. 2d. and 2s., llb. tins 3s. 6d. ½lb. tins 2s. 3d. Vaselin. flav. 5lb. tin lb. Vaselin. flav. pkd., sell 6d., 10½d. and 1s. 6d. Vaselin. (vet.) 5lb. tins Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv Veratri of B dr. Vermilion(v."Hyd.bisulph.") Veronal Boz. Veronal tabs., gr. 5 B25 Veronal, sodium Boz. Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd 4 oz. Vina Vinum aloes Vin. aurant gal. Vin. cinchonæ Vin. cocæ B, F Vin. colchici C Vin. colchici C Vin. ferri C | 2 2 1 4 1 3 1 10 6 0 1 4 2 6 1 7 2 6 4 9 4 0 2 8 8 4 4 0 8 0 3 3 3 3 3 0 | | 1 0 8½ -0 10 2 8 -1 2 7 2 1 8 1 2 1 8 1 9 3 6 1 5 1 5 1 2 | 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 9 3 9 2 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 5 0 5 0 5 | 0 2 2 8 0 9 - 0 9 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 | - - 0 1 - - - | Zinci bromidum . oz. Zinci carbonas Zinci chloridum (fused) C Zinci chloridum (sticks) C Zinci chlorid. coml. C Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B oz. Zinci iodid oz. Zinci lactas . oz. Zinci oleas precip Zinci oless tearas Zinci oxidum Zinci oxidum Zinci premang. oz. Zinci permang. oz. Zinci perbas Zinci phosphas Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas coml Zinci sulphas coml Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas Zinci sulphas pulv Zinci sulphocarb. pulv Zinci ran granulatum coml Zingiberis rhizoma African Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv cs. | 1 0 2 2 8 4 0 1 2 6 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 1 9 1 1 8 5 1 3 1 6 9 3 1 3 1 3 1 7 | | - 1 2 1 9 0 7 - 1 8 2 1 0 6 0 9 - 2 0 - 4 0 3 - 1 5 - 1 8 0 7 0 8 0 10 0 9 | 1 9 0 4 0 4 0 6 0 2 3 9 0 6 0 7 0 2 0 3 2 6 0 0 7 1 4 0 1½ 0 5 3 0 0 6 0 2 0 3 0 3 | 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 7 0 4 0 1 0 1 - 0 5 0 5 0 1 0 6 - - | |

RUGGIST

42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C. 4

JANUARY 5, 1924

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE AND DRUGGIST

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional

10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED-2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence per word, minimum 2/-

Box Number.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or nom-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of I/- extra for each advertisement. Payment.

All Advertisements are pregaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTION IN THIS ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR SUPPLEMENT

MUST REACH US NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

1.—LONDON, W.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, essentially Dispensing; gross receipts, £6,000; profits above the average of Retail trade; well appointed pharmacy, fully stocked; intending investors with £4,000 at command will find this a sound investment.

2.—FINSBURY PARK.—Old-established Family Retail Business, very much neglected; returns, between £15 and £20 weekly, with scope for doing £40; single-fronted lock-up shop; held on lease; price, £750.

3.—HORNSEY.—Neglected Business, General Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, £2,500; net profit, £700; the concern offo.s scope for increase in the hands of a principal; house sublet to show profit rental; further details on application.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Modern Pharmacy, all cash trading; returns average £40 per week at usual profits; large corner shop, mahogany fittings, electric light; seven-reemed house, at present sub-let; vendor's own property; new lease; stock and fixtures valued at £1,400; price £1,600.

5.—EALING (Near).—Cash Retail Business: returns, about \$25,000 per annum; net profit between \$750 and \$800; lock-up shop; held on lease at a rental of \$55 per ann.; valuation terms entertained; part payment to suitable successor.

6.—NORTH LONDON.—Cash Retail Business; returns between £20 and £25 weekly, increasing at good prices; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; small living accommodation; valuation terms entertained.

7.—CROYDON.—Modern Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, present rate, £30 weekly; full profits; several Propriotaries are included; comfortable flat; rent moderate; opposition not important; price, about £1,000.

8.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Mixed Country Retail Business;

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation very cid-established and in present hands 47 years; returns avorage £1,500 per annum; net profit, £350; double-fronted shop, fairly filted and fully stocked; plenty of warehouse accommodation; new lease for 7, 14 cr 21 years at a rental of £25 per annum; no opposition; price, £750.

9.—MIDLANDS.—Ready-money Business, returning between £1,400 and £1,500 per annum; small residence; rent, £45; 21 years' lease, with option of purchase; no near opposition; price, £800; the concern offers scope for extending trading in the hands of a principal.

10.—YORKSHIRE.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £20 weekly; gross profits, 50 per cent.; double-fronted corner shop, well fitted and stocked; six-roomed house; new lease will be granted; price, £350; must be sold.

11.—NORTH WALES (Health Resort).—Mixed Business; returns, under management, exceed £1,000 per annum; small residence; rent £25; held on lease; price, £750.

12.—LEEDS (Near).—Medium-class Business; returns, present rate, £1,500, all profitable trading: Kodak Agency; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahegany, plate glass; small residence, with outhouse and yard; price, £550.

13.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with excellent sale for own Proprietaries; returns, approximately £3,000, at (op prices; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; held on lease; price to be arranged equitably.

14.—NORTHANTS. (Market Town).—Good-class Family Retail Business; established upwards of 40 years; returns, present rate, about £3,000 per annum, at good prices; modern, double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; held on lease; price for immediate transfer, £1,600.

VALUATIONS STOCKTAKING

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone PROFIT, THE VALUE OF BUSINESS, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make SPECIAL TERMS for such services,

CO., ORRIDGE 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

BERDOE FISH

Valuers and Transfer Agents,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W. C.1

(One minute from St. Paneras and King's Cross Stations.)

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING VENDORS.

Messrs. Berdoe & Fish are in immediate want of sound businesses at prices ranging from \$700 to \$4,000, and cordially invite correspondence. We have a large number of genuine cash buyers waiting and are able to negotiate sales quickly and with the utmost privacy. Our Mr. Fish may be consulted daily on all questions relative to sale, purchase and valuation.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We are now booking dates for January and February at special reduced terms and invite early applications, our long and varied experience enables us to get through the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone: 651 Museum

The Association of Mnfg. Chemists

Head Offices-26-28 Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool)

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. PHONE: CITY 6942-6943.

PHONE: CITY 6942-6943.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—SOUTH COAST (Important Seaside Town).—Handsome
Pharmacy, in rapidly growing district; long lease at reasonable rental; returns, £35 per week; scope for great increase;
excellent stock; price £2,200, every investigation courted. (98)

2.—YORKS.—Very nice Pharmacy, in important town; returns,
£30 per week; scope for increase; possession of nice house on
completiou; held on lease at reasonable rental; price, £350, (94)

3.—OXON.—Good-ctass Market Town Business, with excellent
living accommodation; returns, £1,280; new lease; very oldestablished; price £1,800. (92)

4.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Well-fitted Pharmacy, in busy
centre, with scope for considerable increase; rent, 10s. per
week; new lease to be arranged; returns average £20/25 per
week; knowledge of Welsh essential. (97)

5.—YORKS.—Sound Cash Business; turnover, £900 per annum;
N.H.I. and Prescribing; living accommodation if required; very
low rental; excellent opportunity for beginner; as there is
undoubted scope for increasing trade; price, £500. (95)

6.—YORKS.—Od-established Pharmacy, in important town;
returns, about £25 per week; large shep and excellent house of
7 rooms, kitchen, 2 attics, etc.; in present hands 18 years;
handsome mahogany fittings; price £1,200, all at, for quick
sale. (99)

7.—LONDON.—Busy shopping centre; returns, £1,250; Kodak

handsome manogany fittings; price 2.1,200, an act, for sale. (99)
7.—LONDON.—Busy shopping centre; returns, £1,250; Kodak Agency, N.H.I.; good scope; lease, 11 years at £85; let off £78; premises consist of shop, cellar, dining rcom, kitchen and two bedrooms, yard and back entrance; possession of dwelling accommodation on completion; price, £850, or offer. (90)
8.—LONDON.—For immediate disposal, small Manufacturing Chemists' Business, centrally situated; proprietors of two cleansers; great scope; premises held on lease, 21 years, at rental of £150. Fullest particulars on application. (96)

STOCKTAKING.—Perhaps it is too much trouble or you have not the time to spare. Then why not consult the Practical Firm who will do this work for you for a small inclusive fee, without interference with your work? For full particulars write as above,

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Valuer, Transfer Agent and Stocktaker.
44 SHOLEBROKE VIEW, LEEDS.

Stocktaking Valuations at special reduced terms.

Chemists' stock sheets priced cut.
All valuations have my personal attention.
Recommended and approved by Messrs. Toodall, Pack-house & Co., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst Ltd, and Raimes & Co.

BAKER & ROBERTS

174 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

Valuations personally conducted by W. Rooke Roberts, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., who is booking stocktakings for 1924, and requests clients to write early to fix required dates.

Recommended by the British Drug Houses, Messrs. Meggeson Ltd., ctc.

ERNEST GEORGE

CHEMISTS' VALUER AND ACCOUNTANT. INCOME TAX EXPERT.

Write me on any business difficulty, Income Tax, Accounts, Sale or Purchase of Business, Stock-taking, Stock-pricing, etc.

3. ST. PAUL'S CLOSE, WALSALL.

Tel .: 774

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business wanted, returning £1,000 to £1,500 per annum. 57/27, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER wants to purchase good going Business in North-West or North London, doing from £50 to £80 a week, or smaller business with good prospects of increase; cash buyer. Apply, stating price and usual particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence, to 56/35, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER requires genuine Chemist's Business, Midlands or London; Country Business not objected to; must bear investigation; each £800. Replies, in confidence, to 57/30, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER will pay £600 spot cash for genuine Business with good prospects; good living accommodation essential; neglected business entertained; must be open to full investigation. "Pharmacist," 59/18, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST wishes to purchase sound, gcod-class Business with Kodak Agency, doing £25-£35 per week, and capable of increasing; in pleasant locality; Miolands preferred, but not essential. Replies to 57/19, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE good-class Retail and Dispensing Business required showing good returns or capable of improvement; Midlands preferred, but not essential. Reply, with full particulars, in confidence, to 47/30, Office of this Paper.

SMALL good-class Suburban Business required, in main or shopping thoroughfare, within 20 miles of Charing Cross, with scope for improvement; comfertable living accommodation (three bedrooms); cash ready; neglected not objected to, with Photographic, but not Optical. Full particulars, in confidence, to "Cosmo," 55/13, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist wishes to purchase good-class Business in country town; premises will be entertained; replies treated in strictest confidence. 58/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Pharmacy or Drug Store doing about £20 weekly; modern shop, small house, gas, water, and modern sanitation; outskirts of large town, near coast preferred, but not essential, 50-70 miles from London; long lease; low rent; price about £450; cash ready; replics treated in confidence. 48/1, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for cash, good Dispensing and General Retail Business within easy distance of Wakefield, Doncaster or Barnsley. Give full particulars, in confidence, to "Yorkshireman," 55/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, sound Business, with good living accommodation, showing not profit of about £500 per annum; one with N.H.I., Kodak Agency, and plenty of scope for increasc. 58/5, Office of this Paper.

VOUNG Pharmacist, 30, with good all-round experience, requires genuine Business in South Wales, or would consider position with a view to succession. 55/5, Office of this

LEGAL.

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of the Liquidator, 6 Great Winchester Street, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

B. DENNETT HOLROYD, Liquidator.

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up,
are required on or before the 16th day of February, 1924, to
send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and
descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the
names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, B. DENNETT HOLROYD, of 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so
required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are,
personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their
debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in
such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from
the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are
proved. beneat of any ved.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1923.

B. DENNETT HOLROYD,

Liquidator.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

HOME COUNTY.—Pharmacy in finest position of seaside town; returns, nearly £2,000, increasing; thickly populated, rapidly developing neighbourhood; price £1,250, part of which could remain if desired; good stock, fittings, and long lease. Please accompany applications with references. 59/220, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, S.E.1.—In densely populated district; no near opposition; returns £21 per week, plus N.H.I.; price £600, or near offer. "M.P.S." (P.C.B. 31/6), Office of this Paper.

NEAR Cardiff and Pontypridd, mining district, oldest established Chemist in locality; large shop, 22 ft. frontage; 7-roomed house, large warehouse; about 70 years' lease; ground rent, under 30s. yearly; low assessment; population, 4,000 to 5,000; one other Chemist; house, stock, fittings, no separate sale, incoming about £1,200; in present hands over 22 years; younger man needed. "Senex," 59/24, Office of this Paper.

NORTH-EAST COAST.—Old-established Chemist's Business for Sale; returns under management about £850; capable of great improvement; lock-up shop; low expenses. Apply 58/31, Office of this Paper.

NOTTS.—Good Country Retail, with Grocery; returns average over £3,000; good prices; unopposed; large house; Vendor retiring; will live near and help buyer; price £1,300. "Notts.," 36/173, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH DEVON.—2600 will buy well-established Business in main thoroughfare of large town; returns £1,200; profit £350; well fitted; house has side entrance, 7 good rooms; bath and w.c.; all fitted electric light; low rent; long lease; sound reasons for disposal. 59/17, Office of this Paper.

PROGRESSIVE East Coast Seaport.—Old-established Cash Retall and Prescribing Business; returns over £3,000; large and valuable stock; excellent position, main road; double-fronted shop; latest London mahogany fittings; 8-roomed house, garage, and garden; owner retiring; cash price £2,750; bankers' references exchanged; personal inspection preferred. 58/24, Office of this Pare.

SOUTH COAST.—Very old-established Business, modern premises, in best position; good profits; long lease; low rental; living accommodation; owner retiring; £1,300, plus stock £700. 36/163, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Mixed Agricultural Business; commodious premises; low rent on lease; price £800; well stocked; genuine bargain; good Prescribing connection; full Wine Licence. Reply "Hand," 58/37, Office of this Paper

A SOUTHERN PORT.—Owing to death of proprietor, nucleus of Homospathic Business, established in 1863, including several Proprietary Medicines, which might be worked up by a capable man; no other homospathic business in the town; an opportunity for a man starting business; offers invited. Apply P.C.B. 29/6, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Country Business; heavily stocked; average returns exceed £6,000 per annum; short hours; no N.H.I.; valuable Proprietary; commodious dwelling-house with private entrance; long lease; low rent; inclusive price £3,500; principals only; bankers' references required. 55/19, Office of this Paper. this Paper.

£1,000 ALL at, growing Business, showing excellent returns; improving position. 36/164, Office of this

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

COUTH AFRICA.—Old-established firm of Commission Agents, with branches at Coast ports and principal towns, commanding wide connection throughout the Union and Rhodesia, are open for a few more Agencies from firms of standing; are prepared to carry depôt stocks. Address "Progress," 36/156, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, 39, over 20 years' experience, desires to get in touch with firm of repute who require the services of Live Representative in the Midlands; only well-established firms considered; Drugs, Optics or Photographic. 58/29, Office of this

A GENT, with sound connection amongst Chemists, is open to represent another firm of repute in conjunction with present agency; commission basis. 58/9, Office of this Paper.

GOD Agency for Toilet Article to live man calling upon Pharmacists and Hairdressers, liberal commission, for London only. Write, 46/7, Office of this Paper.

To Manufacturers of High-class Chemists' Goods.—The advertiser, a Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist, retired from retail business, well known in the Eastern State of Australia, là desirous securing Agencies high-class goods, English manufacture, selling to Wholesale Firms, Chemists, Storekeepers; will be prepared operate from any Australian centre. For reference apply London Office, Bank New South Wales, or R. C. Cowley, Registrar, Pharmacy Board of Queensland, Brisbane, Advertiser willing give guarantees. Apply, L. C. Enright, Indooroopilly, Brisbane, Queensland.

TOILET SOAP.—Representative required, with good connection among Chemists in the North of England, to sell "Hypatia" and other high-class Toilet Soaps; liberal commission. Apply, Richard Wheen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.S.

WELL-ESTABLISHED Agency, with sound selling organisation and excellent warehousing accommodation, is open to consider offers from manufacturers of Proprietary Articles, with Sole Agencies for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire; office and ware Juse in well-known Yorkshire city; correspondence invited. Apply 36/166, Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN English firm, with good selling organisation and excellent warehouse accommodation, is open to consider offers from British, Canadian, Continental or American Manufacturers of Sole Agencies for Fine Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals, Essential Oils and Fixed Oils. Apply 58/28, Office of this Paper. of this Paper.

BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Re H. JOUGHIN, CHEMIST, HEATON MOOR, STOCKPORT.

CTOCK, Fixtures and Utensils for Sale by Private Treaty.

Offers invited for Stock in one lot and the valuable Fixtures, etc., in one lot.

Further particulars from Bateman Bros. Incorporated

Further particulars from Bateman Bros., Incorporated Accountants, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport.

APPRENTICE.

A PPRENTICE (male) required Dispensing business; use of laboratory. Apply W. Reeves, 81 Cornwall Road, W.11.

FINANCIAL.

A DVERTISER, who has just patented a Vaporiser, is anxious to get into touch with gentleman willing to take a financial interest in the invention; alternatively, would consider working agreement with Wholesale House, with view to placing the apparatus on the market. Reply, P.C.B. 31/15, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST to join Directorate of old-established Wholesale Private Limited Company; permanent responsible position; share capital required £2,000; a good commercial training and a knowledge of Veterinary Remedies and Medicines essential; residence in London, Manchester or Liverpool an advantage; banker's and trade references given and required; inquiries invited from principals only, stating qualifications, age and experience. 38/33, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

The North Hall of the Cases for Sale, plate glass, airtight, by best maker; absolutely new; 9 ft. by 7 ft. and 11 ft. by 7 ft. high, 9 in. deep; useful for Chemist, Jeweller, Hairdresser, Confectioner, Silversmith, etc.; can view; bargain. 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

WIGMORE STREET.—Lease of modern and imposing Building for disposal on very favourable terms; would be divided; magnificent ground floor and four floors over, with total floor space of approximately 14,000 ft.; suitable for Chemists' Sundries or Surgical Appliance Show Rooms. Sole Agent, Claude M. Leigh, F.A.I., 413 Oxford Street, W.1. Tel.: Mayfair 3479.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PHARMACIST, with two increasing Businesses near London, is prepared to take as Partner a well experienced, qualified man, with view to succession of one Pharmacy; prospects exceptional; minimum capital, £700; applicants should give full details in first letter, in strict confidence. 59/22, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Required, qualified, smart, energetic, good Window-dresser, capable of taking charge, for medium-class Retail; Dispensing, Photography. State salary required, experience, and when at liberty. Not answered in four days respectfully declined. Wilkins, Birchfield Road, Perry Barr.

PRADFORD.—Unqualified Junior Male Assistant wanted.
Photograph, experience, references, and wage required to
M. Rogerson & Son, Ltd., Darley Street, Bradford.

BRISTOL.—Qualified; part-time; elderly not objected to. State salary and references to 36/175, Office of this Paper.

CITY of London and East London Dispensary, 40 Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.—Assistant Pharmacist (male), with good knowledge of Hospital Dispensing and the preparation of Ointments, Concentrations, Tablets, etc., required; commencing salary £200; no Saturday or Sunday duty. Apply, giving age, experience, and testimonials in first letter, to The Secretary.

EAST KENT.—Qualified Assistant, 26-30, wanted at once for new branch; good Counterman and Window-dresser. State all particulars, with photo and salary required, to "Stour," 57/31, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.C.-Wanted, smart and capable Junior (male) for City business. Apply, giving full particulars and stating salary required, to P.C.B. 31/9, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager, capable and energetic, required for a good working-class business; excellent opportunity for a married man who is desirous of making his way; house available. "N.," 54/370, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, N.-Smart male Junior, outdoors, for Dispensing, Retail and Photographic. Full particulars, with photo and salary required, 56/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Manager required for business in workingclass neighbourhood; good opportunity for energetic man with initiative and "push"; highest references essential; salary, commission, with house. 54/37, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager wanted for working-class district with N.H.I. Dispensing; knowledge of Photography an advantage; comfortable and permanent berth to live; smart, energetic man. State full particulars. 52/180, Office of this Pager

MANCHESTER.—Experienced and energetic qualified Manager required, to commence the middle of January; must be able to control staff, and have a first-class knowledge of N.H.I., Salesmanship and Window-dressing. Apply, stating salary required, when at liberty, and full particulars, to 59/3, Office of this Paper.

MARGATE.—Capable married Assistant; furnished rooms provided. R. M. Holmes, 110 High Street, Margate.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Branch Manager (male) required, January 28, Light Retail and N.H.I.; also young male qualified Dispenser. Full particulars to 55/8, Office of this Paper.

HEFFIELD.—Experienced, gentlemanly Assistant, about 24 years of age, for Light Retail, Dispensing (N.H.I.) and Photo Business. Full particulars, experience, age, salary required, etc., to 55/21, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Up-to-date qualified Manager required; good appearance and address, well experienced, and able to push business and increase turnover; must be good Window and Interior Dresser. Full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required, and when disengaged in first letter to 58/32, Office of this Paper.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for new premises (board and lodging if desired). Apply, stating age. experience and salary, with photo, if possible, to P. E. Culling, 24 Moorland Read, Weston-super-Mare.

A JUNIOR Assistant, outdoors (unqualified), mainly for Counter. Apply, 'stating age, experience, and salary required, to L. Cameron, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Seaford, Sussey.

A SSISTANT, used to good-class Dispensing and Retail; indoors. State age, particulars, and salary required (photo if possible) to Thresh, Chemist, Buxton, Derby.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, required, used to good-class family business; Dispenser and Window-dresser, smart Counterman; age not over 30. Apply, with full details, to 36/170, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified, single, outdoor. State age, height, experience, salary required. Slater & Son, Chemists and Opticians, Loftus, Yorks, N.R.

COMPETENT, up-to-date Assistant; reliable Dispenser and good Salesman; well up in Kodak Photography; good-class business; outdoors; permanency; East Anglian or Londoner preferred. State age, height, experience, etc., in first letter. Martin, 45 Rosemary Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

IMMEDIATELY; Junior Assistant wanted for high-class West-End Pharmacy; must be energetic and competent Dispenser. Salary, references and enclose photo in first letter. D. R. Harrls & Co., 30 King Street, St. James', S.W.1.

JUNIOR Assistant, outdoor, used to good-class Dispensing and Retail. State full particulars as to age, height, experience, references, and salary required, to J. G. Mellor, 40 High Street, Warwick

JUNIOR or Improver wanted at once for Counter and Window-dressing, with Photographic knowledge. Full particulars, with photo and salary required (outdoors), to Λ . Wood, 116 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex.

I ADY Dispenser; part or full time; Hall; living in or near East Ham preferred; state terms (outdoor). Dr. Summerskill, 34 Plashct Grove, East Ham, E.

MANAGER, qualified; one used to Store methods of trading preferred; Photography, N.H.I. Dispensing; must not be afraid of work. Apply, Bewells, Ltd., 19/21 Pitfield Street, N.1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC and Wireless.—Smart, energetic Junior with thorough knowledge and real interest in these departments; used to brisk Store trade; good references essential; outdoors; permanency suitable man. Apply, with full particulars and photo, Bathe's Drug Stores, 24 Fleet Street, Torquay.

QUALIFIED Young Lady required immediately. Please state age, experience, references, and salary required, to Johnston, Ltd., Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists, 12, William Street, Devonport.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, good experience and references; also lady Assistant with thorough knowledge of Snndries trade. Apply to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, E.2.

RELIABLE Asisstant as Senior, for Dispensing and Counter:
Le A. Rees, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Loughborough Junction;
S.W.9.

REQUIRED, immediately, qualified Assistant to manage country branch; Photographic experience necessary. Age, salary, and references forward to Bell & Riddle, Hexham.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD., require at their Bradford branch an experienced, unqualified Assistant, also a lady Assistant who has had first-class experience in Toilet Goods and Perfumery. Please send photograph and state salary required. Apply Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool.

TNQUALIFIED Assistant required; all-round experience necessary. Apply, W. Reeves, 81 Cornwall Road, W.11.

WANTED, near Manchester, a qualified Working Manager; must be accustomed to quick Retail business and N.H.I. Dispensing; smart Salesman. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary required (send photo if possible), 54/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant for Counter and Dispensing; good Salesman, Photographic knowledge, old-established business. Apply, giving experience, references, photograph (to be returned), and salary expected. Stephen Taylor, 178 Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

WANTED, near Manchester, female Assistant, Apothecaries qualification, also used to quick Counter work with N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply, stating age, experience, references, and salary required (send photo if possible), 54/390, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Junior Assistant who has had good experience at the Dispensing and Retail Counter. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Chemist, Poplar Walk, Croydon.

WANTED, experienced Dispenser Book-keeper. Drs. Nash and Birks, Physicians and Surgeons, 2 Harpur Place, Bedford.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; capable Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply, with full particulars, to the Secretary, 86 Victor Street, Grimsby.

WANTED, a fully qualified competent Assistant, for highclass West-End Pharmacy; good opening for really smart man; remanency. Apply, "L. M. N.," 36/167, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, single, age about 25, good Dispenser and Counterman, with a general knowledge of the business, including Fhotography. State age, height, salary required, and full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned). W. A. Bell, The Strand, Southsea.

WANTED, a smart Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; preference to one with knowledge of Wireless, but not essential; must have good references. Hawker, 129 Gloucester Road, Bristol.

WANTED, experienced Saleswoman for Chemistry, Toilet, Photographic, Fancy Goods; unqualified; age not under 25. Apply 36/174, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady Assistant required; must have had Dispensing and Counter experience, and have some knowledge of Surgical work; permanent and progressive post. "S.," 54/371, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG unmarried qualified Chemist required for new business in S.E. London; excellent prospects. State salary required to 36/68, Office of this Paper.

£5 5s. and commission.—Manager, qualified, good Salesman, with first-class general experience; must be an attractive Window-dresser. Apply, with usual details, to 36/169, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LANCASHIRE Chemists' Sundries House requires experienced Traveller, part or full time, on liberal commission basis; must have live connection; every encouragement to really capable man; side lines not objected to, provided goods do not clash. 59/25, Office of this Paper.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.—Man with full knowledge of the manufacture of Compressed Tablets required by Wholesale Chemists in Lancashire. Apply, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, 59/26, Office of this Paper.

PRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.—Traveller wanted by old-established Manchester firm; one with connection in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and South Wales preferred; whole-time service. Particulars in absolute confidence to 52/15, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Salesman required for Birmingham district by old-established house manufacturing Fine Soaps, Perfumes and Specialities; applicant must be a gentleman of good education and appearance, and have either an established connection or have had previous selling experience. Send detailed particulars, including age, to 36/171, Office of this Paper.

IRISH Chemist (young, qualified) required to represent in Ireland a well-known London firm of Manufacturing Chemists; knowledge of English Pharmacy and good business experience in Ireland essential. Apply, with full particulars as to experience and salary required, with photograph, to 36/160, Office of this Paper.

L ABORATORY MANAGER.—Wanted, by firm of Manufacturing Chemists in the provinces, Manager for Laboratories; must have practical experience in the making of Galenicals, Compressed Tablets, etc.; excellent prespects for the right man desiring permanency. Applicants are requested to give full details of experience in first letter, stating age and salary. 59/9, Office of this Paper.

ABORATORY FOREMAN.—Experienced man required; must be well up in the manufacture of Galenicals by modern methods and able to control staff. State experience, age, and salary required. 59/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist required by firm of Manufacturing Chemists; one with lengthy experience of manufacturing and control work essential. Full particulars, 36/162, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted, February, for South of England; must be first-class Salesman; unimpeachable references: on salary and commission and expenses basis. Apply by letter only in first place to H. C: Quelch & Company, 4/5 Ludgate Square, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for advertised Toilet Article (ladies'); practically non-competitive; excellent sideline on commission; every assistance for co-operation. Give details as to connection, territory and lines handled. "S.," Saward, Baker & Co., Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with connection among stocked by most traders; commission basis; applications will only be considered from live salesmen, a.d who already represent an established house. Write, stating fullest particulars of exact territory covered and lines carried, etc., to P.C.B. 29/37, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required on a commission basis to carry something entirely new in Scap Values. Please send in full details of ground covered, together with commission required. R. F. White & Co., 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

PEPRESENTATIVES required for London, Midlands and South, on commission basis, to call on Chemists, Sundricsmen, Fancy Stores, with British-made Sbaving Brushes; only those carrying other lines, and with personal connection, need apply. Write, Hermes, 45 Eden Grove, London, N.7.

REPRESENTATIVE, having present connection with leading Stores, Chemists and Hairdressers in (1) N.E. Counties, (2) Yorks and Lancs., (3) Midlands, to carry Toilet Preparations on liberal commission terms; applicants unwilling to give fullest particulars of territory worked and present commissions need not waste stamps; lines offered are already well established in some of the leading Stores. 36/176, Office of this Paper.

CUNDRIES.—Provincial Whole House requires Clerk with extensive experience in Druggists' Sundries; removal expenses paid; mention in strict confidence, age, particulars of present (or if disengaged, last) situation, including precise duties, approximate wages desired. 36/165, Office of this Paper.

THE services of a young man of presentable address, and who bas had good Office experience in the Export Drug Trade, are required by a London Wholesale House; one with an aptitude for calling upon customers and cultivating new business is sought; London area only. Send full particulars, age, and salary required to 36/155, Office of this Paper.

TOILET and Fancy Goods.—London firm, Manufacturers and Importers, small sample range, calling on Wholesale and Stores with closed car and driver, would carry samples of allied lines by arrangement. Correspondence invited from firms of good standing. Write 36/161, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS representing good firms required in all parts of United Kingdom. Apply, by letter, "Manager," Morgans Works, Stanhope Mews East, South Kensington, London.

TRAVELLERS, real live men with good connection amongst Cbemists, Grocers, Hotels, etc.; excellent prospects; exclusive ground given; salary and commission to selected men. Only first-class salesmen need apply with full particulars to P.C.B. 29/35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in foreign department of large manufacturing firm, young Pharmacist with literary abilities and sound knowledge of one or more Continental languages. Apply 36/172, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL,

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.-QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant Manager; experience, able Counterman, Salesman; disengaged January 7; permanent position. Nicholls, 25 Hazelwood Road, Nottingham.

A.A.A. -EXPERIENCED, reliable Pharmacist (31), position in good business view early succession; capital available; banker's reference given. "Chemist," 15 Station Road, Receles

A.A. -ASSISTANT, 30, keen, smart, good Salesman, Dispenser, Photo, etc., desires change; London or near; Statim or end month; unqualified; excellent references; taken charge. "Modern," 87 Crane Avenue, Isleworth, Middlesex.

A.A. -QUALIFIED lady, 24, 6 years' experience, Retail and Dispensing desires post high-class Pharmacy; good references. 59/14, Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN, mic'dle-age, unqualified, Hospital and General Practice experience, requires post as Dispenser-Book-keeper; excellent references. Apply "Drugs," 52/27, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG qualified Chemist desires appointment; London preferred; good Dispensing and general experience; good references. Algar, Wymondbam, Norfolk.

A QUALIFIED man, 34, single, experienced, reliable, abstainer, seeks berth; now at liberty; moderate salary. 59/15, Office of this Paper.

A BBOTT, 7 Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.; disengaged, City and West-End experience; permanent, temporary or relief; best references.

A DVERTISER, Pharmacist, seeks situation as Manager or Locum; experienced Window-dresser and Salesman; used to control of staff; permanency preferred. Apply, "Pharmacist," 88 Campden Crescent, Chadwell Heath.

A GE 24; qualified; free; 7 years' experience Dispensing, Photographic, Counter and Veterinary. A. J. Ward, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wilts.

AS Assistant, good-class all-round training, requires post shortly; good references. Write 56/34, Office of this Paper.

As Locum permanency excellent experience and references; moderate terms; disengaged. "Statim" (P.C.B. 31/7), Office of this Paper.

AS Manager or Senior Assistant, qualified, tall, and good appearance, 27, desires change; permanency, with scope for advancement desired; excellent references. 58/39, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; well recommended; reliable; quick Dispenser; Hall Certificate; age 20; good appearance; 5 ft. 11 in.; all-round experience in high-class business. F. Gibson, 20 Castle Road, Colchester.

A SSISTANT, unqualified; keen, accurate Dispenser; 10 years' experience, Photography, Window-dresser; references. "Homœopathic," 12a Jackson Street, The Groves, York.

A SSISTANT, Lady, Part I; 5 years' experience, seeks post in London with Chemist. "H.," 55 Stamford Hill.

A SSISTANT, unqualified; first-class all-round experience; easy hours. P.C.B. 30/19, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 31; unqualified; married; 14 years' experience, Light Retail; capable taking charge; excellent references. "Statim," 4 St. James' Square, Bristol.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 10 years' experience, desires situation; permanent. Write "S.," 5 Leamington Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

A SSISTANT or Manager; first-class experience; qualified; speaking French; London or suburbs; outdoors. "T.," 4 Kenilworth Court, Putney.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 26 years' good varied experience, London and country; good references; single. "Beta," 57/6, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; brisk Counter trade; light Dispensing, Windows, Stock; 40s. provinces; satisfactory references; excellent general experience. "Lancs," 58/27, Office of this Paper.

A T liberty; good unqualified Assistant seeks engagement; Paper Paper

A VAILABLE immediately; Assistant or Manager; qualified; 28; used to quick Counter trade; experienced; any capacity; moderate salary. "Salesman," 64 Thornsbeach Road, Catford, S.E.6.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant, 26, qualified; one subject short of Optical Diploma; experienced sight tester; excellast references disengaged next month. "Cymro," 52/23, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Chemist, 48, qualified, desires part-time situation. Hopkins, 6 Logan Road, Bishopston.

BURTON MIDDLETON, M.P.S.-Pharmacist's Locum or emergency Assistant; now disengaged; day, week, month, or longer; town or country; distance no object. Address, 20 Merton Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.4.

CAPABLE qualified woman seeks progressive post, London preferred, but not essential; Dispensing and Counter; London and high-class provincial experience. 55/7, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Son, age 19, 4 years' experience, requires berth as Junior in a good-class seaside or Dispensing Business. G. Molson, Spalding.

DISENGAGED 12th inst., Qualified Locum; permanent; excellent references; rapid and accurate Dispenser. "Pharmacist," 13 Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5.

DISENGAGED; temporary, permanent, part-time or travelling (own motor-bike). Wilkins, M.P.S. 266 Broadlands Road, Hampton Park, Southampton.

DISPENSER (lady), experienced, wishes post with Doctor or in Institution. Apply, Miss Knox, 97 Marina, St. Leonardson-Sea.

DISPENSER and Book-keeper (Minor) desires post in or near Londou. Miss Wells, M.P.S., 3 Trebovir Road, S.W.5.

DISPENSER or Locum; high-class London, West-End experience, also Hospitals; disengaged. Atkins, 5 Quay Side,

DISPENSER (lady), Hall, 3 years' experience with Doctor, excellent testimonial, desires post with Doctor or Chemist in London or Essex. "Reliable," 58/17, Office of this Paper-

DOUBLY qualified Pharmacist, experienced Manager, well versed in Photographics, knowledge of Optics, etc., is desirous of change, February 15 or March 1; City or West-End preferred. Replies "Duplex," 52/25, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS and/or Saturday, Sunday; unqualified Student; 22; 7 years' experience; good Dispenser, Salesman; references; carry on alone or Assistant. Thompson, 52 Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.9.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; tall; unqualified; adaptable; energetic and conscientious worker; permanency or Locum. "Statim," 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

NYPERIENCED; unqualified; 39; married; Locum or permanency; good references. Hickson, 1 Sunderland Road, South Ealing, W.5.

F.I.O., desires management of Optical and Photographic departments; first-rate experience. 57/28, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER; 3 years' experience in a good Retail and Photographic trade; tall; age 19 years; good reference. "Prelim.," 59/4, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, just out apprenticeship, desires post at once; good Dispenser, Counterman, Photographics; excellent references. West, College Street, Burnham-on-Sea.

JUNIOR Assistant, 20, seeks opening; all-round experience; height 5 ft. 11 in.; well recommended. 57/70, Office of this Paper.

TADY Dispenser, educated, Hall qualification, requires post anywhere; wants to gain experience; small salary. Jacobs, Stretham, Ely, Cambs.

ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall) desires post; Institution, Doctor; experienced; highest references. "Dispenser," c/o Barker, School Street, St. George's, Wellington, Salop.

ADY, 25 (Hall), 4 years' experience Dispensing and Counter, requires post; Pharmacist, Institution or Doctor; disengaged. Miss Buttrick, 23 Braemar Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.

ADY Dispenser (Hall) roquires post, anywhere; good experience Doctors and Hospital; book-keeping; moderate salary.

65 Mayfair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

LADY Dispenser requires post in or near London; experienced dresser, book-keeper; good testimonials. 16 Cairn Avenue, Ealing, W.5.

ADY Dispenser requires post immediately in Chemist shop; Hall Certificate; Counter-work, Window-dressing, and Photography; Midlands preferred, not essential; good references. 58/16, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON.—As Assistant, Dispenser, Chemist; young; energetic; first-class references. Refer Malden & Co., Ltd., Chemists, Brompton Road, S.W. ('Phone: Kensington 6324). Write "A.," 205 Brompton Road, S.W.

I ONDON.-Manager or Senior; best London experience in all branches. "H. C. B.," 99 Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6.

ONDON; qualified, as Manager, Locum or part-time, or position in Wholesale; abstainer; reliable. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Read, S.E.11.

LONDON; Manager, Locum; highest references; successful Manager; up-to-date methods; all-round experience. "E." 58/35, Office of this Paper.

 $L_{
m Doctor,\ Hospital}^{
m EEDS.-Dispenser,\ lady,\ Hall,\ experienced,\ requires\ post\ with\ Doctor,\ Hospital\ or\ Chemist;\ Leeds\ district.$ 58/8, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., 26, seeks permanency, using both qualifications; good experience; please state salary offered in first letter. 54/36, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.; 26; single; London and provincial experience; manager or Senior; disengaged; personal interview. Hudson, 13 Ampthill Square, N.W.1.

MANAGER, qualified 10 years, married, requires post, with living accommodation; experienced in Photo and Dispensing; disengaged middle February. Apply, 55/4, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum, middle-aged, energetic, experienced, reliable; increase neglected interest or succession; good Salesman. Unregistered address. G. R. Turner, 14 Hubert Grove, Stockwell, London, S.W.

MANAGER; 34; married; 13 years' qualification; free early February; first-class experience; seaside and Store trade; living accommodation preferred if possible; permanent. "Chemist," 19 Tate Road, Cheam, Surrey.

MANAGER or Assistant (unqualified), 43, married; tall and active; 30 years' good experience all branches; 44 years last situation; references; disengaged; any district. 126 Walton Village, Walton, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER, or any big town.—Unqualified; good Window-dresser and Counterman; tall, smart appearance, single, abstainer; keen and reliable; excellent testimonials; disengaged next week. 58/22, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Assistant; qualified; London; Counter and Dispensing experience; excellent references. "L.," 26 Beckwith Road, Herne Hill.

PART-TIME.—Qualified, 38, well up English and Continental Pharmacy, seeks engagement; excellent experience and references. Replies 57/37, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (woman); disengaged; locum or permanency; excellent experience in all forms of Dispensing, also Counter work; country preferred. 57/40, Office of this Paper.

POSITION required as Cover or Manager, with view to succession or otherwise; splendid experience. Apply, 55/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, young, energetic, honesty above reproach, 6 years' experience in good-class business, require position, Assistant or Manager; Liverpool or district preferred. Lloyd, 24 Felidhead Road, Sheffield.

QUALIFIED (28), tall; 7 years' good all-round experience; disengaged. Bate, 14 Sebright Avenue, London Road, Worcester.

QUALIFIED Chemist (Ireland), well recommended as Chemist's Manager, and with sound experience, wishes to secure a good position, with or without a view to partnership. Apply, 47/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; elderly; Hospital or Institution; 11 years' Hospital experience. "Chelsea," 22 Bramerton Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

QUALIFIED, 25, as Assistant or Manager; good appearance; excellent references; disengaged. Grimwade, 171 Ravenscroft Road, Beckenham.

QUALIFIED, young, 8 years' thorough experience in goodclass Pharmacy, desires permanent or temporary situation; disengaged. F. J. Palmer, 13 Bourne Road, Colchester.

QUALIFIED, 25, desires permanency; single; good appearance; well recommended; 10 years' varied experience, South Coast, Midlands, Wales; disengaged shortly; Manager or Assistant. Morgan, 1 Jenkin Street, Aberdare, Glam.

QUALIFIED lady (Minor) desires post; excellent good-class Dispensing and Retail experience; London. "Chemist," 36 York Street, Baker Street, W.C.

QUALIFIED man, experienced, shortly disengaged, seeks post as Manager; protection entertained. "Chemicus," 164 Wrexham Road, Whitchurch, Salop.

QUALIFIED, 25, disengaged, desires post. Pinching, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

QUALIFIED; young; experienced Manager; Chemist's son; Squaro trained; West-End Dispensing, Photography; nsed to brisk business. "Omnopon," 29 Westcombe Hill, Blackheath, S.E.3.

QUALIFIED lady, 3½ years' experience, desires post as Dispenser or Assistant. Hooper, 19 Egerton Road, Bexhill.

QUALIFIED, 26, capable and energetic, good all-round London experience, desires position in good-class business. 57/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant; free March; first-class experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, Photography; unimpeachable references. "Bournemouth," 58/34,

QUALIFIED lady requires part-time work in Hospital, shop, or with Doctor; S.W. preferred; excellent reference.

SENIOR Assistant (Hall), 16 years' West-End and Provincial experience, apprenticed in first-class Dispensing Business, seeks position where there is scope for progress. "Phenol," 39 Culmington Road, West Ealing.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant or Manager; town and country experience; good references. "R.," 33 Hailsham Avenue,

WANTED, by young lady (M.P.S.), permanent post, part or whole time; excellent experience in Retail, Hospitals and Stores. "K.," 89a Elsham Road, Holland Road, Kensington, W.

WELL-trained in middle and high-class, 22, 5 years' experience, desires change; large town business preferred; good references. 57/8, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady, qualified, requires post; 5 years' experience in Counter, Dispensing and Photographic work; good references. Humfress, 3 St. Matthew's Place, Ipswich.

YOUNG Lady, as Counter Assistant, or Toilet Department; experienced; South Coast preferred. G. Delves, Furnace Farm, Hawkhurst.

YOUNG man, studying for Hall, wants Apprenticeship to goodclass firm; premium. Ayre, The Myrtles, Abbots Langley, Herts.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A SMART, energetic Salesman, of good appearance and address, with sound knowledge of Retail, possessing personality and conversational ability, desires some good commission lines; London area. 57/32, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, experienced Chemical and Drug Trade, Warehouse, Manufacturing, etc., desires post; good references. "H.," 173 Auckland Road, Ilford.

A DVERTISER, 35, Manager to well-known Pharmaceutical House of repute, desires change; has held in turn the positions of Travelling Representative, Sales Manager and Manager; thorough knowledge control, sales, propaganda to medical and allied professions. Inquiries to 55/12, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, experienced Salesman and Representative firstclass Drug House, now disengaged, requests correspondence with view to further position. Full details of experience forwarded on application to 57/26, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, age 30, requires situation with Drug or Sundries House; 14 years' experience in the trade; excellent references. 58/23, Office of this Paper.

A NALYTICAL or Research Chemist; Works or Private Practice; 27; B.Sc. Lond.; first-class honours Chemistry; some knowledge French; 3 years' Articled Pupil, Laboratory Analytical and Consulting Chemist; experience in manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations; has also some experience as Public Analyst, Foods, Drugs. Water Supply, Sewage, Medical Analysis, etc. M.L. 49250, Office of this Paper.

A NALYTICAL Chemist, 35; 4 years' war service; educated Public School; B.A., Inter B.Sc. Engr. and Chemistry; some experience as Chemist and Assistant Manager, Paper Mills; willing to take any post. M.L. 1606/23, Office of this Paper.

A NY firm offering Traveller with own car reasonable expenses, etc., guaranteed immediate results. "S'East," 52/21, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 35, unemployed some time, desires berth with small Wholesale Druggists, Patent Medicine Department, or manage small Wholesale Stores; moderate salary; South not essential. "Alpha," Rectory Cottage, Tempsford, Sandy.

CHEMIST (Research or Works); 23; B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C.; some experience as Pupil Assistant, Public Analyst and as Analyst with fine Chemical Manufacturers. M.L. 25833, Office of this Paper.

EX-OFFICER, A.I.C., 43; married; educated Public School; good knowledge French; one year's experience Assistant to Analytical Chemist, eight years Manufacturing Chemist; willing to take any post. M.L. 5977/22, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN, age 34, 15 years' first-class experience of best class retail, sound knowledge of all branches, including Photographic, is anxious represent good house; own car. 54/31, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, 16 years' first-class experience in Pharmacy; good personality, seeks position as Representative; keen and energetic. 54/32, Office of this Paper.

THE

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL UNION

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

AIDS AND PROTECTS those employed in all Branches of the Drug Trade. (Public Services-Retail-Wholesale Manufacturing) WRITE FOR PARTICULARS — ARTHUR J. GILLIAN,

General Secretary,

149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

M.P.S.T.—CHEMISTS' Manager is desirous of securing Drug or Sundry House; or would represent reputable firm in above lines, throughout Ireland; well recommended. Apply. 47/380, Office of this Paper.

M.S.C. (HONS.), B.Sc. (1900) 44, desires Chemical, Metallurgical or Commercial post; experience as Chief Chemist and Manager of Chemical Manufacturing Company, also as Chief Chemist and Metallurgist in Metal Company; sound experience all branches; is willing to take any post suitable to qualifications. M.L. 71755, Office of this Paper.

DHARMACIST, with several years' travelling experience on behalf of first-class House, desires change; Drugs, Galenicals, Packed Goods, Compressed Tabs. preferred, but also good connection on Perfumes, Scaps, etc.; highest credentials; territory, North Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding. 58/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, of many years in retail, wishes to represent a good firm in the Midlands; has motor car; commission and part travelling expenses only required. 55/14, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVE requires position with Wholesale House, having good connection among Chemists. 41/40, Office of this Paper.

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